II D 1
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II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 30457 W.P.A.

Abendpost, December 17th, 1897.

SUCCESSFUL ORDER- BAZAAR.

For the benefit of the widows and orphans, the Chicago Lodges of the Order of the Hermann's Soehne are arranging at present in the "Aurora Hall" a grand bazaar that so far was visited by a large number of people, that certainly is twice as pleasing in view of its noble purpose. The Fair Committee did everything in its power to secure a geniune success for the affair, and also the other brothers and sisters of the Order have honestly done their part.

From far and near beautiful gifts were received which are now exhibited in the large Theater-Hall... Yesterday afternoon the American-sisters held a jolly "Kaffee Klatsch" at the bazaar.

The eloquent sister Augusta Ulm delivered a much-applauded address to the Coffee-Party.

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III A

Abendpost, November 24, 1897

GERMAN

The Order of the Hermanns - Soehne

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

The oldest pure German Order in Illinois is certainly the Order of the Hermann's Soehne (the sons of Hermann), which was established here in Chicago, October 5th, 1852, by Messrs Nic. Kastler, Anton Neubert, Mathias Krier, Friedrich Schmitt and Geo. Baum, who brought about the creation of the Chicago Lodge No. 1.

The purpose of this Order is: Cultivation of German hospitality and virtues, training of the spirit by mutual advice and exchange of opinions, mutual assistance in cases of sickness or death, besides other conditions of life, presentation, and cultivation of the German language in school and family, also of all good German customs, the distribution of true liberal convictions, and keeping awake of a sacred memory towards our native land. Guided by these aims, the Order has functioned during the past forty-five years of its existence. The Order spent over one and a half million dollars, alone, for charity, and did not restrict its gifts to its own members, but also helped others in need whenever a cry for help was heard. It still practices its charitable functions, indefatigably, and tries to keep its promises.

Abendpost, November 24, 1897

PROJECT W.P.A.

GERMAN

But the failure of Dreyer's Bank, where the faithless former Treasurer had $4,000. of widow's money on deposit, and the extraordinary high number of deaths during one year, (50 out of an average membership of 1300) and, finally, the disloyalty of many prominent members, raised a delay in the punctual payment of death claims. The Order could have followed the course practiced by banks and similar institutions - of declaring its insolvency and riddi itself of accumulated debts, but it did not choose this way. Still a genuine German Order, resembling its forefathers, "The old Germans", it keeps a given word sacred and will fulfill its pledges even if it should take years.

Guided by such an example it was resolved in a mass meeting, of October 10th, to arrange a fair, the surplus of which should be used for payment of death benefits.

Presuming that the German Press will assist the Order in its undertaking, the Order turns toward the German public with a request to support the fair (December 13th - 14th) by its attendance, donations, and purchases.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, October 18, 1897.

THE HERMANNS-SISTERS.

About a year ago seven lodges of the Hermanns-Sisters of the Order of the Hermanns Soehne made themselves independent and founded their own Grand Lodge in order to be able to manage their affairs independently and with more success. That they succeeded in this to the highest satisfaction of all concerned was proved sufficiently by the Anniversary festival that was held yesterday in the Central Turner Hall. The number of the guests was as large as could ever be expected...The well-chosen program consisting of festival orations, concert, etc, was carried through in all its parts to the highest satisfaction. The main speech was held by the Grand President, Mrs. Anna Assmus.

The seven chapters of the Hermann Sisters have at present 865 members and a foundation fund of $5000.00. In cases of death $200.00 are paid, in cases of sickness $4.00 to $5.00 per week.

Abendpost, October 12, 1897

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

II D I
III B 2

Order of the "Hermannssoehne"

Not in a long time have as many members come together as last Sunday in the Aurora Hall. The purpose of the meeting was: The receipt of the report of the delegates to the National Grand Lodge meeting which was held in New Ulm, Minnesota, and second: Conference over ways and means to restore the Order to what it was years ago because as is true of all other organizations, hard times and many deaths have caused many gaps.

After a long report of the Grand President Mr. Aug. Behrens, he declared, that the National Grand Lodge resolved unanimously in their last meeting to come to the assistance of the Illinois State organization, in order that in the shortest possible time all claims for death benefits can be paid to the widows and orphans. After the request was made by several gentlemen to hold truly to the Order and to recall all the good that has come from it during its fifty-seven years of existence, an unanimous resolution was accepted, to arrange a grand "Fair" for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Order and to entrust the directors with the preparatory work.

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

Abendpost, October 4, 1897

PATERNAL ORDER "HERMANNSOEHNE"
(The Sons of Hermann)

The order of the Hermann's Soehne, that just has erected a beautiful monument to the ancient liberator from the Roman yoke, the Cherusker Armin or Hermann, is a pure German organization and was founded in New York in the year 1840.

At that time the Germans there resided largely in the Avenues A and B, at Hudson and Clinton Streets. There were their churches and club halls. New York "Rowdyism" governed the city at that time and showed its fury also, with brutal intolerance, against the Germans.

When in the spring of 1840, a prominent German was to be buried, the long funeral procession in Chatham Street was pelted by the rowdies with stones, snow and dirt, was split up, pursued into all directions and ill-treated. Respectable Germans called an indignation meeting. In this meeting Mr. Georg Heiner gave the signal for the foundation of the "Alliance of the Hermannsoehne". Mr. Heiner (he is still living in New York) paralleled in his speech the attacks of the rowdies on the Germans with the persecution of the Germans by the Romans

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, October 4, 1897

and called: "A Hermann is needed to free us from the Nationalistic claws!" Enormous approbation greeted these words. The result was a German organization on June 17, 1840, that constituted itself on the first of July as "Gesellschaft der HermannsSoehne" (Society of the Sons of Hermann).

The purpose was: Maintenance of German mutual protection, cultivation and furtherance of German customs, German language and German science. The banner was black-red-gold. The organization, infused great respect in the rowdies. The Germans were left in peace. On October 12th, 1847 the HermannsSoehne appeared in public for the first time on the occasion of the dedication of the Washington Monument at the Union Square, - they came 800 men strong.

On April 20th, 1848 the first section of the association outside New York where six chapters existed, was founded in Milwaukee. On May 8th, 1848 the Hermanns-Soehne of New York held a grandiose parade through the city in celebration of the revolution in Germany.

At the end of December, 1848 the organization assumed the character of an order with the acceptance of the motto: "Friendship, Love and Fidelity," and the

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, October 4th, 1897.

proclamation of the following platform:-"All people are alike. All are animated by one desire and strive for one aim, the betterment of physical and spiritual elements of their existence. It is the duty of each human being, to care not only for himself, but also for the welfare of his fellow men, because every single one finds in the common welfare his deserving share of good fortune."

"In order to have this great and worthy work furthered, we offer a brotherly hand and establish this tie of friendship. Together we sow and together we expect to harvest. We will further the German customs, the German spirit, the German science, we will mutually cultivate, patronize and assist each other. This be our principle and our platform. We will look at ourselves as one family and keep sacred the family ties."

On January 1st, 1849 the first Grand President, Mr. John Linder opened the first Grand Lodge meeting in New York. The order soon increased so that on January 1st, 1857 the first National Grand Lodge was held in Rochester. The order has now 500 Lodges with 33,000 members in 38 states. Mr. Schuetz of Texas is at present the new elected National Grand President.

II D 1
II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

"ABENDPOST", March 13th, 1897.

Charity Ball.

Because the suffering of the poorer population of Chicago has reached such heights, that it makes immediate help, imperative, the German Workers Benefit Association, and the Independent Sick Benefit Association of the Town of Lake, found themselves compelled, to arrange a Ball tomorrow, Sunday evening in Schumacher's Hall, cor. 47th Street and Ashland Avenue, the net income of which will be used for this purpose.- To the public in general, and, before all, to the business-men of the Town of Lake, the appeal is again made, to help the Assistance Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hanert, President, 4818 Loomis Street, Giese, Treasurer, 1610-51st Street, and Krohn, Secretary, corner 54th and Paulina Streets, by sending money or useful articles so that as much/help as possible could be given to the poor.

The Ball begins at 7 o'clock.

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

PROJECT 30047 W.P.A.

Abendpost, August 29, 1896.

A QUESTIONABLE DECISION

Justice of the Peace, Woods, has lately, in the case of the "German Association of Military Comrades," consisting of members of different German military societies' death benefit assocaitions, in a suit against its former treasurer, decided in favor of the plaintiff society, although the lawyer for the defendant called his attention to the fact, that the German Association of Military Comrades", was not incorporated, and therefore its officers had no right to represent the association before the court, without being authorized by every individual member, in writing. The Ex-Treasurer, J. Schug is a member of the "German Militia" and therefore has withdrawn from the association. The Society claimed, after his stepping out, that he should refund the money paid in, but because this refund, was rightfully refused, Schug was not willing to deliver the money to the Association. President Steinke, Vice President Guhl and Secretary Schmidt started proceedings against Schug, and Justice of the peace, Woods has, in spite of objections raised by the opposing parties, as duly qualified representatives of the not incorporated association, decided in their favor. The Militia Association will no doubt appeal in this technically questionable decision.

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II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

P.A.O. 049

Abendpost, May 18, 1896.

GEGENSEITIGER UTERSTUETZUNGS VEREIN.
(Mutual Aid Association)

At the Northside Turnerhall this association celebrated yesterday its 25th Anniversary. On May 13, 1871 this Club was organized under the name "Bismarck Bund." Justice of Peace Eberhardt who acted a quarter of a century ago as the first president of the Club, delivered the festival speech in which he related its founding and gave a delightful picture of the efficiency which it unfolded. The organization counts at present 12 sections with 1234 members. It pays a weekly sickness benefit of $10.00 and a death benefit of $500.

During the last year 14 members died. $9,753 were paid in sick benefits.

II D 1
II D 8

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1896.

CLUB "VERITAS"

Under the name "Veritas" there was yesterday founded at 41 N. Clark Street a Club for the purpose of giving insurance to male and female employees of any kind, free medical service in cases of sickness; also free medicine and a free room in a hospital or private home. Unemployed members shall be assisted to obtain work in case of wage disputes receive a free lawyer and advancement of legal and court fees. The officials were elected: for president: D. Clemens; for business manager: Gustav Strelow.-

II D 1 GERMAN

ABENDPOST, June 24th, 1895.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Knights of Pythias' Muddle.

The Illinois Grand Lodge of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, asked the Superior Court for an injunction against the Waldeck Lodge, which has left the order recently, and demanded to stop them from forming a new Lodge in the State of Illinois and in Cook County under even a part of the name of the Grand Lodge. As will be remembered 48 members of the Waldeck Lodge on December last, joined the newly formed "Improved Order of the Knights of Pythias" and installed the new "Waldeck Lodge No. 1 on Saturday night in Folz's Hall.

Judge Payne did not grant the injunction, but issued an order for the summoned party to appear before him, to give him all necessary explanations.

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, August 4, 1894.

THE "GROSS STAMM" OF ILLINOIS

Last Thursday, the Gross-Stamm (Great Tribe) of Illinois held its annual general meeting. According to the report of the secretary, $10,277.00 were paid to members for cases of sickness and $15,000.00 for death cases. On February 4th, 1895, this old German Lodge will celebrate its 25th anniversary. A committee has been selected already to prepare a program of entertainments for this coming anniversary.

The following new officers were elected: John Hoff, Superchief; Otto Berndt, Sub. Chief; William Will, Secretary; Georg Schaeffer, Treasurer-Marshal; M. Hoffmann; Guard, Max Goldberg.

In order to get more members for the Lodge, a resolution was adopted to call in several successive propaganda meetings.

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

SCHILLER WOMEN'S CLUB.

The annual general meeting and election of officers of the Schiller Women's Club took place two days ago. The reports of all the officials were accepted. The financial report showed a balance of $1,217.15 in favor of the club. The membership has increased to seventy-seven. The amount of $202 was paid during the past year for sick benefits, etc. All officials of the previous season were reelected.

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF GERMAN WAITER'S SOCIETY.

The members of the German Waiter's Benevolent Society assembled last night with their wives and friends in the large hall of the North Side Turner Hall. They celebrated their seventh anniversary, which turned out to be a pleasant festivity.

The society pays its members substantial sick benefits, etc., and this has increased its membership rapidly. The society can look back with pride over seven years of successful activities. The members of the society are also brought in closer contact socially. Yesterday's affair was convincing proof that they understand very well how to arrange a festival, and to entertain their guests....

II D 1

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 3, 1892.

/GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY/

In August the German Benevolent Society gave aid to thirty-two families and eighteen single persons, and found employment for 435 applicants. The expense of the aid furnished was $195. At its monthly meeting yesterday the following new menbers were elected: F. L. Greenwald, Dr. W. Wyl, Joseph Mendelsohn, Dr. W. Bochert, W. H. Hafuer, Wm. Ganschow, Geo. M. Baumann, Sherer Fisher, F. C. Christy. Dr. F. A. Hunning, M. R. Mandelbauer, and Otto Diederich.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1 GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 16, 1892.

INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY GERMANIA

At a mass-meeting which was held yesterday afternoon by the members of the Germania society, ten of the sixteen existing local lodges declared their withdrawal from the society. They proceeded immediately to establish the Independent Benevolent Society Germania. Other lodges will follow their example very shortly. Their headquarters will be in Chicago. The reasons for the withdrawal briefly stated are: 1, dissatisfaction with the business management of the society; 2, refusal of the central office in New York to investigate serious complaints; 3, declining to comply with certain requests; 4, the deliberate postponement of licensing the society in the state of Illinois.

The new society, beginning with three hundred members, promises to keep its agreements in regard to sick and death benefits which had been made with members when they joined. The official of the old Central Propaganda Committee will take charge of the new society until the election, which will take place in June.

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 4, 1892.

SCHILLER WOMEN'S CLUB

The annual meeting and election of officials of the Schiller Women's Club took place last night at the "Northside Turnhalle". The president of the club Mrs. Knaus, gave a report about the club's activities which was excellent in every respect. Other officials made reports of their respective activities. Then the election took place with the following results:

The club has at this time 108 members and a capital of $1,475.00. The amount of insurance paid in case of death of a member was increased from $75.00 to $100.00. In case of sickness a member receives a weekly benefit of $4.00.

II D 1
III B 2

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 1st, 1892.

"Humboldt Frauen Verein"
(Humboldt Ladies Society)

The Humboldt Ladies Society, which has been founded lately for benevolent purposes, showed the strength of its young organization by giving last Saturday a masquerade ball of outstanding brilliancy and unusually large attendance.

The costumes of the visitors were original and romantic. All arrangements were in good hands and made the entertainment a real, well deserved success.

II D 1 GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, December 8, 1891.

/GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO/

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the German Society of Chicago was held last evening at the hall No. 49 LaSalle street. The report of the Secretary showed there was a membership of 1,001, an increase fo 409 over the last fiscal year. The sum of $2,100 was spent last year for fuel, clothing, and medical attendance for the needy. There were 445 families visited, and 1,100 children received medical treatment. Much assistance was rendered German immigrants, and 3,169 persons were procured employment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004 9

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 1, 1891.

THE GERMAN MUSICIANS

The Mutual Benefit Association of the German musicians held a festival last night at the Northside Turnerhalle (Gymnasium) of which it can truly be said, that it was full of music. Music and humor were the guiding stars of the evening. No discord disturbed the beauty of mutual cheerfulness. The entertainment was never interrupted and the hours passed away very rapidly.

This association was founded nearly six months ago. It has already 135 members and pays a sick-benefit of $5.00 per week, which will be materially increased in the near future. Likewise, there will be a stipulated definite amount which members will receive in case of death.

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III B 2
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 9, 1891.

[“HARMONY”]

The well-known Song and Mutual Benefit Association "Harmony" held their seventh annual ball last Saturday at the Mesters Hall.

The climax of the evening was reached when the former Vice-President of the organization, Mr. P. Windbiel gave his splendid speech which came from his heart and went to the hearts of the hearers.

The financial conditions of the association is favorable and their membership is steadily increasing, having a total now of 85.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 27, 1891.

SONS OF ARMINIUS THE CHERUSCAN

The sons of Arminius held a meeting last night at 117 Cornell Street to make propaganda for their lodge. A number of applications for membership were received. Different members explained the purpose of this newly organized lodge, which, indeed, carries the stamp of humaneness. The lodge consists of German speaking men and endeavors to stay aloof from all unAmerican domination. It is cultivating the German language and customs and is promoting social entertainments.

The lodge also guarantees $400.00 as a maximum sick-benefit. It likewise pays each male member $100.00 on the death of his wife. A plan is in force to insure each male member for $500.00 or $1000 in case of death.

The system inaugurated for the payment of dues is just because it is arranged according to the relative age of the member when entering membership in the lodge.

II D 1
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 12, 1891.

SALEM-BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Last Saturday evening the "Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans", had a ball arranged and many took part....They all enjoyed the evening very much. The net profit from this festival went into the treasury of this benevolent society.

The Committee arranging the ball, deserve recognition and praise.

30275

II D 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1891.

[THE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION]

The beneficial work of this organization is more and more recognized by the "Germans". Their membership increases steadily...A new branch-office is being opened on the Westside.....

This Association pays $10.00 per week sick benefit and $500.00 in case of death.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3
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II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 11, 1891.

/PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS FOR THE ORDER "GERMANIA" WANTED/

Members for the Order "Germania". This organization existed in the East for 21 years. It has a membership of 6000 and a Cash balance of $30,000.00.- It pays from $250.00 to $1000.00.- in case of death and $6.00 per week during sickness besides free medical treatments....Men and women between 18-50 years of age irrespective of religion and race are accepted as members.

Information at Abendpost.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1
II B 1 c (1)
III B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 16, 1891.

/SCHLESISCHER SICK AND BENEFIT LODGE/

The Schlesischer Sick and Benefit Lodge gave last evening a Concert, Theatre Performance and a Ball.

Every seat in the house was occupied, a very good attendance. The program had been unusually well prepared.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1891.

SCHLESIER /SILESIAN/ WATCH

On Wednesday, January 7th, the Schlesier Health Benefit Lodge will hold its halfyear general gathering. All those who are willing to become members can apply to the Staats Zeitung Exchange.

Inquire at half past 8 A.M., January 7th.

A. Gotzmann, Sec.

MAY 1 1941 3027S

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I D 2 a (2)
II A 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 17, 1890.

DEUTSCHER BARTENDERS AND WAITERS UNTERSTUETZUNGS VEREIN
(GERMAN BARTENDERS' AND WAITERS' AID SOCIETY)

The German Bartenders' and Waiters' Aid Society gave its annual Dance last night at Whlich Hall. A large crowd of members and visitors enjoyed the well arranged festivity.

The reception-committee consisted of Messrs. M. Kolb, F. C. Dressler, P. Lehnhardt, W. Sandgrund, C. J. Henkel and W. Moeller, who did their utmost, to make the occasion an enjoyable evening.

The G. B. W. A. S. has now 214 members.

II D 1
II B I c (3)
III B 2
V A1

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1890.

RHEINISCHER UNTERSTUETZUNGS VEREIN (RHINELAND'S AID SOCIETY)

The Rhineland Aid Society had a real, jolly festival at Kohler Hall last night. Numerous songs and concert pieces kept the large crowd of visitors in a happy mood. A well arranged dance closed this successful entertainment.

The new officers of the Rh. A. S, are: John Trier, President; Ferdinand Kuhlen, Vice-President; Peter Schallenberg, Secretary; Kunrad Trier, Treasurer.

II D 1
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Nov. 21, 1890.

[VEREIN ERHOLUNG SOCIETY RECREATION]

The Welfare Society "Recreation" cam be well satisfied with its annual festival, which took place yesterday in Baer's Hall. All numbers of the well prepared program pleased the audience, which had a splendid evening of good music and well selected entertainments.

Particular praise must be given to Messrs. Ed. Schwartz and L. Uhlein for their songs and to Messrs. George Hellman, C. Brinner and T. Maerup for their instrument-recitals.

The audience was generous with applause and was in a jolly mood all evening.

The arrangements of the festival were in the hands of Mrs. E. Feedigke, Mrs. M. Brandt, Mrs. Berger and Mr. G. Rahlfs.

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III B 2

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Oct. 27, 1890.

GERMANIA BROTHER'S UNION

The Germania Brothers Union (Brueder Bund), which considers as its main task the care of the sick, unemployed and orphans, was entertaining its numerious members last night with a fine concert and following dance. Particular applause was given to Mr. R. Fischer for a cornet solo. Messrs. M. Kordick, George Luebeck and A. Hildebrandt were in charge of all arrangements.

WWA (ALL) PROJ 30276

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II B 1 c (3)
III B 2
V A 1

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRIANS AND BAVARIANS

The Mutual Aid Society of United Austrians and Bavarians will celebrate its summer-festival and picnic on Sunday, July 13, at Fritz's Grove near Clybourn and Webster Avenue.

These Austrian and Bavarian celebrations are so interesting, that they do not need any special recommendations from us.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1890.

BALL OF THE MC CORMICK'S FACTORY WORKERS

The Mutual Assistance Club whose object and purpose are expressed by its name, gave its ninth annual ball at the Labor Hall. The 98 present and former workers of the above establishment are practically all Germans, with the exception of a few German-speaking Poles and Bohemians. The numerous friends and lady-friends of the Club were all requested to be present, which brought a very satisfactory attendance, and the melodies of Peter's orchestra induced them to enjoy lively dancing until the dawn of the new day.

The Club pays its nembers $5.00 per week during periods of sickness and $50.00 for burial expenses. The capital so far, is nearly $1000.00. The officials are: John Dietrich, President; Charles Gartner, Vice President; Ex-Alderman Robert Engel, Secretary, etc. The arrangments for last Saturday's Ball were taken care of by Messrs. Engel, Retz, Nagel and a half dozen others.

II D 1
I F 1

GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 15, 1888.

[HARUGARI GRAND LODGE MEETS]

The U. S. Grand Lodge of the German Order of the Harugari is holding its convention today in Uhlich's Hall.

During the evening's entertainment in the North Side Turner Hall Tyrant Roche addressed the assembly very politely, showing his best side to the Germans for the unselfish purpose of acquiring votes for the spring election, where his "to be or not to be" will be decided.

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II C

GERMAN

W.P.A. 30046 PROJECT

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1888

THE DRUID MONUMENT

After many years of planning, the Druid monument was dedicated yesterday at the Waldheim Cemetery. The ceremony was held in the presence of an exceedingly large crowd of members of local and other Chapters of the Druid Order. A train of sixteen coaches transported most of the members to the well-known German cemetery yesterday morning. There all preparations had been completed for this solemn festival--the dedication of the beautiful Druid monument.

The crowd soon gathered around the magnificent monument which was located between shade trees and draped with a white cloth. Beside the monument a platform was erected and decorated with evergreen branches....Mr. W. H. Meyer, the master of ceremonies, opened the program by introducing the members of the monument committee.

Mr. Koepke, one of the committee members, addressed the assemblage, giving a brief sketch of the history of the monument. According to his statements,

PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1888

the monument was erected by Mr. A. Kistenbroker and cost $4,175. The monument was unveiled, and the speaker turned the ceremony over to Mr. Klemm, president of the Cook County Chapters of the Druid fraternity. The following are quotations from his speech:

"This monument of the Druids is the only one of its kind anywhere upon the globe. At every fitting opportunity brethren from far and near should gather around it to express the one ideal and purpose of the Druids--to assist all brethren in need, and to comfort them in misfortune and distress....."

The master of ceremonies then introduced the principal speaker for the occasion, Mr. A. Thorpe, who spoke in part as follows:

"When I look over the large gathering of brothers and sisters of our Druid Order, I can see many already far advanced in years who have diligently and honestly contributed their share to the transforming of this once large

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1888

wilderness into a place of culture and progress. Our system and our efforts have kept pace with the rapidly moving spirit of the age. We have established new chapters for the benefit and blessing of the young generation of Germans....We Druids have erected a monument, in the form of this exalted Archdruid, to charity, brotherly love, peace, and unity--a monument that shall silently testify of our efforts and inspire younger generations to follow in our steps.....

"At Salisbury, England, there still exists the colossal Stonehenge of the Druids, which some historians assert is over 25,000 years old. We can not yet comprehend how this colossal work was accomplished by the hands of men. How many storms, cyclones, and earthquakes have swept over this monument of antiquity which still exists as the ruins of a Druid Temple?

"And you also, you monument of the Druids of Chicago, may you stand for centuries as a visible sign of the wisdom, the virtue, and the love of humanity in accordance with our principles, which have been written on the

ILL. PROJ. 30275

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1888

banners of our order, and taught among us since time immemorial."

(ILL.) WPA PROJ. 30275

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I E

GERMAN

PROJECT 69 303

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung May 18, 1888.

[A SOCIALIST WOMEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY]

The S.O.Z. Frauen-Unterstuetzungs - Verein Fortschritt held its monthly meeting on the 15th of May 1888 and showed a balance of $282.90.

Again the striking brewers received $25.00.

II D 1 GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1887

ST JOHN'S DAY

For many years our Masons have shown us how they celebrate this lovely festival, with due credit to our German lodges of that Order whose inspiring interest in June 24th is highly commendable... Our garden city has as may be known, six German Freemason Lodges and another in development.

There are 1,200 Lodge members representing to a large extent the best and noblest of our German citizens... The incomplete seventh German Freemason Lodge, expected to be incorporated next fall under the name of "Constantia," holds its meetings at the present time at Golhardt's Hall. It was represented at the festival by a number of members. Among the specially invited guests was F. Otto eighty five years of age, one of the co-founders of the oldest German Lodge the "Germania", to satisfy his own wish to witness once more a St. John's festival, he graciously accepted the invitation to be Guest of Honor.

II D 1
III B 2
I E

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Die Fackel, June 8, 1884. GERMAN

THE MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The Board of Directors of the Mutual Benevolent Society held Friday, its yearly General meeting in its office in the Staatszeitung Building. All the representatives of the Chicago Sections were present. After attending to current business, the Finance Secretary , J. H. Kraemer submitted his report for the past year. Reports show that last year there was spent $2222.82 for assistance of sick members and $1785.55 to the survivors of deceased members. The Society had a surplus last year of $72.24. They have a cash balance of $6,776.43 which is invested in Cook County first mortgage bonds.

The election of officers for the new business year resulted as follows: W. L. Schultz, President; H. Kohlmann, ist Vice President; M. Berch, 2nd Vice President; I Schock recording Secretary; J. H. Kraemer, Finance Secretary; Teacher P. Muller, Finance Committee, E. Michaelis, W. Lang, F. Braun, A. W. Wilmans, Emil Fryer.

II D 1
II B I c (3)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 17, 1884.

/WORKMEN'S SICKNESS BENEFIT SOCIETY/

25th year Anniversary Celebration
with Concert and Ball
Given by the Chicago Arbeiter-Krankenkasse (Chicago)

Workman's Sick Benefit Society
in Brand's Hall, corner Clark and Erie St.,
Sunday, January 19, 1884.

Friends and acquaintances as well as the members are invited.

Tickets 50 cents.

II D 1
III B 2
III B 4

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

GERMAN

The Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Thursday, July 26, ~~1883~~.

/HERMANN'S SONS/

The Grand Lodge of the Order "Hermann's Sons" of the State of Illinois held yesterday its semi-annually meeting. The Chairmanship consisted of the following gentlemen: Adolf Mueller, President; Friedr. Meyer, Vice President; Henry Dietz, Secretary; and Jacob Fleck, Treasurer. According to the rules of the Order all 27 lodges were represented by two delegates from each.

The Grand Lodge's report to the National Grand Lodge, which will hold its convention at St. Paul on September 26, was read and discussed. From this we see, that the grand lodge of Illinois paid out last year over $10,000.00 for sickness and other relief benefits. While the amount paid out to the surviving family members and lodge members has not yet been figured out.

Furthermore the report says that the Grand Lodge's property is valued a little over $35,000.00 and the Lodge has 1975 members.

II D 1

GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, May 7, 1881.

GERMAN LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

The German Ladies Sick Relief and Aid Society, through Mrs. E. S. Haas, the president, 168 Chestnut Street, has distributed since last Thanksgiving Day the following articles to such needy families as have been sought out by the society, or who have otherwise come to their notice for aid: Sixty pairs of shoes to thirty-five families; 110 pieces of old clothes to thirty-three families; from seven grocery stores, groceries and provisions to twenty-one families; money, from contribution to the society, $86 to sixty-three families; houses found for eleven destitute families; work found for twenty-nine persons; personal visitation made to 376 families; burial expenses met for three persons; Thanksgiving dinner furnished to sixty-nine persons; flour from Mr. Norton, 400 pounds, distributed to twenty-three families; coal from county to sixty-nine families; medicines to thirty-three families; doctors' services for thirteen families; lumber, 176 feet for one family.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, May 7, 1881.

Contributions to the society in money and material were received to the extent of about $125. The work of the sewing meetings has embraced the manufacture of 100 garments from 233 yards of cotton flannel, 187 garments from 328 1/2 yards of muslin, and fifty aprons and sacks from 121 1/2 yards of calico, - a total of 331 garments made up from 679 3/4 yards of material.

In relation to the work done by this truly benevolent society the president desires to most sincerely thank the many donors of money and material, all of which has been most judiciously used for only the strictly needy and worthy poor, and she would further kindly thank the generous families residing on Wabash and Indiana Avenues for contribution of some needful things for her own personal use. Mrs. Haas has vigorously prosecuted the arduous labors of this society for five consecutive years without remuneration, excepting for one month during September of last year, when

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, May 7, 1881.

she labored also for the Bible Society in connection with the Relief Society. Those who may have means or material at their command for which they desire a worthy use are urged to freely contribute of the same to this Aid Society, which will use carefully and distribute wisely the contributions placed at its disposal. The mothers sewing meeting occurs each Wednesday afternoon, and the one for children on Saturday afternoon. In relation to the Thanksgiving dinner furnished to sixty-nine persons, the president desires to state that this was the gift of the Rev. G. C. Needham, pastor of the Chicago Avenue Church, who kindly admitted that number of poor, brought by the society to the Thanksgiving feast spread for the poor at his church on that day.

II D 1
II B 2 d (1)
I F 2
I F 4
I E

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1881.

THE BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

The Grand Lodge of the Order of the Harugari held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of discussing ways to strike back at the life insurance companies which operate solely in the interest of their shareholders. The attacks of these life insurance companies are directed against benevolent societies which are concerned with the welfare of their members, and therefore, maintain, aside from the sick benefit, a life insurance department.

A recent article in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in defense of benevolent societies was read to the assembly. Appreciation for the warm support in that

matter, given by the Staats-Zeitung, was voiced by all present.

It was decided at the meeting to urge all secretaries of Grand Lodges of a benevolent character, especially those with life insurance service, to sign the following petition for submission to their respective Senators:

To the honorable Mr. .....

Senator from ....., ... district.

The undersigned citizens of Cook County, State of Illinois, urgently request that you exert all your energy toward the passage of bill No. 423.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3048

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 25, 1881.

This bill is designed to protect the interests of more than one hundred thousand independent voters of this State. There is no better way to show your supporters your interest in their welfare and your willingness to contribute toward it than to vote for the proposed bill.

This bill is intended to protect people against the despotic rule of the rich monopolies, and it requests absolute freedom for every employee to choose the life protection he wishes with the least possible expense.

II D 1
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

HPA. 30 045

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, February 28th, 1881.

The German Order of the Harugari.

This order is represented in Chicago by 14 lodges with a membership of about 800, all of whom belong to the laboring class. The Harugari Order, has held its first festivity, a mask Ball, at the Vorwarts Turnhalle, last Saturday night, and the decorations used on this occasion bore mottoes, in the real German spirit. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, the Hall was filled to capacity, which is the highest assurance of the high esteem felt for this Order, whose banners were inscribed with the motto:"Benevolence, Love and Humanitarianism."

It has been brought to our knowledge, that the net profit will be distributed among the lodges, for the benefit of the sick and needy members of the Order. We wish them success!

II D 1
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Die Fackel, Sunday edition of the Chicagoer A. Z. July 25, 1880.

(Advertisement)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

P I C N I C

The North Side Section of the Mutual Benefit Society of Chicago in Fritz's Grove Clybourn Ave and Center Street Sunday, August 1, 1880.

Good concert and dance music and other entertainment as well as a first class accommodation will be provided. With favorable weather the rising of a giant balloon will take place. In the evening large fireworks.

Cars of Webster Avenue will reach the place.

The Committee of Arrangements.

II D 1
II B c (3)

GERMAN

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung) July 18, 1880.

(ADVERTISEMENT)
GREAT PICNIC
of the
South Chicago Workman's Benevolent Society
Sunday, July 18, 1880
South Chicago Turner Park
for the benefit
of the widows and orphans

Trains leave Michigan South Station 9:45 A.M. and 12:03 noon.
Return 6 to 8:00 P.M.

Tickets round trip incl. entrance fee in park 50¢

Children half price.

II D 1
II D 10
II D 3
II D 8

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1880.

APPEAL TO THE GERMAN-SPEAKING CITIZENS OF CHICAGO

At various times we have called attention to the fact that the membership of the German Society, which has assisted so many of our countrymen during times of distress, is not in proportion to the number of Germans living in Chicago.

During the last few years various means have been tried to call the attention of the local Germans to the welfare activities of the German Society and, although membership has increased somewhat in consequence, it has not at all kept pace with the growing German element here which, incidentally, has become more prosperous while the demands made upon our Society have mounted steadily. If one considers the fact that in 1854, the first year of the Society's existence, membership amounted to about 250 with total annual dues of $1,600, one would have to go quite a bit out of the way to find a good excuse for the lack of a charitable spirit among our countrymen and to explain the fact that the names of most of them still cannot be found on the membership list of the German Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1880.

Every year about eight thousand persons are aided and receive advice.

In the last year alone 1,711 persons were placed into jobs; 408 were successfully recommended to the County authorities and 322 more sent to the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, where they were furnished with clothing; 40 received medical aid; 97 sick persons were sent to the hospital and 44 to the dispensary, where they were accepted and treated; 140 people received free transportation, and 366 partial transportation. Direct monetary assistance, which taxed the reserve funds of the Society itself, amounted to nearly two thousand dollars during the same year.

Having only a slightly larger membership than during the first year of its existence and with a smaller annual contribution, the German Society has indeed no cause to look with satisfaction on the co-operation which our German compatriots have rendered in its efforts during the past twenty-five years.

If it be desirable, in view of the above facts, that there should be a manifold increase in membership, how much more desirable should such an increase be at times like these, when greater immigration will augment the number of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1880.

aid seeking persons considerably and the demands made on the German Society will be more urgent than ever before. And it takes only the nominal amount of four dollars for annual dues to become a member of the Society.

Of the many healthy workers who will presently emigrate here we can expect that a great number, before finding gainful employment, will have urgent need of the advice and the assistance of our Society, since they do not know the language here and will easily fall victim to adverse circumstances.

But if we extend a helping hand to these newcomers at first we will, through them, preserve a part of that immense working power and efficiency of our people which has won the admiration of all thinking persons not only here, but also on the other side of the ocean.

We can, therefore, take the liberty to tell our German countrymen that we consider it their duty to support the German Society by giving it more enthusiastic co-operation. They will thereby liquidate their obligation to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 28, 1880.

those who are forced by adverse conditions of everyday life to call upon the Society for temporary aid.

There is no real reason why the majority of our better situated Germans should not consider the membership list of the German Society as an honor roll, bearing their names as so many testimonials of their charity and interest in the common welfare.

In view of the fact that there were far fewer well-to-do Germans in 1854 than are now blessed with earthly goods, the German Society should have progressed on a far larger scale than has actually been the case. There should not be just 260 members but thousands of them.

We are, therefore, addressing an urgent appeal to our German fellow citizens to join the German Society and, by helping in the fulfillment of the hard task with which it is confronted, to erase the poor marks of the past forever.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 22, 1880.

In behalf of the German Society:

The Promotion Committee:

Jack Beiersdorf, 184-86 Wabash Avenue;
Max Eberhardt, Corner Canal and Randolph Streets;
Geo. Buehler, 78 Fifth Avenue;
Art. Erbe, City Hall;
Henry Biroth, 86 Archer Avenue;
M. A. Hettich, Sherman House;
Carl Lotz, 73 W. Twelfth Street;
Henry W. Hill, 142 Dearborn Street.

P. S. Membership applications will be accepted at the office of the German Society, 51-53 La Salle Street; also by members of the Promotion Committee.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1
II B 1 c (1)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1880.

/DIE DEUTSCHEN FRAUEN UND KRANKEN UNTERSTUETZUNGS- VEREIN/

After the play there will be a large ball. The play is called "Der Gerade Wegist der Beste" (The Straight Road is the Best). It is a very fine comedy.

II D 1
III B 2
V A 1

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1880.

[LOW-GERMAN SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY]

A cheerful ball was held last Sunday in Albert Lorenz Vokshall on Cornell St. The Society had made a lodge for people who neither could nor would join lodges already in operation; hence this Lodge was to help such persons. The party was very interesting and entertained by Fritz Reuter Grote and Zumbuch--Comrade Ed Cook made short speech in his mother tongue.

Later on all the young people enjoyed themselves by dancing, to tunes of a very fine orchestra.

II D 1
II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE BREWERY WORKERS AND MALTSTERS

The brewery workers and maltsters met at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle (Forward Turner Hall) yesterday afternoon to form a permanent association. About one hundred persons were present. Gustave Zinke presided, and F. Steinert functioned as secretary. After reading of the minutes Mr. Zinke was elected unanimously as president of the association for the next six months. Steinert was elected similarly as secretary, Henry Bussian became treasurer, and Martin Huss vice president. Martin Stengle was appointed member of the committee to draft bylaws in the absence of Muenz, who was out of town.

President Zinke declared, that the association was founded to help the members and their families in case of sickness or death. A rough draft of the constitution, which explained the matter in greater detail, was then read to the assembly. Besides the previously mentioned officials, three directors will be added to the association, and a regular session is to be held every three

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

months.

The constitution will not be adopted in its present form but is to be thoroughly revised by a committee which will submit its report at the next session. It was tentatively agreed that every member should contribute one dollar. Charles Buchmann was then elected unanimously as financial secretary of the organization. Adolph Schaefer, John Stienert, and Wilhelm Koehler became directors. After a large number of initiation fees were collected the meeting was adjourned until Sunday, Jan. 11, 1880; same location.

The association will give a dance in January.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1
III B 2

GERMAN

Die Fackel, (Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung), June 29, 1879.

PICNIC

Arranged by the Columbia U. Union Lodge of the "German Order of Harugari" for the benefit of the Sick-Fund.

Sunday, June 29, at Ogden's Grove.

II D 1
II B 2 g
III B 2
V A 1

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 3, 1879.

/MULLER'S HALLE/

A ball held last night at the Muller's Halle which is being sponsored by the Luxemburg Widow and Orphan's Benevolent Society, was well attended. Everyone present was in a humorous mood. Mr. Gonner, the publisher of the Luxemberg Zeitung, delivered an impressive address, which was received with much cheer.

II D 1
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2
III A
III G
III H
I C

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 10, 1876. GERMAN

THE HARUGARI ORDER

Yesterday at Ogden's Grove a banner dedication was celebrated and a picnic was held by the Harugari Order of Chicago.

Mr. Phillip Kohler gave the main address from which we quote the following interesting items about the origin and history of the order:-

Almost 27 years ago twelve noble German men, filled with indignation about the position of the Germans in America at that time met in New York, and founded a brotherly association for the protection and support of German immigrants, and gave it the name "Deutscher Harugari Order." Its purpose was to be: To maintain and propagate the German language in the United States; to give the German speaking citizen of the United States a chance to cultivate their intellectual and material interests and to elevate their social standing; to establish fraternal alliances for this purpose everywhere, to help the suffering and those in need of assistance, attending the sick, burying the dead, supporting the widows, to be as a father to orphans, to distribute the spirit of real humanity, etc.

W.P.A. 3004

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 10, 1876

Honor to them! The grain of corn which has been sowed 27 years ago, has grown in many German hearts, and developed into a mighty Oak tree, the branches and twigs of which are extending all over the States of America and lately also the shoots have taken root in the old Fatherland.

The Order has today more than 400 Lodges, and a membership of 40,000 citizens in this country.

To give you an idea of the charitable activity of our Order, you will permit me to quote to you the statistics about the standing and activities of the D. O. H. in the United States of America in the two years from 1872 to 1874.

According to this, the total capital of the Lodges amounts to $400,000.00 . Brothers supported in those two years numbered 6,225 with $114,382.00; 777 widows and orphans, $70,000.00; buried 583 brothers, widows of brothers, 304. Spent for funerals $62,266.87. Distributed for general charitable purposes $76,704.11. In this way was paid out by the Order in two years the huge sum of $308,657-84 for aid and assistance.

W.P.A. 30049

Illinois Staats- Zeitung, July 10, 1876.

The oldest Lodge in Chicago was founded in 1858 by 25 German citizens,- only three of the founders are left and rejoicing in the celebration tonight, they are the faithful brothers: Jacob Poths, Fritz Groth and Friedrich Heidel, to whom it must have been a profound satisfaction to see that the work of their life in the service of the Harugari has not been fruitless.

II D 1
II B 1 a
II D 10
III A
III G
I C

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 10, 1876.

HARUGARI PICNIC

A picnic and the blessing of the flags of the Harugari Order of Chicago took place yesterday in Ogden's Grove. The Harugari choir sang the beautiful song "This is the Day of the Lord". The speaker, Mr. Ph. Kohler gave a brief historical sketch of the order. He said: "Nearly 27 years ago, on March 9, 1847, twelve German men assembled in New York, deeply resentful on account of the humble attitude of the Germans towards the Americans. To protect the German immigrant they formed a fraternal order and called it D. O. H., having as its purpose: The preservation of the German language in the United States, the promotion of the intellectual and material interests of German speaking citizens, help for the needy ones, support for the widows, etc.

Today the order has over 400 lodges and a membership of over 30,000. The total capital of the lodges is over $400,000. Help was provided during the last two years to 6,225 brethren with $114,387; for 777 widows and orphans, $70,000; funeral expenses were $62,266.87.

The Harugari order established its first lodge in Illinois in 1848, one year after it was founded in New York. The first Illinois lodge was located in

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 10, 1876.

the town of Galena. There are nine lodges in Chicago, the oldest of which was founded in 1858. Only three members of this oldest lodge are still with us. They are: Jac. Poths, Fritz Groth and Fred Heidel. It must be a satisfaction for them to assist at today's celebration.

II D 1

GERMAN

The Chicago Times, September 10, 1874.

GERMAN RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The German Relief and Aid Society has made the following condensed report of its doings during the month of August: Eight hundred and fifteen men and 959 women applied for relief or work; 54 persons weresupported during the month, and were given money or shelter; 6 persons were supplied with railroad tickets; 17 were sent to the Alexian Brothers hospital; 6 to the German-American dispensary. Out of 522 persons that applied for work, only 151 were supplied.

II D 1
III B 2

Jewish

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 2, 1873.

[ANNIVERSARY]

Few benevolent organizations have enjoyed such a [illegible] development as the Bikur Cholim Society, which now celebrates its first anniversary. Organized to provide sick benefits and life insurance, especially for the poorer class, the society not only has a membership of over one thousand persons, but has also given rise to the organization of similar societies in other parts of the country.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

The anniversary was celebrated last Saturday in the hall of the Aurora Gymnasium, where the reception of delegates from Cincinnati, Detroit, Lexington, Philadelphia, [illegible], Indiana, Milwaukee, and St. Louis took place.

II D 1

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1870.

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATION
(August 1, 1869 to August 1, 1870)

Receipts

Cash in treasury on August 1, 1869	$3,728.92
Premiums, policies, and admission fees	14,119.31
For funerals	474.00
Interest	274.41
Drawn from treasury	2,150.08
Agents' arrearages	1,458.07
Total	$22,204.79

Disbursements

Sick Benefits	$8,311.13
Dividends	337.50
Salaries	1,723.33

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1870.

Revenue stamps, advertisements, etc	$3,221.20
Deposited in treasury	1,151.33
Funerals	351.00
Commissions	2,577.97
Total	$17,672.46 (sic)

Cash in treasury	$2,853.25
Cash in hands of secretary	60.30
Cash in hands of agents	1,453.07
Notes	160.71
Total all disbursements	$22,204.79

Assets

Cash in treasury	$2,853.25
Cash in hands of secretary	60.30
Cash in hands of agents	1,453.07

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1870.

Materials	$400.00	
Notes	160.71	
Appliances and books	493.30	
Total	$5,425.63	(sic)
Liabilities	242.10	
Total net worth	$5,183.53	(sic)

Membership on August 1, 1869	1,026
Received into membership	531
Memberships cancelled	497
Membership on August 1, 1870	1,060

Ten hundred and sixty members (among them 21 women) were sick a total of 6,623.7 weeks and received $8,311.15 in sick benefits, averaging $31.36 per person or $12.55 per week, while during the previous year 133 persons were sick 3,404.7 weeks and received $12.79 per week, or $32.76 per person.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1870.

The total benefit payments made to 265 persons over a period of 6,623.7 weeks amounted to $8,311.13. Benefits paid since July 28, 1865 amounted to $12,667.83.

In accordance with a resolution passed August 14, 1869, rates for new members were increased 15 per cent; the old members pay the original rates. It is in the interest of the Association that all members, old and new, pay the prevailing rates. [Translator's note: This sentence lacks clarity. It was translated verbatim.]

C. Knobelsdorff, President
W. Katerbau, Secretary.

This is to certify that we have compared the above report with the records of the secretary and have found them to agree in every respect.

Chicago, Illinois, August 18, 1870;
The Finance Committee:
William S. Golsen,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1870.

Herrmann Kaestner,
Louis Blohm.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1
II B 2 a
II B 2 f
II B 2 g
II B 1 a
II D 10
I A 3

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO ARBEITER-VEREIN
(Published at the request of the Verein)

Despite the fact that the entrance fee was raised last winter, the membership of the Chicago Arbeiter-Verein has steadily increased. The new constitution has been printed and every member has received a copy. As far as we can judge at this time, the Verein will do well under it. The finances of the Verein are in good condition. The library of the Verein has been enlarged considerably, and the members have contributed their share to charity. It is hardly necessary to remind the members that the Verein is obligated to participate in every good work. Thus far, the organization has a good record in this respect.

The following contributions were made for benevolent purposes during the past six months:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

For Hecker's Regiment	$ 50.00
For the wives of Union soldiers	205.00
For sick and wounded soldiers	50.00
Total	$305.00

I thank the members and friends of the Verein who have assisted in obtaining these contributions.

Disbursements for Library

For periodicals:

From November, 1861 to February, 1862	$ 35.00
From February, 1862 to May, 1862	37.00
Total	$ 72.00

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

IIB 1 a For books and binding:
II D 10
I A 3

From November, 1861 to February, 1862	$135.00
From February, 1862 to May, 1862	88.00
Total	$223.00

If the library of a society may be considered a barometer of the educational standing of the members, we can view our shelves and cases with great satisfaction, since we have purchased the works of Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, Feuerbach, Hacklaender, Freiligrath, Cooper, Auerbach, Spindler, etc. The report of the librarian shows that our members are making good use of this source of education.

The English night school which our Verein maintains for the benefit of the members has been in session regularly throughout the winter, which shows that our members also appreciate this opportunity to acquire knowledge. And the attendance would certainly have been much larger if the school were more

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

centrally located, and if many had not been prevented by business, work, etc. from attending the school.

The Verein also provided for the choral section. The entertainment given for the benefit of our singers netted $47.72, and this sum was turned over to the treasurer with the express understanding that he use the money to purchase music, etc.

Fortunately, there were not many cases of sickness among the members; we seldom had more than three cases at a time, and there were no deaths.

Our affiliation with the Peoria Arbeiter-Verein, should it materialize, will be the first step in our endeavor to spread the principles laid down in our constitution. It is desirable that our members who make their homes in other cities try to organize an Arbeiterverein there, using our constitution as a model, so that eventually anyone who leaves Chicago and settles in some other city will find an affiliated society in which he may become a member, and thus continue to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

receive the benefits which he now enjoys as a member of the Chicago Arbeiter-Verein.

Our Sunday evening entertainments have always been very well attended. It would be a great advantage to the members if the committee on lectures could provide for a lecture every two weeks. Besides stimulating the mind and increasing the knowledge of ambitious members and their friends, such lectures would, in my opinion, be the best means of getting rid of the class of people that thinks only of itself and its amusement and gives no thought to the responsibility which the Verein assumes when it arranges for this kind of entertainment. Let no one say that these people are afflicted with boredom only at certain lectures. The fact is that they are bored at every serious lecture. That was proved at the lecture on the death of Lovejoy, a martyr to the cause of liberty. Fortunately, there are only a few who place little value on education, and the sooner these people cease coming to our hall when serious topics are discussed, the better it will be for all concerned. And even if the subject matter is above the mental capacity of some of those who come to the meeting place of the Verein, they ought

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

to have manners enough not to disturb those who want to listen, and should show enough respect for the lecturer to be quiet at least while he is speaking.....

At the last meeting, the members elected a committee which has the duty of obtaining fuel at less than retail cost. I have a recommendation to make in regard to this matter. The Verein has some money in a bank. How about using it to buy fuel at wholesale for the benefit of members, and the treasury of the Verein? If each member should save only fifty cents by buying a ton of coal from the Verein, and the Verein should realize seventy-five cents on the transaction, the member would have a substantial saving, and, with coal at four dollars per ton, the Verein's money would have an earning capacity as follows:

Net profit on investment	$100	$18.75
" " " "	400	75.00
" " " "	533	100.00

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 26, 1862.

That certainly is more than a bank pays, or can pay. And that is but three fifths of the entire profit, since the fifty cents saved by the purchaser must be considered also. Thus, if we would invest the whole of our bank balance ($533), the entire profit would be $100 for the Verein and $66.66 for the members. That would be a gain of 31¼ per cent, and the danger of loss would be eliminated because all transactions would be for cash only. I recommend that the Verein give this matter serious consideration.

At the end of the last quarter the membership of the Verein was 389, a gain of 49.

I have the great pleasure of informing you that a much friendlier spirit now prevails in our business meetings. When there is debating, it is done with less bitterness, and without sarcastic references to individuals. Thus the spirit of brotherhood is growing stronger, and as long as it asserts its power, the Verein will flourish.

Theodor Hielscher,
President of Chicago Arbeiter-Verein

WPA (ILL) PROJ 5275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

2. Insurance Companies

II D 2
II D 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1926.

LOW-GERMAN GUILDS

Among the many mutual aid societies, the low-German guilds take an outstanding place. They not only give a life insurance for $500, but also sick aid of $8 per week up to $1432. It is as far-reaching and liberal as any thrifty and economic administration can be.

The low-German guilds selected the oak as their symbol and, like it, they defy every storm and every danger. Also who is less able can join the guilds because of its low costs and every decent and healthy person, man or woman alike, between eighteen and forty-five years of age and who understands the German language, may become a member of the guilds. The low-German guilds have grown into one of the largest, most popular, and surest types of German aid societies. Its favorable conditions, liberal aid, thrifty administration, and security of existence, make them a very blessed aid and insurance group of our times.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 9, 1926.

For more detailed information one may apply to the Grotgilde office, 2046 West North Avenue (Wicker Park Hall).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 2
II D I

GERMAN

Abendpost, March 21, 1904

VOX POLULI

To the Editor of the "Abendpost".

In yesterday's Sonntagspost appeared a report about the Order of the "Ritter and Damen von America" (Knights and Ladies of America) according to which the State Insurance Department has taken steps to prevent the continuation of the Order's business in this State. As by this article the named society, which consists mainly of Germans, has been placed in a critical situation, I wish herewith to clear up the entire affair.

As is well-known the State demands, according to the new Insurance Laws, that every Grand-Lodge that falls under the category of "Fraternal Beneficiary Societies" must send in certain reports to Springfield every year. But the former States-Attorney, General Maloney, had made the decision, that the Order of the "Knights and Ladies of America" was not directly subjected to this State control, because it is, so to speak, only a Welfare Society.

The Order of the "Knights and Ladies of America" has today not a single penny

of debts and is financially one of the best situated in Illinois. If I am not mistaken, there are pending similar lawsuits in the Chicago Courts against well-known Chicago German Societies. Those Societies tried to create a so-called "test" case, whether the State is really within its right to force the Clubs to submit a report every year to Springfield. The fact alone, that a Society does not send its annual report to Springfield is no proof that the Order is in a doubtful condition. The Grand Lodge of the "Knights and Ladies of America" has now resolved, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, - to send these annual reports to Springfield.

Yours truly,
Max Rohden, Grand President.

Remark of the Editor.

Resting upon an error of the Court Reporter in question, the news found its way into the Press that Judge Dunne issued last Saturday such an injunction

against the above said Order, while in fact he declined the immediate issue of a temporary injunction with the argument, that in consideration of the aims of the Order and the interests of its members he does not find it proper to comply with the motion made by the State Insurance Superintendent Vredenburg. Judge Dunne requested of the Grand Officials of the Order that they deposit their Lodge monies at the same bank as before and this promise was given. The Grand Lodge of the Order has now twenty days time in which to answer to the motion of the Insurance Superintendent, and before the case is decided, two months may elapse. At present the Grand Lodge and the subordinated Lodges can manage their business in the customary way.

Abendpost, December 31, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Every German-American can be proud of the Germania Life Insurance Company. This Company was established in 1860 by Hugo Wesendonck. This concern did not desire to glory in extra-ordinary results, but to act in the interest of the insured, according to the best German principles. This characteristic has prevailed up to this time.

The Germania Life Insurance Company is the only American Insurance Company, which is permitted to function in the whole German Empire. Two Separate investigations of their business method and financial standing resulted in a testimony confirming their methods and standing as sound. Mr. B. Goldsmith and Dr. L. Starkel are the local General Managers. Their office is located at 79 N. Dearborn Street.

II D 2
II D 1

GERMAN

Abendpost, February 17, 1896.

CLUB "VERITAS"

Under the name "Veritas" there was yesterday founded at 41 N. Clark Street a Club for the purpose of giving insurance to male and female employees of any kind, free medical service in cases of sickness; also free medicine and a free room in a hospital or private home. Unemployed members shall be assisted to obtain work in case of wage disputes receive a free lawyer and advancement of legal and court fees. The officials were elected: for president: D. Clemens; for business manager: Gustav Strelow.-

Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1891.

THE GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The German Fire Insurance Company of the Northside held their Annual meeting last night at the Folz Halle, corner Larrabee and North Avenue.

Of 1500 members only 500 appeared, and they started to elect officers.

The report of the Secretary showed $2,950,000.00 of insurance was received for the past six months. The amount of money on hand is $58,849.00 of which part is cash, however, most of it is in Government Bonds.

General expenses for the length of the period were $6,287.00

II D 2
II F

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1890.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE
Yearly Meeting and Election

Folz's hall, corner North Avenue & Larrabee was the assembly place for hundreds of the Mutual Insurance Company's 1700 members.

President Mathias Schmitz, other officials elected. Half yearly report, $59,378.98.
Capital in bonds and money $223,545.63.
Capital, premium notes, and $2,980,600 obligations for its active polices.
Net profit $3,000.

The last amount is to become the initial fund for the erection of their own Administration bldg. In the vicinity of Fullerton and Belmont Ave. a branch is contemplated.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical Aid

II D 3
III H

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1931.

ROSENWALD DONATES ONE MILLION DOLLARS TO THE CITY OF BERLIN FOR THE ERECTION OF A DENTAL CLINIC

Doctor Sahm, Mayor of the city of Berlin, made the announcement that Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has donated the sum of $1,000,000, to be used for the erection of a dental clinic for children in the city of Berlin.

PROJECT 9646 W.P.A.

II D 3
II D 8
II D 7

GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Oct. 20, 1929.

THE RUMOR OF THE CITY
One Tells The Next One. Our Deeds Show That We Are Not A Crooked Organization. Be Convinced

(Adv.)

Become a member. Our membership increases daily. Dues: $2.00 per year.

We give free information to our members, free advice in all matters; free employment service, immigration problems; legal matters, translation, instruction, medical and dental departments, are at your disposal.

Let your worries be our worries. German-American Universal World Service Bureau, for the furtherance and benefit of Germanism. 179 North Wells Street, Chicago. Telephone: Central 4191-92.

II D 3
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1929.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

INTERCESSION IN BEHALF OF DOCTOR SCHMIDT

Chicago Association of Commerce Opposes Action Taken by Chicago Medical Association

The steps taken by the Chicago Medical Society to deny the privilege of further membership to Doctor Louis Ernst Schmidt, director of the Illinois Social Hygiene League, because of his philanthropic activities, was unanimously condemned by members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, in a special meeting called to protest against the expulsion.

Business men of Chicago thus expressed their disapproval of the action of the Medical Society, saying that the action was opposed to the best interests of the public welfare. The Association appointed a special committee, which will attempt to serve as mediator in this affair.

A strong supporter of this plan is Dr. Frank M. Billings, of the University of Chicago. He is the author of the ethical principles, designed chiefly for the Medical Association, on the basis of which Dr. Schmidt has now been disciplined.

Abendpost, Apr. 13, 1929.

Doctor Billings recalled the outstanding philanthropical endeavors of the high-minded ousted physician, and paid him a great tribute....Numerous other prominent Chicagoans addressed the meeting in protest against the ouster.



II D 3
IV (Jewish)
IV

GERMAN

PROJECT 300A W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1929.

DOCTOR SCHMIDT CASE PROVES SENSATIONAL

Doctor Rachelle Yarros Also Resigns from Chicago Medical Association

The same ethical motives which prompted Doctor Bundesen to withdraw from the Chicago Medical Association have led Doctor Yarros to sever her connection with that organization. Dr. Yarros, a colleague of Doctor Louis Ernst Schmidt, has thus added to the city-wide perplexity over the case.

The following announcement was made yesterday by President Scott of Northwestern University: "Alleviation of suffering is the chief interest in life for Doctor Schmidt, who never analyses the financial status of his patients. This institution was privileged in having Doctor Schmidt's unequalled services, freely contributed to the University over a period of thirty years. He serves as director of the Urological Department of Northwestern University, notwithstanding the fact that his practice requires almost all of his precious time.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1929.

"This institution publicly expresses its highest regard for that recognized medical authority, who gives of his knowledge so unreservedly for the general benefit of mankind. Northwestern University wishes to make it generally known that the expulsion of Doctor Schmidt from the Medical Association is no reflection upon his reputation as an outstanding humanitarian, and that he shall remain the highly esteemed teacher and associate of this institution."

Then commenting upon physicians' fees, which, in his estimation, are already too exorbitant for the poor and the middle-class alike, President Scott said that moderate fees must serve as the foundation for the expansion of the practice of the reputable physician. "Lamentations of the incapable servants of public health must not be permitted to exert a detrimental effect upon the high purposes of medical science."

Doctor Louis L. Mann, professor at the University of Chicago, in his comment upon the much discussed case, said the time has come when the medical profession

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 12, 1929.

must accept new ethics. He also asserted that while Doctor Schmidt's illustrious achievements have dimmed his popularity with the Medical Association the future will reveal him to have been the pioneer of a new era.

The Association of Commerce also announced its intention of making public the stand taken by the organization regarding the ouster of Doctor Schmidt.

II D 3
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1929.

SOLIDARITY IS ACCENTUATED BETWEEN DOCTOR BUNDESEN AND DOCTOR SCHMIDT
Coroner Announces His Resignation as Member of The Chicago Medical Association

The hostile attitude shown toward Dr. Louis Ernst Schmidt, the widely known physician and philanthropist, by the Chicago Medical Association has stirred the citizens of Chicago beyond words, and has had immediate consequences of an unpleasant nature.

As a direct result of the irrevocable decision of the organization Doctor Hermann N. Bundesen, Coroner, and former Health Commissioner, has declared himself on common grounds with Doctor Schmidt, and has therefore chosen to withdraw as a member of the Association.

. . . . . .

Doctor Schmidt's humanitarianism has been profoundly appreciated by Doctor Bundesen, who, in a letter to the Medical Association, revealed the reasons

Abendpost, Apr. 11, 1929.

for his resignation. Therein he denounces the disproportionately high medical cost for the family whose income varies between $1,500 and $5,000 annually. "However," he said,"the clinical charges of hospitals, sanitariums, laboratories, etc. are high in comparison to the physician's fees. Thus, illness must be looked upon as a luxury, too costly for the middle class. However, if sickness does occur, the only alternative would be to ask for credit and to incur debts. But this is not the American way; the American people do not choose to beg."

Continuing, Doctor Bundesen referred to Dr. M. L. Harris, president of the American Medical Association, the central organization for local medical associations, as having been the originator of the plan for more and bigger hospitals and clinics, the benefit of which should adhere to the citizen regardless of his or her station in life. He has submitted that plan to the Chicago Medical Association.



As a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Illinois Social Hygiene

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League, Doctor Bundesen has repelled all attacks made upon Doctor Schmidt, whom he regards as a man of high ideals, honored throughout the world in professional circles.

Expressing profound regret over the whole unfortunate affair, the former Commissioner of Health condemned the act of the Medical Association, adding that he no longer could remain a member of that organization. However, in the interests of mankind, he looked forward to the time when the Medical Association would recognize its gross mistake and then take steps to correct it.

The Rosenwald Foundation, as well as the University of Chicago and various other polyclinics, which were also under the attack of the Medical Association, has, through its manager, Mr. Edward N. Hurley, energetically condemned the stand taken by that organization. Moreover, he has announced that these institutions will continue the benevolent work, regardless of the attacks to which they are subjected by that corporation.



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Dr. Charles Mayo, director of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., expressed his sympathy with Doctor Schmidt, using, however, extreme caution so as not to incur the enmity of the Medical Association.

Doctor Schmidt, in the meantime, has chosen not to make his future plans known.



II D 3
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1929.

DOCTOR LOUIS ERNST SCHMIDT EXPELLED BY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Majority of Members Condemn Social Relief Action Proposed by Urologist

The Chicago Medical Association has taken steps to expel one of its most prominent members, the widely known urologist Dr. Louis Ernst Schmidt. This action was taken on the grounds of his alleged unethical conduct. The executive body of the Medical Society has accused Doctor Schmidt, president of the Public Health Institute and the Illinois Hygiene League, of having extended medical assistance to patients for either a very nominal charge or, as was often the case, for no charge whatsoever.

Since the Public Health Institute does conduct a rather extensive advertising campaign in newspapers, his conduct has been regarded as a direct challenge to the Medical Association. This organization, acting to protect its members, states that, as a consequence, medical men with private practices have no

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1929.

chance whatsoever to remain in the field of competition.

The Medical Association met last night at 185 North Wabash Avenue to discuss this so-called unethical conduct and to deliberate upon the expediency of ousting Dr. Louis E. Schmidt, the world famous physician. Several hundreds of the 4,500 members of the Association attended the special meeting, which was held behind locked doors. However, the distinguished guardians of the physical welfare became oblivious to everything except their animosity, and thus raised their agitated voices to a high pitch. This was, of course, meat for the reporters, who, in their usual manner, waited on the other side of the door and scarcely missed a word of the lively discussion.

Doctor Schmidt a distinguished-looking gentleman of sixty years, has faithfully served suffering humanity during the greater part of his lifetime. Now, however, this distinguished medical authority, recognized and honored by colleagues throughout the world, and by his fellow-citizens as well, had to listen to the

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1929.

accusations brought against him by the assembly, as it ascribed unethical methods to him.

Furthermore, the usual courtesy of giving the accused a chance in his own defense was altogether denied Doctor Schmidt, and when Doctor Yarros, of the Public Health Institute attempted to intercede in behalf of Doctor Schmidt, she was noisily defeated. And because of these parliamentary tactics, Doctor Schmidt was utterly helpless and was unsuccessful in his demand for a hearing. Only after the assembly had agreed almost unanimously upon his ouster from the Medical Association, was order restored, and the accused physician at last permitted to speak.

Doctor Schmidt pointed out that the institution of which he is president has extended free treatment to innumerable thousands of sick persons in impoverished circumstances. "Furthermore," he said "the institution pursues a different aim than that of making profit." It is also true that, through their connection

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1929.

with the Public Health Institute, our clinics have achieved outstanding success in combating venereal diseases.

This venerable humanitarian and unselfish man, who has assisted many a young man in his medical career, and who has treated many of his own private patients without receiving remuneration, was grieved beyond expression as he addressed the assembly. He said: "Is it considered a great wrong if a physician offers his services to an institution which was founded with the purpose of alleviating suffering among mankind? Must I discontinue my efforts and interest in humanity because the Public Health Institute, by means of extensive advertising, has chosen to warn the general public of the seriousness of venereal diseases? If this is requested of me, my reply is that I cannot comply with this request. Moreover, I demand that the executives of the Chicago Medical Association regard my point of view as absolutely ethical, and that they institute immediate action by which medical science would be at the disposal of the great masses." Doctor Schmidt's proposal to submit his case

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1929.

to a more thorough study, which would result in the withdrawal of his proposed ouster, was given prompt and very swift consideration. The Medical Association immediately announced that Doctor Schmidt had been found guilty, and that his expulsion had been demanded a second time.

It appears most likely that other well-known members of the Chicago Medical Association are confronted with a similar fate. The physicians thus threatened are: Dr. Hermann N. Bundesen, Coroner; Dr. Rachelle Yarros, and Dr. J. L. Miller, all of whom are members of the Administrative Council of the Social Hygiene League. They, too, wholeheartedly approved of the Institute's extensive advertising campaign conducted in the fight against venereal diseases.

PROJECT W.P.A. 6400

II D 3
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III H

GERMAN

Sonntagspost, Jan. 17, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ALEXIAN HOSPITAL'S 60-YEAR JUBILEE.

At the beginning of the year 1926, the Alexian Brothers Hospital rounds out the 60th year of its uninterrupted activity in the service of suffering humanity in the United States, and particularly in Chicago. The submission of the 60th yearly report of the Alexian Hospital, would certainly appear incomplete to its friends and admirers without a short historical retrospect, especially for those, who were witnesses of and participants in the original development, and the activity of these pioneers of Christian Karitas and of hospital organizations.

The founding of the Alexian Brothers association reaches back to the beginning of the 14th century, at which time a number of men suffused with Christian love formed an association, to care for the poor people, who were victims of the epidemic, to ease their suffering and to bury their dead. From this association of charitable men, developed the nursing order of the Alexian Brothers, which, in the course of time, spread to many institutions, devoted to Samaritan services, all over Europe. The latest settlements are institutions in Bavaria, Switzerland and Ireland. The Alexian Brothers have discharged

Sonntagspost, Jan. 17, 1926.

their duties for over 600 years, and the good reputation which the members of the association enjoy everywhere, is no doubt the best reward for their self sacrificing work.

The General Training Institute, the residence of the Superior General, has been since the 14th century, in Aachen, the old German city of Emperors. Some of the buildings including the chapel, have been in existence since the year 1481. In December, 1865, the Superior General of Aachen, sent Brother Bonaventura Thelen to America, for the purpose of establishing a settlement, and thereby to open up new fields for work.

Every beginning is difficult. Brother Bonaventura had to experience it too. His crossing was an adventurous one. He was shipwrecked, but was saved and finally landed on American soil. After looking around in several cities of the East and Middle West, he thought he had discovered the best location in Chicago, on beautiful Lake Michigan, a growing city where he could begin his difficult work.

With the assistance and hospitality of noble minded people, Brother Bonaventura was enabled to pull through the hard winter, and to make preparations

Sonntagspost, Jan. 17, 1926.

to carry on the great task entrusted to him. On March 31st, 1866, the document of the founding of the first hospital (emergency hospital) was prepared. An illustration of the spirit of Father Bonaventura is the fact, that he picked up the first patient on Franklin Street, carried him home on his back, laid him in his own bed, and nursed him devotedly, while he himself had to dispense with a comfortable bed.

The following year, when several Brothers were sent over by the Mother House, it was decided to immediately start the building of a hospital. However, the property was too small, and, diocese property, could not be acquired. The Brothers therefore decided to buy a big piece of property between North Franklin and North Market Streets; not far from North Avenue. In the fall of 1867, the cornerstone was laid for this hospital, which in a year's time was ready to receive patients. Scarcely three years after its erection, this hospital which cost so much money, was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Of the furnishings, only a little heap of ashes remained. According to official estimate, the loss amounted to about $100,000.

With undiminished courage, plans were immediately drawn up for a new building, and in the next year on the same spot a much larger hospital was erected,

Sonntagspost, Jan.17, 1926.

which also served as the provincial Mother House, and novitiate of the Alexian Brothers in this country. For reasons which can be seen later, this hospital could not stay in the possession of the Brothers after the year 1895.

A second hospital was erected by the Brothers in the year 1869 in St. Louis, Mo., on Osage St. and Carondelet Rd., which premises are the highest situated in the city. The buildings are surrounded by extensive gardens and parks, and with this hospital are connected, besides the surgical and medical departments, a sanitarium for nervous diseases. In the year 1888 was founded in Oshkosh, Wis., a third hospital, exclusively for nervous diseases. On account of the practical arrangement the quiet situation, with fenced parks and resting places, fully answers the demands made on an institution treating such maladies.

Progress is and remains the password of the Alexian Brothers, and in the year 1893 another hospital was built in the eastern part of the Union, in Elizabeth, N. J. at great expense. The attendance at this hospital, situated almost in the center of the city, is always very satisfactory.

The growth of Chicago, which even in America is without precedent, resulted

in the necessity of building elevated railroads, because the street cars were insufficient to handle the traffic. For this reason, the hospital on N. Market and Franklin Sts., which was in the path of the elevated road, had to give way.

As soon as the necessity of a new home appeared, the society did not hesitate to look around for a suitable building location and decided, after serious consideration, to buy a lot on Belden and Racine Aves. On October 4, 1896, the cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Feehan in the presence of an immense crowd, amidst great festivities preceded by an imposing parade.

In May, 1916, the Alexian Brothers celebrated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of their community and institution in the United States, amidst solemn ceremonies and the participation of a multitude of people. The Alexian Brothers can look back with satisfaction upon the success they have achieved in the service of suffering mankind during their 60 years in the United States. Although there were years of serious and exerting work, these sacrifices were not in vain.

II D 3
III C

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 24, 1919.

EVANGELICAL DEACONESS HOSPITAL

The first steps have been taken in the enlargement of our Hospital. We have launched a campaign for contributions. Through the generosity of the owners of the Hotel Atlantic, formerly Kaiserhof, (Imperial Palace) we have established an office there. This office serves as the headquarters for the distribution of literature. It is located in Room 118, and anyone who wishes to acquaint himself with our work is very welcome there. The pastors and congregations of Chicago, the Board of Directors of the Hospital, and the Ladies Auxiliary are making strenuous efforts to raise a building fund of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Since our institution carries on many charitable activities--accepting and treating patients of all races, creeds, and colors, and spending from three hundred to four hundred dollars monthly for this purpose--we have many friends who are not affiliated with our religious organization, and they are also active in our cause.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 3

GERMAN

OCT 30 1911 WPA

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1911.

THE NEW GERMAN HOSPITAL

Plans for the new structure to be erected at Hamilton Court and Grant Place have been approved.

The new German Hospital upon which work will commence soon, is to be one of the most modern institutions of its kind in Chicago. The old hospital will, however, continue to operate until the completion of the new structure. The management of the hospital meanwhile centers its activities on the raising of funds with which it hopes not only to defray the mortgages, but also to secure a reserve of working capital.

The organization devoted to the support of the German Hospital was founded Dec. 17, 1883; it is a charitable institution, granting no material gains to any one. Despite the shortage of funds, -the chief difficulty of the hospital, -it has nevertheless extended care to a multitude of patients whose finances did not permit them to get medical aid. The philanthropic Mrs. Konrad Seipp

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1911.

endowed the hospital with $150,000, in fond memory of her husband and son. This fund has been increased by voluntary constributions from the following: Mrs. Henry Bartholomay, Mrs. Albert F. Madlener, Mrs. Otto L. Schmidt, Miss Alma Seipp, Mr. Edwin G. Uihlein, Mr. Charles Gindele, Mr. William C. Seipp, Mrs. Margarethe True Brand, the heirs of the late Ludwig Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Theurer, Mr. August C. Magnus, Mrs. William H. Rehm, Mrs. Andrew E. Leicht, Mrs. F. Madlener, Mrs. Jacob Birk, Mr. H. O. Langhorst, Mr. A. Uhrlaub, Mr. Hermann Paepcke, Mr. Henry Schoellkopf, Mr. A. Schwill, Mr. Otto C. Butz, Mr. Harry Rubens, Mr. Fritz Glogauer, Mr. Adam Ortseifen, Messrs. Gustave Thaler, Emil W. Wagner, John Kranz, Rudolph S. Blome, George and Edwin Bolter, Mrs. Schumann-Heink, and many others. These donations have increased the funds available for the support of the German Hospital by $100,000, and the vision of a new and modern institution has thus become a reality.

II D 3
III C

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1911.

THE EVANGELICAL DEACONESS HOSPITAL

The newly constructed Evangelical Deaconess hospital is the first of its kind erected in Chicago by the German Evangelical Synod. The institution is under the management of the Deaconesses' Association, and located at Morgan Street and 54th Place. Public inspection is invited on August 13, between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is a two story structure equipped with all the modern improvements. In addition to those patients admitted to the hospital, the Deaconesses, by the decision of the Association, will extend nursing care to outside persons, whose admittance to the institution is impossible.

The Association consists of the following officials: Pastor B. C. Ott, president; Pastor W. Hattendorf, vice-president; Pastor A. E. Meyer, correspondent; Pastor Gust. Koch, secretary of finances; Fred Kressmann, treasurer.....

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II D 3 GERMAN

Abendpost, May 15, 1911.

FOR OUR LITTLE ONES

The dedication of the nursery, founded by Mrs. Levy Meyer, and located at Union and Barber Streets, took place yesterday. The two-story building is equipped with all the modern improvements. Every child will be examined by a physician before being admitted to the nursery. . . . .

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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GERM

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1911.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

A concert, rare in beauty and elegance, was given at the Auditorium Theater yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the German Hospital. Much of the success was directly due to the efforts and energetic work of the Arrangement Committee, which made this an outstanding event. The Chicago Singing Society, a young institution founded just recently, is composed of German singers all of whom are endowed with fine vocal qualifications. With vocalists of that type at his disposal, it was not difficult for the society's director, Mr. Boeppler, to obtain excellent results.

The first number on the program was Beethoven's Hymn: "Glorification of the Founder of Eternity," followed by the less known but equally as effective composition "You Shepherd of Israel" by Bortniansky, which,

PUBLIC 3007 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1911.

although extremely difficult, was a brilliant achievement of the Singing Society. Stormy applause was the audience's response to the brilliant offering. The height of enthusiasm was reached however, when such artists as Mrs. Schumann-Heink, Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler, and Miss Muenchhoff, contributed their services toward this worthy cause. Mrs. Zeisler's offerings were three compositions by Chopin, and Mendelsohn's "Wedding March" and "The Dance of the Fairies," from "A Summernight's Dream," transcribed by Liszt, for the piano. The accomplished technique and the gloriously expressive style of this celebrated artist brought forth a storm of applause lasting in its intensity until Mrs. Zeisler condescended to play an encore.

A storm of applause also greeted Mrs. Schumann-Heink upon her appearance on the stage. She chose for her offering the great aria from the prison scene, from Meyerbeer's opera "The Prophet." Her powerful and gloriously shaded voice took her audience as usual by storm. Thus, this great

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1911.

artist dispelled any doubt that her recent illness might have had an ill effect upon her career. She chose as an encore Goethe's "Erl-King," set to music by Franz Schubert. Graciously, as ever, she shared the applause as well as the gifts of flowers, with her able accompanist, Miss Hofmann.

Another excellent vocalist also heard during this highly inspiring concert was the soprano, Miss Mary Muenchhoff. She sang compositions by Schumann and Henschel. To pay her the well deserved tribute, it may be said truly that although she was co-starred with that world famous artist, Mrs. Schumann-Heink in the execution of that charming duet from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," she was quite able to hold her own.

Taking into consideration that the Auditorium Theatre was nearly sold out on that occasion, the German Hospital will probably receive a

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 10, 1911.

handsome sum from the net proceeds, which was the purpose of the concert. As the financial success is a matter of interest to the public, we would appreciate the results published.

FOREIGN OFFICE 3C046 N.P.A.

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PROJECT 30040 W.P.A.

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 19th, 1910.

Cornerstone for the New German Evangelical Hospital.

For many years the numerous German-Evangelical Churches of Chicago, desired most keenly to build their own hospital. Indeed, more pressing demands upon their willingness to give, made it again and again necessary, to postpone the execution of their plans. However, yesterday, the first step was taken to make them a reality. The cornerstone for the new German-Evangelical Diaconess-Hospital was laid. Many members of all the German Evangelical Churches of the City and vicinity were present. The ceremony began with a quartet, followed by Rev. L. Kohlmann's address of welcome. After prayer and reading of the scriptures, the Rev. Alfred Meyer gave the sermon for the occassion. The men's Choir Mozart rendered the hymn, "This Is The Day Of The Lord." Then followed the official speech in English by Rev. John Kircher. In an appropriate way the conerstone was laid by Rev. C. E. Ott. Song, prayer and an offering brought the affair to a close.

The hospital is to be two stories high and in the most modern way furnished. The cost of construction is estimated at $40,000.00.

GERMAN

II D 3

Abendpost, May 10, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EVANGELICAL DEACONESS SOCIETY.

As previously often reported, a Deaconess Society has been formed here, whose aim is to build a hospital, furthermore to train deaconesses after the German model. The society acquired about six months ago, five building lots, to which it added a sixth, so that it possesses now a building lot, totaling 125 by 150 feet. Its situation is favorable for a hospital. Near a large thoroughfare (Halsted Street) the noise made by cars cannot be heard by the patients, on the other hand Garfield Boulevard is near by, and Sherman Park is also inviting to the patients. The building lots are on 54th Place and Morgan Street. This property which represents a value of $7,500.00 and is almost fully paid for, belongs to the Deaconess society. The place upon which the hospital will be erected exists already. The plans have also been submitted by the architects, and all that is necessary is the erection of the building. Gifts of love enabled the purchase of the lots, and such gifts shall also be the means for the erection of the building. Naturally, it will be necessary to knock on many doors, before the necessary amount can be raised. The directors found in Pastor Tillmann the right man, who gladly made collections for the cause. Besides, 2 pupils of Elmhurst's seminary have been won, who, during the summer vacations, will collect in the city and the country gifts for the hospital. The names of the young men

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 10, 1903.

will be made known shortly, and they will receive credentials, so that they should be able to identy themselves. The Deaconess Society has already 350 members. Annual dues are $1.00. Whoever wants to join this society, should send his yearly dues to Rev. H. Koch, 548 W. 62nd Street, from whom they will receive receipt, by laws, etc.

II D 3

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

The Chicago Abandpost, September 26, 1907.

FOR THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

A bazaar was opened yesterday in Kretlow's Hall, 401 Webster Avenue, arranged by the "Sewing and Aid Society of the German Hospital," in aid of this institution. The beginning was very favorable. It brought many guests, who were entertained by the many good performers. The visitors not only admired the workmenship of the exhibited wares, but also bought some of them.

II D 3
II B 2 f
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GERMAN



Abendpost Feb. 21, 1907

EVANGELICAL DEACONESS ASSOCIATION

The Evangelical Deaconess Association has settled the place where the new hospital on the Southside near Halsted Street is to be erected. The principal purpose is to educate Evangelical Deaconesses and instruct them as nurses, sisters for the kindergarten, teachers for the schools, etc. Preference will be given to nurses and sisters till there are sufficient means for the other branches. Purposes and goals of the association are very manifold and difficult but of general interest as they serve important necessities. An agitation and financial committee has been formed to gain the support of larger circles. They will agitate by the Press to obtain the necessary means and support of their well-to-do brothers and sisters. The Schwaben Club has already donated $50.00 and other clubs promised to pay $5.00 a month for 20 months.

Young ladies can give themselves up entirely to the association, securing a life position for a beneficial and honorable work. The Deaconess Hospital Association now has 342 members amongst them many well known citizens of Chicago. Yearly subscription fee only is $2.00. Applications can be made to the financial secretary, Pastor P. Foerster 604 S. Ashland Ave.

II D 3

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost Jan. 14, 1907

ALEXIAN HOSPITAL

According to a report made by the Alexian Brothers about their last year's activity, 2955 patients have been cared for during this period at the hospital at Belden and Racine Ave. This does not include the patients being in the Sanatorium. The total number is 3060. Of this number 1887 have been cured, 466 are improving, and 91 are incurable; 296 have died, of which 77 were brought to the hospital in an already dying condition. December 31,1906, 215 patients remained in the hospital. 1803 of the patients paid the full price for care and attention, 345 paid reduced fees and 807 patients received free treatment and care. The city ambulance brought 633 persons, mostly seriously injured. According to their status 1665 were single, 915 married, 375 widowed. According to religion 1660 were Catholics, 1091 Protestants, 97 Jews and 107 without faith. The Alexan Brothers offer their thanks to their friends and benefactors for the contributions to the hospital. For the improvement of the hospital the laundry will have its separate building. Further rooms and localities are nearing completion, and the supplementary part of the front building and addition of bath rooms to the private rooms will be built next April.

II D 3 GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
Sizable Amounts Have Been Subscribed for the Building Fund

Edward G. Uihlein, treasurer of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the building project, said, "The prospects are auspicious and indications show that the necessary funds can be collected."

The Tuberculosis Hospital is to be built next spring. The sisters of St. Elizabeth Hospital will take care of the inmates.

As the building will cost $150,000 the treasurer has just published a prospectus containing a detailed account of the committee's activities, 5,000 copies of which will be distributed among businessmen. It is expected that all those who have thus far not contributed toward this humane work, will do their share now.

The treasurer reports new contributions to the extent of $454. The total

W.P.A.

Der Westen, Jan. 27, 1901.

fund available, including interests, amounts to $20,067.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

GERMAN

Abendpost, January 18th, 1901.

GERMAN HOSPITAL

According to the report read by the President of the German Hospital Association at their annual general-meeting yesterday, the hospital of the Association is caring for about 60 patients at one time throughout the season, and the total number of patients treated is 680 of which were 410 women and 36 children.

Total expenditure for the season amounted to $34,728.86. Received in membership fees a total of $3890.00 and contribution totaled $5474.96, which amount includes a gift of $2000.00 from the German-American Charity Association. For reducing the debts of the Association the sum of $5000.00 was pledged by individuals.

The nurse training school of the institution offers a two year and a three year course. Thirty one nurses have enrolled in the two classes.

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IV

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1901.

GERMAN HOSPITAL
Report of Yesterday's Annual Meeting

At the general meeting of the German Hospital yesterday evening, the following directors, whose terms had already expired, were re-elected for another three-year period: Judge Theodore Brentano, John C. Burmeister, George Schneider, and Charles Emmerich. President John Miller acted as chairman.

The detailed annual report of President Miller shows that the German Hospital is in an excellent condition; it acquires an ever growing clientele among the wealthier classes, which provides a better income.

During the past fiscal year, 680 patients were treated, viz., 270 men, 410 women, and 36 children (sic). Among these, 591 were cured and discharged; 53 died, and on January 1, 1901, only 36 remained in the

WPA BOOKS

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1901.

hospital. The 680 patients represented 297 Germans, 283 German-Americans, 8 Swiss, and 12 Austrians. /This accounts for only 600 persons. The other 80 presumably were Americans, since the report mentions 680 patients. Trans./

The income, according to the treasurer Charles Emmerich, was $34,728.86; the total expenditures were $34,197.80. On January 1, 1901, there was a balance of 531.06. The annual contributions of the members amounted to $3,890; i.e., $500 less than last year. Donations reached a total of $5,474.96, about $2,000 more than in the year 1899, and hospital fees provided an income of $21,504.07. This represents an increase of $2,800 over last year. Among the donations, the following are listed: $2,000 from the German-American Charity Association, and $500 from Mr. Jacob Huber. The evening entertainment of Uhlich's Orphan Home, given for the benefit of the hospital, produced $390.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1901.

The directorate had resolved to raise $10,000 to diminish its indebtedness, and thus far it has been successful in raising $5,000, part in pledges and part in cash.

The training school for nurses, which is a very important adjunct to the institution, is thriving and enjoys an excellent reputation. The nurses who attain proficiency in their calling, both theoretical and practical, are very much in demand to take charge of patients in private homes.

During the previous year, 28 nurses applied for acceptance but only 17 matriculated. At the end of the year, the school's standing is as follows: 6 nurses are in the second year and 25 in the third year class.

The Hospital Messenger brought a surplus of $315.42.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1901.

In the annual report, President John Miller also expresses his thanks to all supporters and donors, as well as to the German Press, for their good will.

The following lines represent a chronological record of the hospital since August, 1884, date in which it was founded: In the year 1884, 25 patients were registered; in 1885, 87; in 1886, 71; in 1887, 103; in 1882, 228; in 1889, 376; in 1890, 550; in 1891, 714; in 1892, 741; in 1893, 660; in 1894, 508; in 1895, 569; in 1896,582; in 1897, 650; in 1898, 733; in 1899, 766; and in 1900, 680. A total of 8,048 patients treated since the institution's inception.

The directorate will announce an election within the near future. The following persons are also officials aside of those previously mentioned:

W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1901.

John Miller, Edward G. Uihlein, Otto C. Butz, Hermann Paepke, Louis Lutz, and Erich Gerstenberg.

II D 3
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III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1900.

AN EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p. 5.. Dr. Walter Wever, the German Consul of Chicago, paid a visit to the Alexian Brothers Hospital recently. In a letter to the Brother Provincial of the order, Dr. Wever said:

"Right Reverend Brother Privincial:

"Pressure of business is the only reason for the tardiness of this acknowledgment of my appreciation to you for showing me your splendid hospital, maintained by the order of the Alexian Brothers. To you, Right Reverend Brother Provincial, I wish to express my admiration for your excellent work. The size of this hospital surpasses that of any other similar institution I have seen thus far. I was also informed that your kindly services are being extended to my countrymen, for which I am most grateful.

Wever
Imperial Consul."

II D 3 GERMAN

II F

I C **ABENDPOST**, July 7th, 1898.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

The German Hospital.

The management of the German Hospital has issued their annual report in the form of a booklet. It contains besides the general yearly statistics of 1897, a detailed report of the history of the institution, interesting incidents, and a list of all contributions given to the hospital.

Since the establishment of the institution until the present a total of 5,968 sick people have been cared for. During the last year 650 patients had been received by the hospital. Of these there were 361 of German nationality, 217 Americans, 13 Swiss, 17 Swedes, 2 Norwegians, 4 English, 12 Irish, 3 Scots, 5 Canadians, 4 Austrians, 2 Dutch, 2 Italians, 1 Hungarian, 2 Bohemians, 2 Poles, and 2 Russians.

A total of 262 major operations were performed during the year. The dispensary of the institution assisted 3046 persons by giving them advice and prescriptions for medicine.

II D 3

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, July 7th, 1898.

About 33% of the patients were treated free of charge.

The income during the ficsal year amounted to $53,122.58, a balance of $3305.00 included, and the expenses were $44,721.16, leaving a cash balance of $8471.42.

During the years from 1884-1896 a total of $158,852.79 was contributed toward the hospital fund and $96,237.36 toward the building fund. For the management of the hospital the total amount of $157,935.40 was spent and for building purposes $94,785.41.

II D 3

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, June 9th, 1898.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Orthopedic Appliances.

One of the best known firms of this kind, is the one conducted by Dr. Robert Wohlfertz, at 60 Fifth Avenue, a truss and bandage appliance house. Dr. Wohlfertz who obtained practical experience by giving home treatments for the minimizing of body injuries, and made complicated devices for raising and supporting deranged parts of the body is now, during his mature years, engrossed in the study of anatomy, and with the aid of his acquired knowledge and experience, he succeeded in making effective improvements in orthopedic appliances and other bandages. Practically all articles he sells, are manufactured by him, so that customers can obtain them at factory prices.

This reliable and strictly scientific treatment for his clientele, was the foundation of his reputation and gave him innumerable recommendations from the medical profession. His office is open on Sundays, from 9-12 A. M. For the treatment of female patients, a qualified lady attendant is employed.

II D 3
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PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, October 23rd, 1897.

A CALL UPON THE GERMANS.

It has become necessary to enlarge the German Hospital by an addition, but the funds of the hospital management have been used up more than was expected and there is still much money needed in order to complete the wing and furnish it. The Board of Directors applies therefore in the interest of this welfare institution to the German population of Chicago for help, big and small- and all contributions sent to the Hospital management will be accepted with thanks. Already the Schwaben Verein has given an example worthy of imitation by granting $100.00 for the purpose, truly an example that should find an echo in the German Clubs and Lodges. There are many German firms and private persons in Chicago who are well able to bring a sacrifice, without doing themselves financially any harm.

Germans, dont let this call be made in vain, give your hearts a good push and open the purse for this good purpose. Chicago could have had for a long time a German Hospital three times as large, if only the funds needed would have come in more abundantly. Dont let it be this time words alone, but let us see actions for once.

The Management of the German Hospital.

II D 3
II B 2 f

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, July 1st, 1897.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The First Graduation Ceremony.

An extremely inpressive affair was the first graduation celebration of the Nurses School of the German Hospital, which was attended by an extraordinarily large number of friends of this blessed institution.

The principal speakers were Mr. Otto C. Zutz, Mr. George Schneider, Dr. Gustav Fuetterer and Dr. Weller Van Hook. Dr. John Miller, President of the Hospital Society presented the diplomas to the following nurses: Miss Barbara Smith, Mrs. Ericka Friedericksen, Miss Emma Luedicksen, Miss Adelina Morton, Miss Della Schneider and Miss Katharina Werner. Cordial wishes for success in their profession were tendered the graduates.

II D 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, March 27, 1897.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

This generally useful Institution has, under its present energetic management, gained rapidly the favor of the suffering public. The hospital is overcrowded, and it happened quite often lately, that patients had to be refused, for lack of room. The Directors had considered the enlargement of the Hospital, by building an addition, but have not come to any decision as yet, because the main factor of such precedure, the "Nerous Rerum" leaves much to be desired, and the monthly balances are still very unfavorable to the "anagement. These conditions left a very discouraging impression, but in spite of it, the board of directors will have to make a decision in regard to the enlargement of the premises, because the congestion of the patients applying, is steadily increasing. The financial and business affairs, also the internal management of the hospital, are in the hands of reliable and experienced individuals. Cleanliness and order reign everywhere, and the nurses, male as well as female, compete with each other, to furnish the patients, with good care and a pleasant home.

Abendpost, March 27, 1897

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Management has lately published a magazine under the name of "hospital Messenger" which, although small, is quite interesting and instructive. From the lately published financial report can be seen, that the total income in the month of February amounted to $1629.55. On the other hand, the expenses run as follows: Salaries to employees and nurses $563.52, food $350.00; for medical and surgical purposes $133.20; for repairs $273.87, heating, gas, household and similar items $725.61, total $2046.55. For the many gifts and proofs of good will, which has been received by the benefically working institution, the hospitals' management expresses its heartfelt thanks, and wishes to impress upon the German's the necessity of lending a helping hand also in the future, to the German Hospital's success.

II D 3

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, December 15th, 1896.

NEW HOSPITAL

The new St. Agnes Hospital, managed by the Franciscan Sisters, at 693 Halsted Street, has been opened yesterday without ceremony. Carl Baer will act as chief physician of the institution, and he will be assisted by a staff of excellent physicians. The Franciscan-Hospitals in Joliet, Freeport and San Francisco enjoy everywhere the best reputation, and in the local hospital, the patients without doubt, will receive the best care and attention.

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GERMAN

300 P.A. 6

Abendpost, Nov. 23, 1896.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

The directorate of the German Hospital, consisting of Mr. John Miller, President, John Koeing, John C. Burimeister, Charles Emmerich, George Schneider, Henry Horman and Jacob Huber, announces, that the re-organization of the Hospital-Society has been completed, and that same will become in fact, what it was only in name: " A German charitable organization, which owes its origin to the public spirit of the German citizens of Chicago, and must be managed in such a manner, that it should reflect credit upon the Germans, and do justice to the purpose and aim, which it will serve.

The directors decided, to publish their own paper, the "Hospital-Messenger", and in it to energetically defend themselves against the attacks, which the former president of the Society directed against the enterprise.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1896.

UNDER THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new Alexian Brothers Hospital, on Belden And Racine Avenues, turned out to be an imposing celebration of the church which was held favored by beautiful weather, in the presence of a large crowd and dedicated by Archbishop Feehan personally. They estimate, that 30,000 spectators took up positions in front of the project hospital, and even in the adjoining streets and side streets, pressed the crowds head on head, to be an eye witness to this elevating spectacle. A large number of priests and monks surrounded their head shepherd when he seized the trowel, to throw some mortar, under the sign of the cross, over the stone, and put same in its place, after which the festival assembly's attention was called by prominent pulpit speakers, in five different languages, to the importance of the day. With the bestowing of the papal blessing, the solemn act was concluded. The laying of the foundation stone was preceded by a magnificent parade of Catholic societies, which in its variety made a brilliant impression. About 15,000 men and youths took part in the parade, 22 military bands played martial music, and 150 flags and church banners fluttered in front of the sodalities.

Abendpost, August 19th, 1896.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

President Henning of the German Hospital, has to obey the board of directors.

President Henning of the German Hospital, has lately, as reported previously in the Abendpost, obtained an injunction against the Board of Directors of the Hospital Society, from whom, according to his opinion, he does not have to stand interference with his authority. Judge Neely, yesterday suspended the order of Judge Hanecy, after several hours of pleadings. The Judge decided, that the Board of Directors, are the only competent ones, and that the President, as executing officer has to obey the decrees issued by same. During the conferences, many very unpleasant facts about the high-handed actions and peculiar financial methods of the president, were disclosed, who will have more attention paid to his work hereafter, than before.

The changes in the medical Staff which were contemplated by the Board of Directors, will now be carried out, and Miss Anna Wehner, who was discharged as Superintendent of Nurses by President Henning, will resume her position. The Committee, whose duty is is, to control and look after President Henning's work more strictly, consists of Messrs. George Schneider, John Burmeister, Charles Emmerich, John Miller and Jacob Huber.

II D 3

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ABENDPOST, July 30th, 1896.

Opening Celebration.

The newly erected "Home for Epileptic Patients" on Church Street and Lincoln Avenue two miles west of Evanston, will be festively dedicated, Sunday August 2nd. All the noble minded friends of the poor sufferers, to whom this institution will be a home are cordially invited to be present on this occasion.

The committee, having charge of the preparations, consists of Messrs. Dr. R. P. Welcker, F. R. Rhode, Henry Rumsfeld and Rev. Albin Mathes. The institution can accept about 100 patients and everything has been done, to make it pleasant for them. Applications for admittance will be received at all times, in the home of Pastor A. Mathes, 1208 Washington Street, or in the office of the institution.

PROJECT 300046 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, April 25th, 1896.

German Hospital

The directors of "The German Hospital, yesterday held their regular quarterly meeting. According to the report of the administration, 194 persons have been taken in by the hospital of which 84 were discharged as cured, 37 improved and 9 incurable. Eleven died. Five children were born in the hospital. Forty-nine paid the full nursing fees, 98 paid part of it, and 47 were nursed without charge.

By the end of March 53 patients were in the hospital, 35 operations have been performed. The total of nursing days were 5150. The expenses of the hospital during this period were $5013.46. The receipts were $7695.73. The German-American Benevolent Society donated $2400. The regular contributions were not so good, as several members of the institution have left us and many are in arrears with their contributions. Thirteen new members have come in.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, April 7th, 1896.

New Nurses!

The German Bethesda Deaconess Club celebrated yesterday in cooperation with the members of the Bethesda "Nurse Training School"its fifth anniversary in the church no. 750 Larrabee Street. The following eight nurses of the institution received their diplomas: Miss Lina Bak, Miss Mary Brecht, Miss Ida Doern, Miss Lina Dohne, Miss Anna Fels, Miss Bertha Girod, Miss Mary Gamertsfelder and Miss Louise Rupp. Mr. Frank F. Henning, the President of the Deaconess Club distributed the diplomas. Miss L. Rupp one of the graduated nurses, held a very good speech about nursing. The speeches of Pastor R. A. John and F. A. Herrmann made a deep impression. The remaining part of the program consisting of musical performances, recitations, theater and songs found general approval, much applause and appreciation.

II D 3
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GERMAN

PROJ. 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1896.

GERMAN HOSPITAL

The annual report of the president of the German Hospital Society contains the following statistics:

During the last year 569 patients were taken in by the German Hospital at Larrabee Street, sixty-one more than the previous year (284 males, 285 females); seventy-six of the patients were brought in by the police (twenty-seven accidents, two on whom murderous attacks had been made, thirteen suicide cases, six sick persons, three fighters, twenty-four of a longer illness); only nine of these cases were fatal.

Four hundred seventy four persons have been dismissed by the hospital, of whom 315 were cured, 141 convalescent, eighteen incurable; fifty-three patients died in the hospital. Forty-two patients were in the hospital at the end of the year (twenty-six men, fourteen women, two children). Three hundred eighty persons of the coming-in patients were Germans; 152 Americans (of which 105 were German-Americans), one Swiss, two Swedes, one Norwegian, five Danes,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1896.

twelve British, eight Irish, two Scots, ten Austrians, one Italian, one French, six Canadians, seven Hungarians, one Bohemian, one Pole, two Russians, two Luxemburgers, and three Greeks. One hundred ninety four of the patients paid the full fee, 247 only part of it, 128 no fee at all. The takings of the hospital were $20,686.86; the expenses were $19,023.71.

The membership in the beginning of the year was 758. Seven of them died, thirty-two left and thirty-four reduced their contributions. Two hundred defaulted with their contributions. There were twelve new members with contributions of $465. Eight old members increased their contributions with $60. The amount for nursing the 569 patients was $17,326 per month at an average against $1,383.71 in the previous year. This makes $1 a day for each patient.

In the free clinic of the hospital, during the year, 3,400 persons found advice and support, of which 2,068 have been treated medically and 1,350 surgical.

W.P.A. 30046

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1896.

The house physicians were Dr. A. Belitz, Dr. G. B. Gottschalk, Dr. H. Haifelden, Dr. Frager, Dr. Goldspohn, and Dr. Bernaner as members of the surgical staff and Dr. Hessert, Dr. Freer, and Dr. T. R. Welkev as members of the medical staff.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DIE ABENDPOST, November 1st, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Deutsches Hospital (German Hospital)

The Directorium (Board of Directors) of the German Hospital held yesterday its annual meeting to receive the report of the hospitaladministration.

During the last three months , the Hospital took care of 178 patients. The hospital surgeons performed 38 major operations, while during the same period 1084 cases were treated in the Hospital-Dispensary. The income for the 3 months was $4405.00 while the total expenses amonted to $4404.00.

There have been no donations or contributions for the German Hospital during the last 5 months.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II D 3
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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, October 31st, 1895.

Institution For The Epileptics.

The German pastors, O. J. Ebert and E. Mathes have formed an organization under the name"Christian German Aid Society for Epileptics," which has the purpose of studying the causes of epilepsy and to seek funds to build an institution to care for the epileptics. Pastor Mathes will provide himself a strip of land for the intended building. Furthermore, the said society will do everything to interest the Chicago public in the needs of the benevolent enterprise and will appeal particularly to the generosity of Germans and German-Americans for contributions.

II D 3
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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, October 7th, 1895.

The Alexian Brothers Hospital.

The negotiations of the Northwestern Elevated Railway Company with the Alexian Brothers Hospital finally came to a satisfactory agreement. The said Railway Company is paying to the Hospital $200,00 for the strip of land, on which the latter was built.

Furthermore, the Hospital was given the right, to use its present building for another two years, in order to have ample time to build another hospital somewhere else. The management of the Alexian Brothers Hospital intends to buy a large piece of land on Wrightwood Avenue and will build there a bigger and more modern hospital.

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PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, July 26th, 1895.

Deutsches Hospital (The German Hospital)

The German Hospital held a Director's meeting yesterday. According to the records of the report, 189 patients were treated at this hospital during the 3 last months. In the Dispensary Department of the Hospital, about 800 patients received medical treatment during the same period. Over 90 % of the patients are of German or German-American nationality.

The income of the German Hospital during April, May and June amounted to $6527.85 the total of expenses for the same period was $5423.15.

The German Hospital is receiving continuously large contributions from German Aid Societies and also individual donations from prominent Germans of Chicago.

PROJECT 0046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

II D 3
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"ABENDPOST", April 15th, 1895.

Returning Thanks.

The German Hospital thanks the members of the "American Charity Ball Association warmly for the nice present of $1750.00 handed over by their Secretary of the German Hospital, T. C. Burmeister. The St. Elizabeth Hospital offers their warmest gratitude to the "German Charity Association" for the donation of $300.00 by Secretary John Koelling.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 10049

GERMAN

"Abendpost," January 18th, 1895.

German Hospital.

According to the report of the management of the German Hospital, 508 patients have b been taken care of during last year, of which 257 were males and 257 females, or 483 adults and 25 children. 470 patients including the dead were dismissed, of which 268 were cured, 141 improved, 13 were not curable and 48 died.

In the clinic 1600 persons were treated during the year free of charge. 287 of the inside patients were born in Germany and 139 in the U. S. A. 85 of the last ones were of German descent. The means for the maintenance of the hospital, are subscribed through payments by the better situated patients, and contributions and donations of members and friends of the institutuon. The income of the last year were $19,912.83 and the expenses $19,191.48.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Die Abendpost, October 27th, 1894.

The German Hospital

The German Hospital, 754 Larrabee Street, held its regular director's meeting last night in the Hospital office. During the months July, August, September, 126 patients were admitted, while during the same period 813 persons were treated in the dispensary.

According to the same report, the German hospital took in $4341.71 against total expenses of $4710.34 for the three months. No donations to the German Hospital were made recently.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, January 19th, 1894.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

The German Hospital Society held its regular general meeting last night, presided over by Mr. A. Henning. The Society has now 506 members and took in during the year $23073.22, whereas the total expenses amounted to $22,722.19. The Hospital took care of 665 patients during the same period, while 1437 cases were treated in the Hotel Dispensary. Of the patient cases, 477 were Germans and German-Americans, who seem to favor the German Hospital.

The following new officers were elected towards the end of the meeting:
Adolf Sturm, 1st Director,
D. Bakenhus, 2nd Director,
J. Hormann, Secretary,
Henry Metzger, Treasurer,
John Koenig, Adviser,
Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1893.

BRANCH OF THE ALEXIAN-BROTHERS

The director of the Alexian Hospital, requested us to make public, that the formerly projected branch Institution on the Southside, would be established shortly, although the money for this purpose, bestowed by the Mother House in Germany, was lost through the failure of the Schweissthal Bank.

The new Branch Institute of the Alexian Hospital will serve principally to receive insane patients.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

Abendpost, January 20, 1893.

The German Hospital.

The Board of Directors of the German Hospital of Chicago, which is at Larrabee Street near Lincoln Avenue, held yesterday its ninth General Meeting. The officers submitted their reports and two new directors were elected. From the President's report could be seen, that the Hospital was in great demand during last year, and therefore needs an enlargement. For this purpose ther $14,000 on hand. - In the course of the year 741 patients were admitted, 27 more than in 1891, 375 men and boys and 334 women and girls. The average was 62. - 694 left (including those who died) so that at the end of the year there remained 47. - The number of those who died was 70 - 132 operations were performed, most of them by Professor Fenger and also by Dr.Goldspohn. The majority were successful. Among the patients were the following nationalities: German 452, German-American 66, Americans 75, Swiss 27, Norwegians 5, Swedes 50,,Hollanders 1, Russian 4, Danes 6, Poles 4, Irish 9, English 9, Scots 2, Canadians 10, Bohemians 7, Austrians 3, French 4, Hungarians 3, Greek 1, Cuban 1, Italian 1, Chinese1. The income was $22,059.34 and the expenses $21,707.43. Messrs. John Muller and Wm. Kreiker were elected as directors. The administrative personnel of the Hospital consists of: Frank F. Hemning President, Henry Metzger, Vice-President, John C. Burneister Secretary. Directors: George Schneider, Chas. Emmerick, John Koenig, M.Baner, Adolph Sturm, John Muller and Wm. Kreicker. Surgeons: Dr. Chs.Fenger, Dr.A. Goldppohn, Dr.J.Bernauer. Physicians: Dr.G.Hessert,Dr.W.Dietrich, Dr.O.W. Freer. Eye and Ear physician: Dr.Walcker.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

GERMAN

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Die Abendpost, February 17th, 1892.

More Nurses.

The German Hospital, which is overcrowded with patients, is in a bad plight in regards to space and nursing requirements. Particularly the need of more nurses is felt to be a growing calamity. All nurses, trained at the Bethesda Heim and transfered to the German Hospital, are not sufficient. Therefore the Director of this Hospital is sending out an appeal now to serious minded girls, who wish to become practical nurses. Any applications are accepted at the Bethesda Heim or in the office of the German Hospital, where all particulars can be learned.

The whole training course, which is supervised by well known, noted physicians will last two years. At the end of the 2nd year, a diploma is given to the trained nurse-graduate, who then can decide to become either a private nurse or a hospital nurse.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 6th, 1892.

Notice of Thanks.

Mr. F. H. Henning, in the name of the directors of the German Hospital, is expressing herewith his deepest, sincere gratitude for the check of $826.00 received from the Committee of the "Humor"Bowling Club, Messrs.Wm. Swissler, Jacob Birk and John Eisner.

The amount of $826.00 resulted from the profits, occasioned by the recent Bowling contest of the said club.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1892.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

The eighth annual meeting of the German Hospital Society was held last night in the reading room of the institution.

From the annual report of F. T. Henning, President of the Hospital Society, we take the following statements: "At the close of the year 1890, the hospital was already in a favorable financial condition, but the year, 1891, was even more outstanding. In 1890 we took care of 550 patients, but in 1891 the number increased to 714. Considering the fact that the institution is still in its infancy, the success achieved is remarkable.

Of the 714 patients, 336 were male, 289 female and 27 children. Of these 452 were dismissed as cured, 101 as improved, 26 as incurable, and 73 patients, died.

The president expresses his appreciation for the devoted activities of the attending physicians. The expenses for the maintenance of the institution were higher to the extent of $1300.00 due to the higher prices of provisions. Nearly four-hundred of the patients paid full rates, and 115 paid reduced rates. Two hundred

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

were treated free of charge. Let me state here that many of the patients, paying full rates, paid only $5.00 per week.

The attendants or nurses at the hospital are females exclusively. A training school for nurses has been arranged in connection with the hospital, which is doing very well. The school is located in its own building. It needs our support urgently, because it is still in debt.

For the enlargement of the hospital which is recognized as urgent, the amount of $15,000.00 is necessary for the present, making allowance for the expected increase of demands due to the coming World's Exposition."

The financial report showed a total income, including the payments of patients, of $21,054.53. The expenses during the same period amounted to $20,378.74; therefore a cash balance of $673.79 was on hand on January 1, 1892.

The hospital received a check for $1,603.85 from the German Press Club, representing the net profit from the benefit concert in favor of the hospital.

Mr. G. Schneider and C. Emmerich were re-elected as directors of the Hospital

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Jan. 22, 1892.

Association. D. Bakenhus was elected to take the place of the deceased M. Bauer.

The following is a classification of the patients attented at the hospital during the previous year, according to their nationality and religious affiliations:

Evangelical Lutherans	312	Reformed	13
Evangelicals	107	Israelities	18
Methodists	51	Presbyterians	15
Catholics	105	Other churches	28
Baptists	9	Belonging to no church	33

According to nationality:

Germans	412	Poles	5	Mexicans	1
German-Americans	75	Irishmen	16		
Americans	101	Englishmen	9	Total	714
Swedes	41	Canadians	6		
Norwegians	11	Bohemians	6		
Swiss	11	Chinese	1		
Dutch	3	Italians	1		
Russians	5	French	1		
Danes	7	Indians	1		

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

The Board of Directors of the "German" Hospital accepted in their last conference a report for the first nine months of the year.

During this period 572 patients have been taken care of. One third of these patiests paid the full rate; one third paid 50% of the rate, and the remainder were taken care of free of charge.

One thing is certain, namely that the hospital is too small to meet the demand made upon it. It must be enlarged. We have the ground but the money is lacking. The Board of Directors will be compelled to appeal to the public for the support of this worthy undertaking. The preliminary steps for the collection of these funds have been already completed. Mr. E. Kuegemann has been engaged as collector by the hospital. He will visit all those people, who are being considered as willing to contribute to this cause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3025

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1891.

Financial Report

Income (From all sources	$14475.18
Expenses	13814.85
Balance	660.33

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 11, 1891.

[FREE CLINIC]

Free Treatments at the German Homeopathic College-512 Noble Street near Milwaukee Avenue.

Diseases of the Bones:	Monday	11 A.M.	to 2 P.M.
" of teeth and mouth:	"	4 -	5 P.M.
" of Brains and Nerves:	Tuesday	11 -	12 A.M.
" of Children:	Wednesday	11 -	12 A.M.
" of Nose and Throat:	"	2 -	3 P.M.
" of Eyes and Ears:	"	3 -	4 P.M.
" of the Breast and Heart:	"	4 -	5 P.M.
Dispensary:	Friday	10 -	11 A.M.
Diseases of Skin and Sex Organs:	"	11 -	12 A.M.
Diseases of Woman:	Saturday	11 -	12 A.M.

This Institution is under the Supervision of more than 30 Professors. Ladies and gentlemen are accepted for the study of medicine and obsterics. Lectures are held in the German and English language.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30872

Abendpost, March 11th, 1891.

German-American Dental & Medical School.

Tonight in the great hall of the Palace Hotel Clark and Indiana Street, a celebration of the German-American Dental-Medical School will take place.

The program includes the distribution of diplomas for the graduated young dentists, also various prizes for the best work, together with some festival speeches and musical entertainment. A banquet will conclude the festival.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 25, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-5

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

We quote from the Bote (Messenger): Bethseda, The German Hospital, is now giving a two year course for trained nurses. Every week, one or two lectures are given by experienced physicians, on the subject: "Care of Patients" and in connection, therewith, general work at the hospital provides the practical application for a thorough training. Uniforms are furnished gratuitously. At the end of the second year, each nurse is given a diploma and $100.00 in addition. The nurse may then leave, or if she prefers, she can be employed by the Bethesda Home. Further details are available by communicating with the hospital. Address F. F. Henning, president. A home and training school for nurses is to be built this fall. Much encouragement has been received from many sources. Contributions have been liberal. Also numerous applications for tuition have been received. It fills a longfelt want.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 8, 1890.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The German Hospital again fulfilled its task, to give hospital help to all, regardless of the religious affiliations of the individual.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Last year, 376 patients were accepted.....Classification: - 208 men, 159 women, 9 children. Nationalities: - 251 Germans, 71 Americans, 16 Swedes, 11 Swiss and the remainder represented nearly every national group of the country.

During the year 1888, two-hundred and twenty-five patients were treated.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 8, 1890.

At the end of the fiscal year a cash balance of $1,045.42 remained but, unfortunately, there is an unpaid mortgage of $14,000, which to many of our friends appeared a heavy load. Help comes at the proper time! It was quite unexpected. On May 10th of last year, a letter was received containing a check for $5,000, a present from Mr. Chas. Wacker, in memory of his deceased father, Mr. Friedrich Wacker. The money was given to us without any stipulations and so the administration resolved, during a special meeting, to accept this most generous gift and to provide one "perpetually free" bed, to be known as the Friedrich Wacker foundation, a fitting memorial for a son who honored his father in such a splendid manner.

During the last year, membership has increased more than 100 per cent. Last year there were 175, now we have about 400 members, "and more and more are coming."

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 8, 1890.

The average detention days per patient are 34 1/3. This amounts to 12,888 days of treatments for the 376 patients. Further details are available in our separate reports.

Financially speaking, I may add that the hospital has made good progress and we have a very fair surplus. Nevertheless, I regret that we still have to pay $775.37 for interest, which I hope, will soon be eliminated.

Expressions of gratitude to the liberal donors are appended in the report. It is signed by J. H. Henning, president.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 3, 1890.

THE DOCTORS

The official Association of German and English Doctors is now definitely located at 189 West Madison Street. They will continue gratuitous treatments for the next three months to those who apply before January 13th.

A nominal fee for medicine only is required. The German catarrh treatment is infallible.

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GERMAN

W.P.A. 3004

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1889.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

During the month of January not less than eighty patients were nursed in the German hospital. This is the largest number of patients in the hospital during any month until now. The management expects even more sick people during February, and is making preparations for them. In order to meet the increase in expenses, friends of the institution, who like to practise charity, are requested to remember the same.

The institution has been fortunate to engage an able eye and ear specialist, Dr. Boerne-Bettmann. During the short time he has been active in the hospital he has had excellent success with the different operations which he undertook.

The Thimble Club is proving to be quite a resource for the hospital. At the last meeting of this club a considerable number of women joined it as members. The membership fees purchase the material which the club needs in its activities for the institution. A beneficial arrangement is the hospital ticket, which can be purchased for an annual fee of $5.00, and entitles the holder, in case

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 26, 1889.

of sickness, to be taken into the hospital free of charge.

The German hospital is now in such a position that it can undertake the most difficult operations. It will become just as successful, and will enjoy the same reputation as the large German institute in New York.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 28, 1889.

GERMAN HOSPITAL

The Bethesda Messenger writes as follows about this institution, which is very close to every German in Chicago:

The hospital was able to close its first year in the new home under very favorable conditions. A total of 228 patients were admitted and nursed, within its walls, and, taken as a whole, the success was very satisfactory in every respect. Thanks to the many friends who so liberally support this institution, the management had no financial difficulties and a considerable cash surplus was on hand at the end of the year. The building fund of course, is not so fortunate because there is quite a deficiency of funds to cover all expenses, yet, during last year over $8,000 were paid out, which the contributions of many friends made possible.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 19, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The German Hospital, - that splendid structure on Larrabee Street, north of Webster Avenue, has been entirely completed and is worthy of inspection. It was dedicated in the spring.

On the ground floor of the five story building are the free drug dispensary, the apartment of its superintendent, Ernst Stremmer, the kitchen, the dining room for the employees, several rooms for patients under observation for contagious diseases, that means cases where maladies of a contagious nature have not yet been proven, one way or the other; below this is a well stocked vegetable cellar, potatoes, etc. - mostly donations from grateful patients. In the rear is a separate addition, the one story boiler room, which serves as a heating plant for the entire building. It is connected with the laundry and the repair shop. The morgue is also located there.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 19, 1888. WPA (ILL.) PROJ

On the first floor, to the left of the entrance, is the general waiting room, followed by the receiving room. The rest of this floor, as well as the other two large stories, contain the rooms for the patients. The lower and part of the second floor is reserved for surgical cases, in the other parts, patients suffering from internal ailments are taken care of. On the eastern end of every floor a large infirmary is located with a spacious veranda, adjacent to it. Each floor is provided with the necessary linen, lavatories and bath rooms; the latter are equipped with an excellent special device, which produces hot water quickly, even during the summer months, when steam heat is not available. Near the head-end of each bed, electric bells have been installed, besides one or more in every room, so that the patients can call for help.....Any one who has visited similar institutions, will notice that the ventilation is excellent, that cleanliness and order are exemplary.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 19, 1888. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5022

On the top floor the sleeping rooms of the employees are located, also the ironing and sewing rooms, as well as the operating room with skylight, contiguous to this is the apothecary for surgical supplies. An elevator, large enough to deliver a bed, makes it possible to bring the patients to the operating room from any of the lower floors, without rebedding them; also a special food elevator (dumb-waiter) connects every floor. In fact, all the improvements are excellent. Everything which science and experience have shown to be desirable, has been included.

The building cost was about $40,000. Unfortunately the entire amount has not been raised. A balance of approximately $12,000 represents a mortgage, and probably $1,000 will be needed to complete the interior equipment. Considering the great blessings which this hospital provides for the German contingent, the succor it brings to many (there are thirty-seven patients at present) the splendid cures which have been effected, especially those which required surgery, --- the fact that it is the first German institution

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 19, 1888. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

of its kind,.....should make it a simple matter for proud Germans.... to pay the few dollars.....which are still needed. The maintenance cost has been nearly defrayed by the annual contributions of the one hundred and thirty members of the Hospital Association. When the directors call upon the German inhabitants in the near future, let us hope, that they will be greeted with generous hearts and open pocketbooks.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 23, 1888.

GERMAN HOSPITAL

"It is gratifying, indeed, to be able to report that things take their usual course in the German hospital. New patients are accepted continually, and others are dismissed as healed. The angel of death also appears occasionally and demands his victims. Since the latter part of April about 80 patients entered and 40 of them have been dismissed as healed. About 20 operations have been performed during this time, and some of them were very difficult, but all of them turned out very successfully.

About 50 cases have been treated in the dispensary of the hospital. Dr. J. H. Hoelscher gives his personal attention to the dispensary daily from 10 to 12 o'clock during the forenoon, except on Sunday. Recently, a very sick patient bequeathed to this institution $8,000 and $2,000 to the Old Peoples Home, but the successful medical treatment restored his health again and this, of course, was the end of the princely gifts. Although we need the money very much, yet we are glad for the successful treatments, and we trust others will be induced to manifest their good will toward these institutions."

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1888.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The following is a report regarding the development of the German hospital in its new home:

The hospital is enjoying healthy growth and development. Numerous applications for admission are being received. Seven weeks ago we moved into our new home. About fifty patients were admitted, and nearly one half of them have already been dismissed as cured. Dr. C. Fenger has already undertaken sixteen operations, some of them very serious, but with good results.

The financial conditions also are becoming more favorable. More "paying" patients are applying for admission with the result that income exceeds the expenses. It is desirable that we pay the balance which is still due on the building, in order to devote our whole time to the management of the institution.

We are glad to report that we have made arrangements in our German hospital for a dispensary. It is open to the public daily, except Sunday from 10 to 12 o'clock A.M. Poor people, as well as children receive medical advice and treatment; however, it is expected that they pay for the medicines which are

PROJECT W.P.A. 10046

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 25, 1888.

sold as cheaply as possible. Dr. J. H. Hoelscher, previously with the Alexianer hospital, is the head of this department.

A contribution of $25.00 will add an additional bed to the hospital, and an annual contribution of $25.00 assures the donor the right to vote in matters pertaining to the hospital, and at the same time pays the expenses of one patient every year.

The German hospital is now in a position to undertake the most difficult operations. For examinations and consultations see Dr. Ch. Fenger, 229 N. LaSalle Ave. People without means may apply direct to the hospital.

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GERMAN

Die Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 5, 1888

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIRECTORATE.

The management of the German Hospital held its fourth annual meeting on January 3rd, at Niehoff's Hall, 49 LaSalle Street. After reading the year's report and statements of other offidals two directors were elected for a period of three years. The address was delivered by the President, Mr. Henning..... He stated that the location at 242 Lincoln Avenue is unsuitable and too small for the requirements.... Under "achievements" the following are enumerated:

Twelve beds only were available, but 103 patients were treated during the year....a number of ailing persons could not be admitted for lack of space; 53 were cured,....23 improved in condition, 11 were dismissed as incurable and 9 died. Of these about two-thirds died within two to three days after admission; hence, they were hopeless cases from the beginning.....3215 convalescent days are listed at a total cost of $2,357.65 or 73.66 cents per day; an average of $22.88 per patient and an average detention period of 31. 20 days for each patient. This includes all expenditures of the hospital, surely a very low figure. The demand for treatment is constantly increasing, as these figures show:

PROJECT 30●15 W.P.A.

Die Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 5, 1888

82 Germans; 10 German-Americans; 4 Swiss; 3 Bohemians; 2 Norwegians; 1 English and 1 Irish.....The following denominations in reference to the above are shown: 52 Evangelical-Lutheran; 24 Catholic; 10 Evangelical; 5 Methodists; 4 Engl-United; 2 Reformed; 2 Jews; 1 Episcopalian; 3 belonging to no church. Of these 56 were female and 47 male patients. Gratuitous treatment was given to 51....The liberal support from local German sources was such, that no recourse to "collections for the Hospital" was necessary last year. Great credit is given to Dr. Schaller, staff physician, for his untiring efforts and promptness. The Superintendent Mr. E. Stremmel has been a great factor and all the members have tried to do their duty.... Plans for the future are mentioned in the next paragraph and the ideal..... a Bethesda for all the ailing....They shall sense, that it has been created to alleviate the suffering of humanity....

The monetary requirements...$23,500 are assured by subscription; $16,500 are still needed to take care of the debts, including the five lots. The Germans

Die Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 5, 1888

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

in general, have been very generous, with few exceptions....The President closes his annual report with expressions of gratitude and invocation to God, for his blessings.

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1887.

DEDICATION OF ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

This new hospital situated in the most beautiful district of the northwest side will serve all people without discrimination as to race or color. The administration of this excellent institution is in the hands of Germany Roman Catholic Sisters, and it was built from contributions by our German citizens of all faiths. The imposing building can justly be called a German hospital, for it was planned and built by German people, and German women, who are willing to devote their lives to suffering humanity. It will be conducted after the pattern of German institutions of this kind. Archbishop Feehan assisted by several clergymen, officiated at yesterday's dedication after which the Rev. Edward Koing of St. Paulus Church in Fort Wayne, delivered the inaugural speech in German. He was followed by many other speakers, each one praising the work of the German Sisters. One of them was A. C. Hesing, who, as is well known, was one of the most ardent and untiring workers in behalf of the hospital. Mr. Hesing joined the preceding speakers in tribute to the Sisters, recalling the year of the small-pox epidemic and its terrific death toll, and went on to tell of the desperate situation in which Health Commissioner Dr. De Wolf found himself, when the attendants at the hospital for infectious

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1887.

diseases deserted the poor victims. Then these heroic Sisters came to the rescue and cared for the small-pox patients. An act of heroism which does not find its equal. Chicago is indeed lucky to have at last, a German hospital, the management of which is in the hands of these noble women. The first floor of the hospital consists of a reception room and office, rooms for temporary mental cases, several rooms for paying patients, the pharmacy, operating room, a ward for male patients, the temporary chapel, a bathroom, toilets, and pantry. The second and third floors consist each of four small wards with six beds in each, and a number of private rooms with two bathrooms and closets, on each floor. Room is reserved in the center of each floor for a conservatory. A water container, with a 9,000 gallon capacity, was placed in the attic and is to supply the third floor with hot and cold water. Another praiseworthy act was that of John . Rhode, who adorned the walls of the chapel, reception room and office, with picturesque fresco paintings and then announced to the Sister managers of the hospital, that this valuable work was a gift from him. The building cost approximately, $65,000. The rather large piece of property was bought for $20,000.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1887.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL

The Board of Directors of the German Hospital has sent out a call to the Germans of Chicago stressing the importance of a German hospital. Chicago with its 250,000 German residents is in need of a hospital of considerable size. We know, that every German at the sound of his mother language is put in mind of home, and how much more influence would these sounds produce in the spirit of a sick person, if he were surrounded by people speaking his language, familiar with the customs of his country, and whose wishes they also understand.

It is the sacred duty of all Germans, to work towards the erection of a hospital which would devote its services especially to the suffering persons of German birth. Our interest should be awakened by the fact that other cities in this country, large and small, show much more

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1887. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5275

concern in this matter, and it is hightime that Chicago's Germans become duty conscious and keep pace with these cities. A small group of our German citizens interested in the erection of such an institution, commenced with this good work in 1883, when they asked December 17th, of that year for the incorporation of the German Hospital of Chicago. Since the late summer of 1884 the private building at 242 Lincoln Ave,, has been used for hospital purposes and since that time the hospital has taken care of 223 patients with excellent success in each case.

The need for a larger hospital is obvious, the applications for admittance to the hospital are becoming more numerous every day, but for lack of room patients have to be turned away. The German Hospital of Chicago owns a building lot at the corner of Grand Place and Larrabee Street, and it is the intention of the Board of Directors to begin with the building of the hospital immediately.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1887.

Only one wing of the building planned will go into construction at the present time, with a frontage measuring 36 feet and 80 feet in depth. This building, which will provide room for about 85 or 90 beds, will to a certain extent help lessen the urgent need in this matter. The building cost will be approximately $14,000 to $15,000, and the Board of Directors trusts that Chicago's Germans will help and by giving their support to this humanitarian undertaking.

Geo. Schneider, Chas. Emmerich, John Konig, Adolph Sturm, M. Bauer, Chas. G. Meyer, J. W. Kindt, H. Metzzer, John E. Burmeister, F. J. Henning, Max Eberhardt.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14th, 1885.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ALEXIAN HOSPITAL

The Alexian Brothers have sent us their 18th annual report regarding the administration of the Alexian Hospital. According to this report, 1133 patients were admitted to the hospital during the last year. Out of this number, 362 persons paid in full, 71 paid part and 780 patients were treated free of all charges.

The newly selected members of the administration board are: Brother J. Minkenberg, President, Brother A. Sehyns, Vice President, Brother A. Dold, Secretary, Brother Ph. Kramer, Treasurer, Brother J. Schiffer, Rector, who are all living in the Fraternity Section of the hospital.

The Alexian Hospital is financially in good shape, and is enjoying a growing popularity with German residents of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 16th, 1882.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Michael Reese Hospital.

At the foot of 29th Street close to Cottage Avenue, the erection of a free dispensary has begun, for the time being open only on Tuesdays and Fridays between 8:30 and 9:30 A.M. Doctor B. Betman will take care of internal cases and Doctor Lackner of eye and ear affections. By request these consultations will be gratis.

We wish to point out at the same time that even indigent sick people are received at any time in the Michael Reese Hospital without discriminarion as to creed if they will ask in case of internal sickness for Dr. Mannheimer and in surgical cases for Dr. Ernest Schmidt.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG; FRIDAY, May 11th, 1882.

The Alexian Hospital.

From the annual report of this charitable institution we note; During the year 936 sick persons were taken care of, and in all 1007 taken care of. 632 were discharged as cured; 106 left the hospital in better condition; 46 discharged as incurable;86 died; 6 were transported to other hospitals and 71 were at the close of the year in this institution.

From those patients 315 paid full rates ($7.00 per week), 73 only partial rates; of this 20 were paid by charitable societies and 699 were taken care free of charge.- Since the day of the opening of this hospital, May 1st, 1866, until December 31st of last year, 7111 patients were taken care of, from this 4526 free of charge. In the year 1881 no less than 128 major operations were performed in this hospital; of this number only four resulted in death.

Dr. Ernest Schmidt is the medical adviser.- The office personnel consists of: Overseer, Brother Aloysius Schyns; Chief Interne, Brother Phillip Krainer,

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PROJECT 9046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Friday, May 11th, 1882.

Collector of donations, Brother Anton Dold and Brother Andreas Mayer; Pharmacist, Brother Pacificus Meis; Bookkeeper, Brother Fidelis Fromholzer.

The management consists of :-

Brother Benedict Luecker, President, etc.

The people of Chicago should be grateful for the good work of the Alexian Brothers.

II D 3 GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung)
Apr. 13, 1879.

WORTHY OF EMULATION

(Contribution)

A few days prior to the municipal elections, John Fischmiller told his friends that he would give a day's receipts from his saloon to the Alexian Brothers Hospital, if Harrison was elected. The day selected was the first Sunday after the election, from twelve o'clock noon until midnight.

Several announcements were published. Mayor Harrison was elected and Mr. Fischmiller kept his word. As was to be expected, the crowd at the tavern was unusually large and the net proceeds amounted to seventy-five dollars, which was given to the Hospital.

Mr. Fischmiller's was a noble deed which certainly deserves emulation! We thank you, Mr. Fischmiller, for your kind efforts.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung)
Apr. 13, 1879.

We thank all who participated. The inmates of the Hospital will remember the gift with gratitude and will bless you. We send our ardent thanks to all who had the welfare of the Hospital at heart.

The Alexian Brothers

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. ROOM

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 30016

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 9, 1878

DAS DEUTSCHE HOSPITAL (THE GERMAN HOSPITAL)

The German Ladies' Society, on many occasions, has proved its ability to help the poorer elements of the German residents and for this end has become a useful branch of the German Aid Society. We are learning now that the German Ladies' Society is planning to use 10% of its income towards the foundation of a German Hospital. We do not doubt the ideadistic and unselfish intentions, which have ripened this plan. But from the financial standpoint we are afraid that a project of this magnitude will not find the necessary backing It is not our intention to discourage the realization of any philanthropic idea. In this particular case we would like to advise the German Ladies" Society to work out the said plan as a German Hospital Department of the County Hospital. The latter doubtless will be willing to lend the necessary space, furniture and material for the start. The Ladies' Society would have to furnish only the physicians, nurses and additional funds for the board for German patients. All further developments of this German Hospital Department could be easily managed in conjunction with the County Hospital.

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 15, 1877

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN DISPENSARY

One of our unpleasant duties is to inform our readers that for lack of finances the German-American dispensary is forced to discontinue operating on May 1st. That our German citizens could not support this institution although the financial responsibility on their part was very small, is by no means a good sign. It may be true that times are not exactly rosy, but at the same time we can not believe that there would not be 350 among the 20,000 German families, who could spare four or five dollars annually for the support of this highly desirable institution. The fact remains, that from the 350 members of the Dispensary Society only 150 paid their contributions, and even a large number of those cut their contributions fifty per cent. Bad times have evidently nothing to do with non-payment of membership, for the 150 paying members belong to the class who live from hand to mouth, while the 200 members unwilling to pay the dues, comprise the wealthy people.

One of these is the county Treasurer, Louis Hick, who because of his German

PROJECT 6400 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 13, 1877

nationality was chosen for this well-paying office, but of the $40,000 annual income he cannot spare four or five dollars for poor German families for whom it is an impossibility to pay a physician, and who have to seek medical help at the dispensary if they should not become a burden to the county. The closing of this institution is most regrettable when the best of our German physicians made remarkable sacrifices, giving several hours of their valuable time daily, to help humanity, thus in many instances saving the breadwinner's life, whose family would have otherwise been forced on the relief rolls, which means the taxpayers' money.

We refuse to accept this act of our wealthy citizens as final, and hope that the newly appointed committee will find ways and means to awaken again the interest of our people in this excellent institution with the needed financial help. The committee can reckon on the hearty support of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

The report shows further, that the $600 granted by the county toward the support of this institution, has also been withdrawn. Saving on part of the

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, April 13, 1877

City Council is important, but in this case they ought to realize that the sum paid toward the support of the dispensary is saved many times over in relief costs. It is a great injustice on the part of the City Council to stop the municipal contributions to the dispensary which is known for its excellent activities. We hope that the German members of the City Council will undertake steps to assure this German-American dispensary its former support.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1876.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DISPENSARY

The annual meeting of the German-American Dispensary was held last night in the rooms of the German-American Society. The report of the previous annual meeting was read and passed. Also the third annual report of the medical board of directors was read by Dr. F. C. Hotz, as follows:

From July 1st, 1875 to July 1st, 1876, 2525 persons received sick treatment. According to nationalities treatments were given to 975 Germans, 636 Americans, 333 Poles and 361 Englishmen including Scotch and Irish. To one group, especially, I want to draw your attention for a moment, namely, to the great number of syphilis cases, 200 in 2525, and that is almost 10 % of all. By far the greater number of these cases were in progressive stadia, mostly old neglected cases. The cause for this, gentlemen, is not far to seek.

It finds its explanation in the fact that to those poor people, so long as they are freshly attacked by this disease, the doors of the hospitals are closed. It sounds incredible and most of you will not

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1876.

know it, that the house order of our local hospitals explicitly prohibits the treatment of syphilitics. This also applies to our Cook County Hospital.

It is unheard of that in a civilized community where it is pretended that the poor are taken care of in every respect, such barbarism against a certain class of sick persons is being practiced and condoned. A hospital is not a church, where the entrance might be conditional; a hospital is a charitable establishment for sick persons and as such should be open to every poor person.

Why then make an exception for a certain kind of sick persons? The medical directors elected on July 7 were Dr. Christian Fessel, President, and Dr. S. D. Jacobsen, Vice President for one year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors: Christoph Hotz, Frances Lackner, Julius Rosenthal, G. C. Prussing, M. Karls, Carl Lotz, Adolph Furstenberg, George Schneider, Charles Enderis, M. Hart, August Bauer, and William Floto.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE

The performance for the benefit of the German Free Drug Dispensary will be given this evening at the North Side Turnhalle.

We repeat what we have often said before, that, of all the benevolent institutions with which we are familiar, none deserves the esteem of the public so much as does this establishment, where nearly all the contributed money is actually used for philanthropic purposes, since no high-salaried officials are needed to operate the dispensary. Here our best, most experienced, and busiest physicians devote several hours daily to the cause of impecunious sick people and give advice, prescriptions, and medicines. But to provide the poor with free medicines and to obtain a location where physicians may be present at definite hours, so that patients may be sure that some specialist will be present to attend to their individual ailments--all this necessitates public support. The smallest contribution given to this institution helps more than large donations elsewhere, since this establishment offers to the sick the most precious gift--health--and thereby enables people to work again and earn a livelihood.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 15, 1875.

We hope--and have no doubts--that the performance at the Turnhalle tonight will be well attended. The play to be given is a recommendation in itself. Adolph Wilbrandt's genial comedy, "Die Maler" (The Painters), will be given. This provides the excellent members of /Alexander/ Wurster's company with an opportunity to display their talents.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE GALA PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY

A benefit performance for the German Free Drug Dispensary will be given Wednesday at the North Side Turnhalle and all Chicago Germans who do not live too far away will be there or should be. After all, support of an institution is involved which, above any other, deserves the good will of the German public because, in proportion to its expenditures, it has been of greater usefulness and benefit than any other charitable institution.

For many years German physicians here have entertained the hope that some day it may be possible to build a German hospital, a necessity which has often been apparent. Often German physicians have been confronted with the fact that impecunious Germans who were not conversant with the English language were either not admitted to American hospitals or, if they were accepted, could not obtain proper help, as such patients were unable to describe the symptoms of their ailments.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

The fire, which curtailed the wealth of Chicago's Germans, has precluded the building of a German hospital for years to come; and many Germans have not been able to afford a doctor for the same reason. As the ever-growing demand for a German hospital became apparent, several of our most prominent German physicians, aided by wealthy Germans, opened the German-American Free Drug Dispensary at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street.

These physicians have taken charge of the drug dispensary and manage it in turn, each giving a few hours each day; and thus the poor receive medical advice and the necessary medicines without incurring any expense.

The institution prevented thousands of families from facing utter destitution by helping the bread winners to regain their health.

Without money nothing can be achieved. Although great economy prevails at the dispensary, nevertheless large sums are spent during the year, chiefly for medicine.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

A small number of Germans contribute a definite sum annually, but it is insufficient to defray expenses. The association is therefore asking the general public to give some assistance.

The association feels convinced that the public would gladly contribute, but this entails the services of a collector and would be a laborious procedure.

The association considers it advisable, therefore, to bring together all who might assist the cause....For this purpose a gala performance has been announced for next Wednesday at the North Side Turnhalle. The proceeds from the performance will accrue to the institution.

Mr. /Alexander/ Wurster's company will produce Adolph Wilbrandt's genial comedy, "Die Maler" (The Painters).

The play contains very suitable parts for nearly all of the company's

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

more prominent members; particularly Miss Wolff, Mrs. Claussen, and the Messrs. Donald, Mayer, and Volkenstein.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 30, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 102

THE FREE GERMAN-AMERICAN DISPENSARY

Hardly one of our charitable institutions does as much good as the Free German-American Dispensary. This institution, the character of which is not completely expressed by the word dispensary was founded by eminent German physicians. There they give free consultations several hours each day. Although the majority of people going there are German, the services of the institution are available to everyone. Many Americans go there regularly.

But the majority of the people are Germans and it is for them that the institution was founded. Our physicians knew how important it was to have an institution where Germans unacquainted with the English language, might explain their ailments to a physician in their mother tongue.

Last year, if we remember rightly, four thousand people were treated free of charge from July, 1874 to July, 1875. But the upkeep of the institution requires money. Fro that reason the Board of Directors of the institution ask the German people to donate five dollars each from their annual income.

II D 3 Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1875. GERMAN

PROJECT 300

/GERMAN-AMERICAN FREE DISPENSARY/

The German-American free drug store is now two years old. During its existence it has provided 4500 persons with free medical aid and free medicines and has in most cases saved the job for the patient and thus averted need and suffering. It gives us pleasure to say that the public has appreciated the work of the physicians who have founded this institution and have been able to keep it on a sound financial basis. It is to be hoped that all who have contributed toward this work will continue to do so, in order that sometimes the dream, i.e., a German hospital may become a reality. The importance of such an institution for German people unfamiliar with the English language has been pointed out by Dr. F. Hotz. May the German people continue to give their full support to this cause.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

GERMAN AMERICAN DISPENSARY

It does not seem to be necessary to say, that the German American Dispensary, although founded by German physicians, is not closed to other nationalities. A table of our patients according to nationalities, reveals that all the nations of our cosmopolitan city are represented, namely: Germans 976, Americans 480, Irish 119, English 75, Russians and Poles 356, Austrians 27, Scandinavians 67, Dutch 11, French 6, Italians 6, Swiss 6, Canadians 3, Australians 1.

Every one knows, that in the city of Chicago with its tremendous German population, there was one German hospital. After the Jewish Hospital was destroyed during the fire in October, 1871 and was never rebuilt, a population of 100,000 Germans had no institution for the free treatment of its poor. But have we not the Cook County Hospital, Mercy Hospital, etc? Are not the German poor treated there as well as the others? Certainly, but the patient and the physician must understand each other. As the poor has little time for language study, how is an understanding possible between he who does not speak English and the physician who does not speak German? With a few exceptions, the physicians here do not speak any other language but English. For that reason it is natural that German poor people go to German

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

physicians to whom they can describe their ailments.

For a long time the German physicians recognized the necessity of a German clinic; and in order to give a start to the idea of a German hospital and interest the population in it, the Doctors E. Schmidt, H. Merkle, Ch. Fessel, John Schaller, Gust Hessert, Theo. Wild, Thilo Brauns, C. Gatjens, M. Mannheimer, F. C. Hotz, founded the "German American Dispensary" one year ago, which is an institution in which poor sick people receive medical attendance and the necessary medicines, free of charge. Of course, serious ailments and operations which confine people to bed fro a long time do not pertain to a Dispensary; such cases must be treated in the hospital, as no where else could the poor receive the necessary care.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

GERMAN DISPENSARY

The first annual meeting of the German Dispensary was held yesterday, at 10:30 A. M., in the office of Mr. Julius Rosenthal. Mr. Christoph Holtz was elected chairman, and Julius Rosenthal, secretary. Then Dr. F. C. Holtz read the following "Annual Report" on the Activity of the German American Dispensary (sic)":

Report of Physicians to the Board of Directors:

From July 1, 1872 to July 1, 1874, 2,132 patients received medical treatment, 1,300 males and 832 females.

The department for internal cases treated 1,272 persons; the surgical department 558; the department for female diseases 172; and the eye and ear division 142.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

It is hardly necessary to state that although the Dispensary was founded by German physicians its doors were not closed to other nationalities; a comparison reveals that all the nationalities within our cosmopolitan city were represented: Germans by 976, Americans by 480, Irish by 119, English by 75, Russians and Poles by 356, Austrians by 27, Scandinavians by 67, Dutch by 11, French by 6, Italians by 6, Swiss by 6, Canadians by 3, and the Australians by 1. With reference to the number of Germans who received treatment, it should be remembered that only adults are included in the figure 976, since the children of German parents are counted as Americans. Thus it can be said that more than one half of the patients were Germans. This proportion is not surprising; it is exactly what our doctors expected, and shows that an institution like the Dispensary is needed for the Germans of Chicago.

Everybody must have noticed that there was only one German hospital in Chicago, although a large percentage of the population is German. And after the Jewish Hospital was destroyed by fire in October, 1871, there was not a

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

single institution in which the poor among Chicago's 100,000 residents could obtain free medical treatment. And was there no need for one? Indeed there was, for the Chicago Fire did its greatest damage in that part of the city where the Germans lived; and many of them were reduced to penury. But we have among others the Cook County Hospital, the Mercy Hospital, and also Central and other dispensaries! Are needy Germans not treated just as well as other patients in these institutions? Most assuredly; only doctor and patient must be able to understand one another. However, since the poor have little time to study languages, as everybody knows, how can there be any intelligible conversation between a patient who cannot speak English and a doctor who cannot speak German? With but a very few exceptions none of the doctors stationed at the institutions mentioned speak any language other than English. Therefore it is to be expected that poor Germans would seek medical aid from German doctors with whom they can discuss their illness in their mother tongue.

Thus the German physicians were long aware of the need for a German hospital. And in the hope of interesting Chicago's citizens in the establishment of a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

German hospital, Drs. Ernst Schmidt, H. Merkle, Christian Fessel, John Schaller, Gustav Hessert, Theodor Wild, Thilo Brauns, C. Gaetjens, M. Mannheimer, and F. C. Hotz founded the German-American Dispensary, an institution where indigent sick persons may receive free medical advice and the necessary medicine. The activity of such a dispensary is, of course, limited; it is confined to those patients who are able to come to the institution. People who are seriously ill, or who must undergo major operations which make it necessary for the patient to remain in bed for a long time, cannot be cared for at the Dispensary; such patients should always be taken to a hospital, for they require medical attention and care which they can seldom obtain at home. For this reason the doctors at the Dispensary were frequently obliged to refuse to admit some patients to the institution, and sent them to hospitals instead. And the fact that 2,132 persons received treatments, despite these limited facilities, proves conclusively not only that the Dispensary is a necessity, but also that it should be enlarged and made into a hospital.

WPA ILL. PROJ.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

It was necessary that our Dispensary be centrally located, in order that it might be accessible from every part of the city. The high rentals in the central part of the city, and the limited means at our disposal made it difficult to obtain a suitable place. However, we finally found a centrally located building at 201 Fifth Avenue, and rented the basement from Mr. A. F. Otto, the owner. We managed to divide it into three consultation rooms and one waiting room. At the opening of the Dispensary, July 1, 1873, the following schedule was established, and it was maintained throughout the year:

Office hours: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., excepting Sundays and holidays.
Internal illness: Treatment daily by Drs. Schmidt, Wild, and Hessert.
Skin and throat diseases: Treatment twice weekly, by Dr. Mannheimer.
Women's diseases: Treatment twice weekly, by Dr. Brauns.
Eye and ear diseases: Treatment twice weekly, by Dr. Hotz.

This schedule is still in force, except that the department for skin and throat diseases has been combined with the department for internal illness,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

and the department for women's diseases is open four days a week.

During the course of the year Drs. Fessel and Merkle retired from active service and are serving as consulting physicians together with Drs. H. A. Johnson, W. H. Byford, E. Andrews, Moses Gunn, J. W. Feuer, C. L. Holmes, DeLaskie (sic), and Miller (sic).

The places of Drs. Merkle and Fessel were filled by Drs. S. D. Jacobson, Gustav Fischer, and Lackner (sic).

Since it was planned to dispense free medicines it was expected that the purchase of medicines would constitute the chief expenditure in our accounts with druggists. We were faced with the problem of securing good medicines at low prices. In all other dispensaries prescriptions are compounded at the dispensary itself, and the average cost per prescription at the County Hospital is twelve cents; and this does not include bottles, the purchase price of vials, cartons, etc., or the salary of the pharmacist.

ILL. PROJ. 307

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

We did not think that this procedure would be feasible for our institution, because it was highly improbable that we could obtain the services of an efficient pharmacist, and because we have not enough room in our quarters for an adequate pharmacy. Later, an attempt to do the dispensary ourselves merely served to confirm our opinion; for when the German Society of Chicago closed its Lodging House and presented us with the pharmaceutical laboratory of that Institution, we did not have the necessary space to store the supplies, even though they did not constitute a complete laboratory, and we were forced to have our prescriptions filled at nearby drugstores. In May and June the dispensing was done by Mr. Muffat, who had been the pharmacist at the Lodging House. He did this work free of charge, and did it very well. However, when he left, conditions grew worse. Several German pharmacists promised to have their assistants do the work, and arranged to have one of them present at our Dispensary every day to fill prescriptions, but not all of the pharmacists kept their promise, and we were obliged to have Penser and Kadisch compound many formulas. Only 1,080 prescriptions were filled at our Dispensary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

Experiences of this kind certainly strengthened our resolve to abandon the idea of maintaining a pharmacy in our quarters. And so we endeavored to have our medicines compounded by contract; we made an agreement with Mr. R. Rosen Merkel, and then with Penser and Kadisch to have all prescriptions issued by the Dispensary filled at cost price. On the basis of this agreement 4,785 prescriptions were filled at a cost of $911.84, or an average cost of 19¼ cents per prescription. The reason for the difference between this amount and the price paid by the other hospitals mentioned is that those institutions select only low-priced medicines, and the patients furnish the bottles.

Thus it appears that our arrangement to secure medicines on contract and to stock only those medicines which can be kept in their prepared state, is the better one.

F. C. Holz, Secretary

Mr. Julius Rosenthal reported on finances:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

Balance August 1, 1874	$ 3,959.44
Bills receivable	210.15
Total	$ 4,169.59

Disbursements, Year Ending July 1, 1874

Rent	$ 240.00
Furniture and fixtures	445.00
Instruments	93.75
Books and stationery	94.93
Watchman	233.50
Trusses	133.60
Medicines	1,067.29
Total	$ 2,308.07
Prescriptions filled	5,761

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

Income, Year Ending July 1, 1874

Relief and Aid Society	$ 5,000.00
German Society of Chicago	300.00
Doggett, Bassett, and Hill	300.00
Jewish Aid Society	150.00
Brewers' Association	200.00

After the members had been convinced that it is preferable to have all prescriptions filled at a pharmacy, Dr. Hotz was instructed to draw up a contract with some pharmacist.

Thereupon the following men were elected members of the executive board: North Side, A. C. Hesing, H. Claussenius, Michel Brand, Francis Lackner; West Side, Christoph Hotz, Louis Sievers, John Buehler, Louis Fuerstenberg, South Side, Julius Rosenthal, Nelson Morris, George Syndacker, George

ILL. PROJ. 302

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1874.

Schneider. Christoph Hotz was elected president, and Francis Lackner, secretary.

Adjournment followed.

WPA ILLINOIS WRITERS

Chicago Times, Dec. 16, 1872.

WALDHEIM.

Where Non-Sectarian Germans Will Rest After Life's Fitful Fever.

Haas Park To Be Transformed Into A Great Cemetery.

A week or more ago mention was made in the Times of a project to convert Haas Park into a German non-sectarian cemetery. The matter originated among the German lodges and societies, and the scheme is rapidly developing.

A month or two ago, several societies held a conference over the matter and extended invitations to all other German societies and lodges in the city to meet them in council. The invitations met with a general response, and at a meeting, held a week ago, 44 societies were represented. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to consult the interest of the project and report at a subsequent meeting.

It was evident from the beginning that Haas Park would be the final choice of

Chicago Times, Dec. 16, 1872.

not only the committe, but of all those who were in one way or another interested in the matter.

On yesterday afternoon another meeting was held on Clark Street, in the Odd Fellows Hall, at which delegates from about forty societies were present, including those from German Masonic lodges, Odd Fellows, Sons of Herman, Harugari, Druids, Turners, Knights of Pythias, etc. The large hall was crowded.

Mr. Rose, principal of the German high school on Maxwell Street, called the meeting to order. He said they had come to deliberate upon the location of a cemetery. Mr. Van Langen, the secretary, then read the minutes of the last meeting. Upon the invitation of the chairman, a dozen delegates, appointed by their respective societies since the last meeting, handed in their names, and expressed a desire to participate in the purposes of the meeting.

The Chairman then stated that they had decided to purchase Haas Park and Mr. Francis Lockner, attorney, had kindly volunteered to attend to the legal points involved in the enterprise. A Charter had been granted, and the cemetery would be known under the name of "Waldheim" (Forest Home) and they were now prepared to dispose of shares.

Chicago Times, Dec. 16, 1872.

Several propositions were received from various parties offering tracts of land for cemetery purposes, none of which were nearer than 13 miles from the courthouse, and received little support. The sentiments seemed to prevail that the best was the cheapest. Mr. Maas, from the committee on grounds, spoke at length, and to good purpose in favor of Haas Park. The ground was more elevated than any that had been offered. Besides, it was but half the distance from the city of any other, and if desired, burial parties could proceed thither in carriages.

Mr. Blaner said he had been informed that a large tract was purchasable near Calvary for about $250 per acre. One delegate seemed to doubt the statement of his brother. He knew that the trustees of Calvary had desired to purchase more land northward, but were unable to do so on account of the temperance people of Evanston, who objected to the near proximity of spirits. Still other sites were suggested, but met with little favor on account of their inaccessibility.

A resolution was then adopted, instructing the committee to buy Haas Park for Waldheim Cemetery. Another resolution was adopted to proceed immediately with the disposal of shares at $15 each, the same being equivalent to one lot 9 x

Chicago Times, Dec. 16, 1872.

18 feet in size. The cost price of Haas Park, a tract of land 140 acres in extent, will be $108,000....

... The plans as now under consideration, involve a grand monument to be placed in the centre of the cemetery, and about this will be grouped the various lots of the societies proper, and it is proposed, in time to place upon each a separate monument....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 13, 1871.

/THE ALEXIAN HOSPITAL DESTROYED/

The Alexian Hospital on the North Side has been totally burned. The seventy patients in it have fled North. Seven persons who were hurt at the last fire have been moved by carriage into the Milwaukee Avenue police station. Dr. Leifert remained to the last minute at the burning house, until all the patients were saved.

The Alexian brothers have immediately built a provisory hut of boards at the place where the hospital stood and are already back at their merciful activity. We hear they have taken two sick people into their little hut and have sent out two brothers to collect the most needed foodstuff and some bedding for their charges.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS HOSPITAL

GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 25th, 1871.

The hospital of the Alexian Brothers here in Chicago has recently been honored. In Laramie, Wyoming Territory, a hospital has been opened by the Union Pacific. Due to reports in Chicago newspapers that had attracted attention, the Union Pacific turned to the Rector of the Alexian Hospital asking him to take over the task of furnishing and administrating the hospital in Laramie. The request has been granted. From Aachen (Aix-Les-Bains) twenty brothers of the order will be coming here. Dr. Baxter and Brother Paulus will go with them to Laramie by way of Omaha. Professor Belcke will accompany the expedition.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

4. Orphanages and Creches

II D 4
III C

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

St.Paul's Bote (Eng.-German Monthly Magazine) Vol.44., Sept.-Dec.1933. p.224.

Uhlich Home for Orphans.

(Organized in 1868 because of distress arising from Civil War; one of Chicago's first children's homes; founders and administrators were of St. Paul's including Pastor Hartmann, Conrad Fuerst, Wm.Knoke, John Baur, Louis Haas, J.H.Muhkle.)

After the fire had consumed the temporary building occupied by the children, a new and spacious Home was erected at Burling and Center Streets and occupied by the dependent children until the year 1928.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1928.

UHLICH ORPHAN HOME IS 60 YEARS OLD TODAY.

The Uhlich Orphan Home, a German institution which has sheltered poor orphans for six decades, celebrates its 60th anniversary today. It is with real pride and satisfaction that those who participated in this work of Christian charity, can look back upon the history of the Home.

Sixty years ago the foundations were laid for the orphan home by the Rev. Joseph Hartmann, then pastor of St. Paul's church. Through his efforts the home was established on Clark and Webster Streets. Pastor Hartmann took over the management of the institution and Mrs. Christine Ratsfeld, a true helper, became the "mother" of the Home.

In the year 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Uhlich, a very wealthy German couple, gave the Home a large lot bounded by 23rd Street, Wentworth Avenue, 24th Street and La Salle Street. In honor of the noble benefactors, the Institution became known after that as the Uhlich Orphan Home.

The property at that time was not very valuable, but its value increased steadily with the development of Chicago, and today the parts leased to

warehouses and factories bring in the considerable amount of $50,000 yearly. During the great fire of 1871 the buildings burned down.

Mr. Jean Muehlke made a donation of $20,000 toward a new orphanage. Next year the foundation of a building was laid on Burling and Center Streets, and the year after that it was ready for occupancy. The Institution became too small and an addition became necessary.

Here Mr. Charles Wacker extended a helping hand, and made a donation of $10,000. Other philanthropic families like Seipp, Uihlein and Conrad Furst contributed larger amounts to build the needed addition.

For 50 years the Institution carried on its activities on Burling Street, but then again the building became too small, therefore the younger generation had to solve the problem of enlarging the Home once more. The pastor of St. Paul's church, Mr. J. Pister, was asked to take charge of an organization for the rebuilding. Mr. Pister declared himself willing, and due to his tireless efforts an executive committee was organized, composed of the most prominent members of the German element.

The president of the committee is Postmaster Arthur Lueder, vice-president;

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1928.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, secretary; Pastor Jacob Pister, and treasurer, William W. Wieboldt. Other officers are: Messrs. Carl Buehler, Otto F. Closius, Henry Schoellkopf, Charles Schick, Max Teich and Frederic J. Haake. Mr. Wieboldt, the treasurer of the committee, deserves special thanks for his efforts in raising the required 250,000 dollars.

Mr. Henry W. King, the superintendent of the Home, is an experienced teacher.

II D 4

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, April 19, 1928.

A FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN.

New Location For The
Orphans' Home.

The Uhlich Orphans' Home, 2014 Burling Street will celebrate its 60th year and after that move to its new location on Irving Park Boulevard. The manager of the Lane Court Theatre on Center and Clark Streets, Mr. Ronda, had the children of the orphans' home as his steady guests in his movie theatre every Sunday and on holidays for the last five years.

Yesterday evening he arranged a special farewell performance for his favorites. Lead by Mr. King, the superintendent of the institution, they marched to the theatre and occupied the best seats. Shortly thereafter Attorney John R. Philp made a speech, praising Mr. Ronda for his generosity towards the orphaned children.

After that the children went one by one across the stage, and each individually, presented to their fatherly friend, a flower. Mr. Philp then handed Mr. Ronda a group picture of the children, which he accepted with great pleasure and promised to give it a place of honor in his office.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 17, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

Sister Kaethe Fischer, directress of the Infants Home in Hilden, near Duesseldorf, Walderstr. 161, writes: "Our Home takes care of very young children, varying in age from several days up to three years, providing shelter in cases where the mother died, or, where it becomes necessary for her to earn a livelihood. It also includes children who are physically weak and ailing."

"The poor suffer severely. The cost of milk, coal, light, clothing, and underwear is prohibitive, unsurmountable. May the Good Lord bless the benevolent people who help us."

Also the Children's home, Newhaus A. Tun, sends a call for help. The Home, built in 1720, needs sanitary improvements, and the directress

Sonntagpost, Aug. 17, 1924.

does not know how the necessary funds might be procured. Cash gifts are very welcome and would be greatly appreciated by all inmates.
M. Theodora Altman, superintendent.

Doctor Eidam, Chief Medical Advisor in Gunzenhausen, asks help for two benevolent institutions. The Children's school, where children from two to six years are fed in a modest manner, and the Milk distribution department. If these two institutions fail, due to prevailing high prices, then the youngsters are doomed. The older ones will loaf on the streets, and the younger ones die in droves, in the same manner as formerly, before I organized these two projects. The small contribution given by the local community is insufficient to continue this work, and, therefore, I beg you most ardently to help us and to have mercy upon our poor children. God will reward you, and we, as well as the children, will thank you heartily.

Sonntagpost, Aug. 17, 1924.

A widow with five children is in dire distress. Her eleven year old son is mentally deficient, the mother suffers from cancer of the liver, and is unable to do hard work. She implores you to help her. Mrs. Franz Wulf, Widow, Dortmund I. Westfalen, Stollenstr. 19.

Paul Herbrich, Dresden, A. 16, Nicolnistr., asks for a donation, as he and his family suffer. He can work only two days a week, which is barely enough for daily bread.

Mrs. Ida Steuer, Altona, Goebenstr. 29, lived in Russia before the War. She lost everything and thus far the German government did not give her any indemnity. What she is enabled to earn is not enough to sustain life.

Mrs. Caroline Oppolzer, 86 years old, widow of a captain and her sixty-six year old sick daughter ask for help, as neither is able to earn

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anything. Both eke out an existence, depending upon the charitable contributions of their compatriots. Wien 2, EH. Karl Platz 20.

Johannes Kunze, Hohenstein, Ostpreussen; The Welfare received this letter, expressing heartfelt gratitude to Miss Martha Fischer of Fox Lake, for the package.

Sister Anna Marie Wenzel quotes from a recent communication: "Allow me to express my heartiest thanks for your present. You would enjoy seeing how we utilized everything. The overcoat was converted into a Sunday short coat, a sort of hunting-jacket for my large boy, and the girl is over-joyed about the white silk dress which I fashioned out of the white silk coat by using a little imagination." Frieda Salmon, widow with nine children, Berlin-Schoeneberg. Grunewaldstr. 71.

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Paul Kamin and Family expressed their appreciation about the box of provisions they had received. As the clothes were too small for the children of that family, they gave them to the president of the Ladies Association for further distribution.

Help us to ameliorate suffering in the Old Fatherland. Misfortune still afflicts many. Send money and old clothes to the office of the American Welfare, 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Phone: Franklin 0339. Beautiful handmade German articles are on display here and offered for sale. The books of Professor Rohrbach are also available. The proceeds will benefit starving students.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 7, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

The chairman of the Peoples Alliance of the Bernhard Community in Stuttgart writes: "Although conditions in general are improving in Germany due to the temporary cessation of the nerve-racking devaluation of money, there exists, nevertheless, considerable distress among people of the middle class. They lack money to buy even the most necessary items. Earnings are less,with living expenses vastly higher than before the War. Therefore, clothing, shoes, underwear, and bedding, have been used indefinitely, until a large part of the population walks about in rags. Here want always predominates. How gladly we would like to help the cultured people of the middle class whenever they knock timidly at our door. Thank God, and thanks to your contributions, we can occasionally ameliorate conditions here and there. And, therefore, we implore you not to tire in this work of neighborly love in seeking help among the members of your circle."

Friedrich Kiefner, Stuttgart, Schlosserstrasse 7.



Abendpost, Aug. 7, 1924.

Doctor Wolter, in Falkenburg, asks help for the following people . . . . . /A list of names appears, describing sordid conditions, Translator/ Charlotte Schumann, an orphan, even tries to support a grandmother, but her meager earnings are insufficient; she also asks for aid.

"In the name of the Children's Refuge and the Sisters, I herewith desire to express my heartiest thanks". . . . writes Reverend Doctor Kruetschell. "We are facing the purchase of our winter's coal supply and necessary additions to our provisions for the sixty-nine children. But equally important is the new roof for our building which burned recently. The walls remained intact, but will break unless bridged over, and, therefore, we add the urgent supplication: Do not forget us in the future. . . . ."

"Thanks, ardent thanks for your presents which were sent to me in box #6229. . . . ." writes Johanna Wolter, directress of the St. Hedwings Lyceum in Reisse.

We appeal to all. Enable us to send some help to the above enumerated cases.

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Abendpost, Aug. 7, 1924.

Beautiful German hand-made articles, also honey, are offered for sale to help the sufferers abroad. Obtainable at our office, 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Phone: Franklin 0339.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), May 18, 1919.

ST. PAUL'S HOUSE

by

Adolph Kaufmann

"No child and no elderly person among us shall be without a home." This was the motto chosen by St. Paul's German congregation when the members decided to enlarge the field of their benevolence by founding St. Paul's House, which may be looked upon as a sister institution to the Uhlich Orphanage. Quietly, without the least publicity, indefatigably, day in and day out, the industrious members of the various societies of the congregation worked at the project, and they continue to do so. Owing to the liberality of Mr. Karl Buehler the work has rapidly progressed. Originally it was planned to erect a two-story building next to the church, on Orchard Street, fifty feet south of Fullerton Parkway, on the site of a beautiful wooded corner lot, which the congregation had purchased years ago for that purpose. But now, thanks to Mr. Buehler, this plan has been supplanted by another, more extensive one, for he has purchased the entire

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

square block, bounded on the east by California Avenue, on the north by Byron Street, on the west by Mozart Street, and on the south by Grace Street, and has donated it to the Home. This plot of ground is 267 feet wide and 599 feet long; it is located one block south of Irving Park Boulevard and one block west of the north branch of the Chicago River. The newly organized Park District, River Park Improvement Association, is laying out a public park, which is to be called California Park, on the west bank of the River, thus making the site of the Home ideal for its purpose. All of these streets are paved, with the exception of California Avenue. Since there is a streetcar line on Irving Park Boulevard, the Ravenswood Branch of the Northwestern Elevated is close by, and other lines of the streetcar system are not far away, transportation facilities are as good as one could wish them to be. In addition, the grounds of the Home are removed from the lanes of heavy traffic so that the peace and quiet of the inmates of the proposed institution will not be disturbed. The wide experience and excellent taste of the founders presages the utmost in comfort and convenience as far as living quarters are concerned.

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Now I must refer to past history. It was on New Year's Day, 1908, that Reverend Rudolph John, under whose able leadership the congregation built its beautiful church edifice, which is one of the finest in the country, architecturally and as a religious institution, informed the members that collections made during the preceding three weeks amounted to $8,007, that this sum was sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness of the Church, and that, chiefly through the activity of the Ladies Aid, contributions to the amount of $50,580 had been received over a period of nine years. Thus there was opportunity for service in a new field. Reverend John then eloquently appealed for the execution of a plan which had often been the subject of discussion during the past years--to provide a home for the aged members of St. Paul's and other churches. He called attention to the fact that the Germans of Chicago maintain a home for the aged at Forest Park, but that the congregation should erect and maintain a similar institution, which might serve as supplement to the one which is being operated in the western suburb. He stressed the fact that the primary purpose of the proposed home should be to provide a haven of peace and rest for those members of St.

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Paul's, who have contributed to the upkeep of the church for many years and who need help in their old age. In many cases their children have established homes where there is no room for the parents, and are able to support only themselves and their children. Reverend John also pointed out that it is the duty of the Church to care for its old members, and not to leave them at the mercy of outsiders....

He continued, "It is true that our congregation could pay to the Altenheim the fees required for the care of its elderly members, but that institution has a long waiting list, and cannot accept all those who apply for admission because it lacks the necessary room and facilities. Therefore, it would be welcome news to the board of directors of the German Old People's Home if St. Paul's could tell the members of the board: 'You need care for our old people no longer; we will do it ourselves.'"

And Reverend John's appeal was not made in vain. Preliminary work was begun and finished, and if general economic conditions permit, the cornerstone of

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a very comfortable home for the aged may be laid a year from now.

/This article is accompanied by three half-tone reproductions of line drawings: 1) three column-eighth of a page, plan and elevation; 2) six column-three sixteenths of a page, front and side elevation and floor plans of a two-family dwelling; 3) three column-fourth of a page, front and side elevation and floor plan of a four-family dwelling./

Arthur Waltersdorf is the Architect; William Barnhardt, Assistant Architect.

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GOLDEN JUBILEE
Sisters of the Society, Poor Maidservants of
Jesus Christ, Fifty Years in Chicago

The plain but thrilling words of the Angelus: "Behold, I am a maidservant of the Lord," which reveal such unlimited confidence, humility, and submission, such all-embracing love, may have been the motto of that small group of sisters--there were three of them--who,on November 9, 1868, first came to Chicago, to assume a parent's place for those children who had become orphans. They were the Sisters Maria Hyacinta, Maria Bella, and Maria Corona of the Society of the Poor Maidservants of Jesus Christ, whose headquarters are still in Dernbach, in the Diocese of Limburg on the Lahn (Germany). In the middle of the nineteenth century there lived in this place a servant girl named Katherine Kasper, who was deeply distressed by the hard times which then prevailed, the social misery, and the complete lack of adequate hospitalization. Bishop Blum of Limburg was, at that time, active in word and deed among his parishioners in an effort to alleviate the distress and,inspired to action by

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IV the enthusiasm of this great man, Katherine Kasper enlisted the co-operation of sympathetic maidens for the relief of the distress which existed at that time. She herself went into the homes of the poor, the sick, and the friendless; helped wherever she could; took care of the children and adults and cleaned their living quarters; supplied the sick with medicine, and praised her Lord and Saviour from the bottom of her heart that He had considered her worthy of performing these services in His name. She and the girls who accompanied her moved into a shabby little house in Dernbach, which was later to become headquarters for the Society of the Poor Maidservants of Jesus Christ, founded August 15, 1851. Later Katherine Kasper became the Mother Superior of this benevolent sisterhood and assumed the name Mother Maria. She was in charge of the order until she died in 1898.

There are two things which the German has always preserved, no matter where fate has put him, namely, loyalty to his native tongue and adherence to the faith of his fathers. Faith and homeland are, indeed, two closely related ideas! Here, too, in America, the Germans have kept close together regardless of material

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gains. Thus German communities of the Evangelical and Catholic faiths were established. This sentiment which prevails among Germans prompted Bishop J. H. Luers, of Fort Wayne, to call the Poor Maidservants of Jesus Christ from Dernbach to his diocese. The Vicar-General of the Bishop of Chicago at that time was the Reverend Peter Fischer, a real dyed-in-the-wool German. He was at the same time President of the German Orphan Society and had,a few years before, founded the Guardian Angel Orphanage, which was managed by a married couple. Immediately upon their arrival in America, Father Fisher called the three venerable sisters who have been mentioned above, to Chicago; and on November 9 they took over the Guardian Angel Orphanage. This was their first real settlement in America, as the headquarters in Fort Wayne were not founded until the following year, up to which time the pioneer sisters of the Order resided in the vicinity of Hesse-Kassel, in the Diocese of Fort Wayne. The services which the good sisters have performed here, because of their untiring love for humanity, belong to the history of Chicago's welfare organizations. We shall point out, therefore, only the main items in their fruitful activities.

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IV The name of the Guardian Angel Orphanage, on Devon Avenue, has become familiar to all Chicagoans. The institution has had a wonderful record. Nearly eight thousand children have been brought up, educated, and clothed by the sisters since the Orphanage was established. Children of all ages have found a good and comfortable home there. The sisters take care of orphans and of semi-orphans who have been abandoned by their father or mother. One has to see with one's eyes how the children, big or small, love the good sisters, really to appreciate this wonderful institution. The president of the Orphanage, the Reverend Georg Eisenbacher, co-operates with the sisters in managing efficiently.

But the Poor Maidservants of Jesus Christ must do more than merely be of service in the Orphanage. Their love for suffering and starving humanity made them enter other branches of charity also. Faithful to their duty, they went into the dwellings of the sick and helped as much as they could.

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IV These efforts were climaxed when the sisters opened a cloister in 1875, dedicated to the Mother of God of Everlasting Help, and located on North Avenue near Hudson Avenue, from which thirty sisters served as visiting nurses and provided medical care. In connection with this cloister, the sisters opened up the first day nursery in Chicago in 1879.

When, at the beginning of the eighties, a smallpox epidemic broke out in Chicago, it was again the Sisters of the Society of the Poor Maidservants of Jesus Christ, who went courageously into the homes of the disease-stricken and administered aid. The fight against that disease was, at that time, not such a simple matter as it is today, and a person afflicted with smallpox was shunned as if he had leprosy. For weeks at a time the nurses had to remain quarantined with the patients in their homes. After the plague had been conquered, the city built the hospital in which patients with contagious diseases were isolated, and the sisters were put in charge. This paved the way for hospital service and, in 1887, the sisters opened the St. Elizabeth Hospital, one of Chicago's model hospitals, under the supervision of the Reverend

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IV Sister Polycarpa. Another hospital of which the sisters are in charge is the St. Anne's Hospital at 49th Avenue /sic/ and Thomas Street, which was ready for service in 1903.

The services performed by the sisters in the field of juvenile education can be attested by many able and efficient men today, who have sat at their feet in the various parochial schools of the city. Since 1884 the sisters have been teaching at the St. Augustinus School and for years have taught at St. Heinrich's and at the Heart of Jesus School.

The seed which was transplanted from Dernbach has borne glorious fruit. The work of the good sisters was blessed because faith and love were their only motives.

Today we can visualize a long procession of noble nuns who labored as Poor Maid-servants of Jesus Christ in that society of sisters. At the head of the list

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IV we must mention the good Sister Hyacintha. With only brief interruptions she was superintendent of the Guardian Angel Orphanage until 1885, when the chapter of the Society elected her provincial of the headquarters at Fort Wayne. There she died just three years ago. Sister Blanca was the Mother Superior only a short time, from November 9, 1872 until October 10, 1873, when she died. She was succeeded by Sister Radegundis, who was Mother Superior from 1885 to 1889, and she was followed by Sister Bartholomea, Mother Superior from 1889 to 1895, and at present first assistant at the Orphanage. After her came Sister Closinde, from 1895 until 1897, who died in Aviston, Illinois. She was succeeded by Sister Bertina, who was in charge of the Guardian Angel Orphanage until 1916. Her successors were the Reverend Sisters Lucia and Hubertina. The Senior Sister here in Chicago is the venerable Sister Paschalis, who has been active at the Orphanage for forty-six years. No one else is as capable as she in teaching the boys and making them behave. She is now seventy-seven years old and is still supervising the garden and conservatory of the institution with untiring efforts.

It was originally intended to celebrate the sisters' jubilee on November 9, the

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IV day when the sisters took over the Guardian Angel Orphanage. But the influenza, and the prohibition of public meetings during the epidemic, frustrated this plan. The jubilee, in which everybody who can appreciate the work of the sisters would gladly participate, will be held on November 26. At ten o'clock a High Mass will be celebrated, which Archbishop [George W.] Mundelein will attend. The Holy Communion will be consecrated by the Reverend Theodore Gross of Blue Island, who will be assisted by the Reverends Louis J. Maiworm, August Nunnewinkel, and Dominicus Diederich. The above-mentioned priests are former pupils of the sisters. The Vicar-General, Monsignor Francis J. Rempe, will deliver the sermon. After a banquet, inmates of the orphanage will give a performance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, December 11, 1916.

UHLICHS ORPHANS HOME.

To work 50 years in peace and love is admirably. The association of the Uhlichs Orphans Home was able to celebrate this rare, beautiful festival. In the spacious institute are stationed at the present time, ninety children, at the ages of 3 to 18 years. Young people who outgrew the institution, but consider it still as their home, are coming back for a visit from time to time.

The association was established in 1866 by a loving woman, who considered it her duty to sew for needy children. Out of the purpose originated two years later, the orphans home, an association consisting now of 250 members. The Board of Directors, and the members of the association are prominent German-Americans of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 5th, 1910.

City Mission.

The directors of the Benevolent Association in the service of the Lutheran City Mission assembled last Sunday night to balance their books respective, the financial outcome of the picnic held by the City Mission. It was decided to turn over the net profit of about $800.00 to the Lutheran Home for Orphaned children.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, February 13th, 1906.

GERMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN HOME

The Administration Board of the German-Catholic Orphan Home of the archdioces of Chicago, which also manages the cemeteries St. Bonifacius, St. Mary and St. Joseph has just made its report on the fiscal year ending, December 31st, 1905.

During the last year 254 children were taken into the institution, 188 were discharged; 14 died and 532 remained. Of the total 734 have been cared for, of which 134 belonged to the infant group, and 554 visited the school. The remainder have been discharged from school. Of the latter, the boys will be given work on farms, gardens and homes. The girls will be instructed in house and needle work. In the St. Bonifacius cemetery 1098 funerals took place, in the St. Mary cemetery 355, and in the St. Joseph cemetery 36 during the last year. Costly improvements were made at all cemeterias. The new Administration Board consists of presidents Pater, Peter, Faber. Vice President;Rev. Ed Goldschmidt. Treasurer; Adam Jaeger. Secretaries (Recording) Aug. Benz, Rev. J. P. Schiffer, N. J. Kluetzsch, L. Niehoff, Phil Weber, Julius Weske.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 14, 1904

SATISFYING SUCCESS

The annual report of the Administration Board of the "German Catholic Orphanage of the Arch-Diocese of Chicago" and of the three Cemeteries, St. Bonifacius, St. Marie and St. Joseph has just been published. From extensive statistical materials are taken the following points: To the Orphanage 246 children were admitted, 200 were discharged, 6 died and on January 1, 1904 the number of foster children was 469. A total of 675 children were cared for. In the past year enclosed playrooms were built at a cost of $11,500; also five new greenhouses, which proved to be an excellent investment.

At the cemeteries, St. Bonifacius and St. Marie, 1636 funerals took place; the receipts were $53,002, $11.169 more than in 1902. The St. Joseph Cemetery will be dedicated this summer. The receipts of the Orphanage were $3,180 from gifts, $8,142 from board and $1,709 from collections. The expenses were $43,513, leaving a deficit of $30,581. This amount was covered by the total receipts of the organization. Of the debts $8,583.50 could be repaid.

The directors for the present year are: Rev. A. J. Thiele, President, Rev.

Abendpost, March 14, 1904

Peter Faber, Vice-President, Adam Jaeger, Treasurer, August Benz, Secretary.

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PRINCETON 30046 N.J.R.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENSENVILLE ORPHANAGE AND HOME FOR THE AGED Chicago German Evangelical Societies Participating. . . . Judge Brentano's Speech

Yesterday's concert of the Evangelical parishes of Chicago and vicinity, which was given at the Central Music Hall, Corner Randolph and State Streets, was an outstanding artistic, as well as financial, success. The net proceeds from yesterday's income will add a sizeable sum towards the building fund for the annex of the Bensenville Orphanage and Home for the Aged. This institution has been supported by our Evangelical communities for the last five years. The addition is to be built in the Spring.

The first number of the exceptionally varied program was Burowsky's

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"March Solenelle," played in a masterly manner by the far famed organ virtuoso, Dr. Louis Falk. The next selection was Lalo's violin solo, "Symphonie Espagnole," rendered by Earl R. Drake which delighted the audience. As an encore, he gave "The Sea Glistened to the Far-Away Horizon." Mrs. Carl Brandt's selections brought well-nigh unending applause, necessitating an extra offering. She sang the "Aria of the Tage" from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots". . . . . Friedrich Schoensted's piano solo, "La Somnambula" (Somnambulist) by J. Leybach, evoked calls for repetition. . . .

As a divergent feature, Miss Alma Kaufhold gave several excellent recitations. Although only a school-girl, she showed profound musical talent. The most imposing number of the evening was undoubtedly J. Pache's composition, "In the Spinning Room," wherein the soloists and choir of St. Peter's Parish, consisting of about fifty ladies and twenty five gentlemen, proved their attainments, giving credit to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

their diligent director, Mr. J. A. Michel. The public accorded them well deserved applause.

Judge Theodor Brentano then addressed the audience, lauding the philanthropic attitude of the Evangelical Protestants. . . . We quote part of his speech: "Many of you who are accustomed to seeing me among mundane surroundings will wonder why I should have been requested to speak here. The answer may be found by our standing on common ground, where men of the worldly right should collaborate peaceably with men of the divine law.

Our vocations in life may show different trends, religions, beliefs separate us, personal interests clash, views and habits prescribe our definite paths, but on one point we should stand united, zealously,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

unselfishly--in the realm where we meet today--charity. This is our great duty as a human being. Mankind must be possessed with a noble spirit, show benevolence and have good character, and therein alone are we differentiated from other living creatures. But above all, it is a dictate of the religious, the Christians. And if the name of this parish is of any significance, the Evangelical Synod, which desires to imbue us with a spirit of love for its benevolent institutions, then it might be said that it is built on an Evangelical foundation acting in accordance with Evangelical principles in the spirit of Christ, its leader and His apostles; following their tenets it will not attack its enemy, but will love Him instead. It does not only protect the helpless, but actually comes to the rescue--not merely watching the forgotten orphan, it becomes a foster-father and mother, and even provides a loving home for the decrepid and aged.

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The wish to ameliorate humanity's position, and practicality in achieving it, is commendable and deserves emulation. In my opinion, not only the Germans, but especially the members of the Evangelical Church glorified themselves in showing their sense of charity whenever the occasion arises, and thereto must be added this genuine Christian institution.

The creation and maintainance of the orphanage and infirmary represents the recognition of an evident duty. If this work of the various churches and communities proceeds in the proper spirit, then it will prove a great blessing and benefit, because the external and internal success of religious benevolent activities is entirely dependent upon the mental outlook. If the evangelical attitude is applied, then the efforts will be blessed in proportion to our adoption of its commands.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

One notes in the Evangelical Church in particular, that the profoundest blessings in the realm of philanthropy filter down from above. In this creed, which represents the religion of Germany, where the emperor is the ecclesiastical, as well as temporal ruler, one is impressed by his noble example of ceaseless, personal donations for the charitable institutions of his domain and creed.

And the Evangelical Synod of North America endeavors to follow the path of the church of our old Fatherland. The synod does not only consist of ministers, but comprises all members, and by that I mean the evangelically-minded, who face a great, sacred duty which not only involves them, but it includes all Germans, invoking their generous support for this benevolent institution which has done so much good heretofore, and intends to continue its humane work. The maintainance and successful continuance of these labors are an honor involving us

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1901.

all.

Even if every tear has not been dried, nor all sorrow swept from the portals of mankind, yet, nevertheless, everyone can do his share to decrease suffering and ameliorate conditions which afflict humanity, whenever called upon to aid the aged, the weak, destitute, the waifs and orphans. It behooves us to help the cause on general principles."

The Teutonia Male Chorus. . . .and the aforementioned artists contributed selections for the closing numbers. . . .

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 12th, 1898.

Hoerber Family Received Thanks.

The orphans of the German Catholic Orphanage, as well as its management, the Board of directors of the Uhlich's Orphanage, and the Alexianer Hospital extend their most heartfelt thanks to J. L. Hoerber, Jr., and to his family for the payment of $2000.00 for each institution out of the legacy of the deceased John L. Hoerber, Sr.

II D 4 GERMAN

ABENDPOST, August 20th, 1897.

Orphan Home in Addison

Annual report on the blessed work of this institution. The Board of Directors of the German-American Orphan Home at Addison, De Page County, Illinois, has just published their regular annual report, of which we call attention to the following statements:-

In the institution there are at present 101 children. In the past business year there were 91 applications for admission, 61 of which were from Chicago. Of this number 20 children, all from Chicago were admitted. Of these there are 5 total orphans, 15 half-orphans, 10 boys and 10 girls.

The teacher Ernest Leubner and his wife Wilhelmine nee Wagner act as parents of the orphans.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, August 11th, 1896.

ORPHAN ASYLUM IN ADDISON.

The Administration of the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum at Addison, Dupage County, Illinois has just published its annual report. The following deserves special mention:

The Institution lodged in the past year 97 orphans, 52 boys and 45 girls. There were 39 orphans and 58 half orphans; from Chicago came 63 children. The health condition of the inmates was excellent. Confirmed(Religious) were 18 children. 12 boys and 6 girls. 34 applied for admission, of which only 9 could be accepted, the others had to be refused, for lack of space. Among those refused, there were only 5 orphans. The asylum received last year, several legacies, the one from Mr. William Buschmann of $5000...stands in first place. It is intended, to erect an addition, and make improvements to the total amount of $11,000. As superintendents Teacher Ernest Leubner and his wife, nee Wagner, are functioning.

Abendpost, April 10, 1896.

UHLICH'S ORPHAN HOME

The administration of the Uhlich Orphan's Home, celebrated last night in the Central Music Hall, its 28th anniversary. A large attendance was present and the guests had an opportunity to watch the orphans at their plays and their work at both of which they were quite at home. The number of orphans at present housed, has increased to about 100. The total receipts for the year were $13,183.41. The expenses were $18,523.02 of which the greater part went into new buildings. For household and asylum of the orphans, $7,327.04 were spent, about $71.01 for each child. Not considered in this amount are large quantities of food, donated to the institution, also the works of the women and maids' club. which is valued at $1200.00 a year. The Board of Directors of the orphans home consists of: Wilhelm Knocke, president, John Baur, secretary, I. L. Dietz, treasurer, F. W. Forch, Wm. Schick, Iac. Huber, Henry Keller, Ad. Kurtz and Pastor John. Dr. Albert Ochsner of 710 Sedgwick Street is the house physician of the institution. Mr. Jos. H. Muehlke is the lawyer. The management of the home is in the hands of the couple A. H. Lang and their daughters Miss May and Emma Lang.

Abendpost, April 10, 1896.

Mr. L. Kehl is the gymnastic teacher. The women's club to which the institution is so much indebted consists of Sophie Niemeyer, president; Magdalene Peters, vice president; Marie Pfeifner, secretary; Katharina Hoefner, treasurer.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 6400

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, September 16th, 1895.

The Orphans Festival at Addison.

All congregations of the State of Illinois, which are members of the German Orphan Home Association, celebrated yesterday the 19th annual Orphan Festival at Addison(Illinois.) The attendance by visitors and guests was unusually large, which pleased exceedingly Pastor Luesche, who was leading the churchservice on this occasion.

Pastor Budach then gave a speech, pointing out the needs and immense care-requirements of homeless children. Also the pastors Doederlein and Fischer addressed the assembly and appealed to the generosity of the German Lutherans for contributions towards the welfare of the Addison Orphans.

A well arranged program of music-pieces, chorus-songs and recitals of various kinds concluded the celebration, which netted a profit of $4000.00 for the Orphanage.

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Die Abendpost, December 1, 1894.

THE HYDE PARK WAISEN ASYLUM (ORPHAN HOME)

Prominent German citizens have formed a Corporation for the purpose to build an Orphan Home at Hyde Park. The original sponsor of the idea was Pastor J. A. Bodeck, who is known all over Chicago for his humanitarian activity. The office of the Corporation is located at 69 Rees Street, Chicago, and is under the supervision of John Henes, Gustav Buschmann and Charles Henes . Financial plans for the construction of the Home planned will be soon published.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

ABENDPOST, August 18th, 1893.

Uhlich's Orphanage.

Yesterday's picnic of Uhlich's Orphanage followed splendid course, favored by the best weather and the sponsors can be fully satisfied. The main speaker was Pastor John (St. Pauls Church). In elequent words, he showed that the institution enjoyed always the sympathy and support of noble-minded people and closed with the wish that this goodwill may last in the future. General Hermann Lieb expressed to the directors and committee in the name of the guests his thanks for their activity and their success.

The well-known business man, Mr. Charles Emmerich delighted the children by individual practical presents.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1893.

UHLICH'S ORPHANAGE PICNIC.

The picnic at Odgen's Grove - a festival commemorating the 25th Anniversary of Uhlich's Orphanage - attracted many friends and admirers of the institution. The achievements and influence of this orphanage have found worthy recognition even among the non-German population, a proof that interest in its future does not wane but, on the contrary, is bound to grow.

At one o'clock, headed by Mr. A. H. Lang, superintendent of the orphanage, and a brass band, a children parade starting from Burling, near Center Street, marched gayly to the grove, a festively decorated spot which soon became the scene of great merrymaking. As in the past, this year the Ladies' Club had donated tempting delicacies, which were greatly relished by the youngsters.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1893.

Pastor John made a speech in which he expressed gratitude for the cooperation given the orphanage in the past, adding that the same attitude was expected to continue in the future; since the success of the institution depends on the generosity of the people. He remarked that the interest shown on this occasion was proof that cooperation was not lacking. The next speaker was General Hermann Lieb. He spoke in English, thanking the leaders of the institution for their work in behalf of the community, regardless of national origins.

Some of the orphans entertained the picnickers with songs which earned them great applause.

Then came a long awaited feature of the program which quickened the pulse of the youngsters - the distribution of presents. Gifts had been

selected according to individual taste, which made the children still happier. The climax of the festival was the raffling by the Ladies' Club of a velocipede, the tickets for which were eagerly and vociferously demanded by all the youngsters. The picnic ended with a repast, after which the homeward march followed.

The festival, as usual, was planned by the staff of the institution.

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PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, August 3rd, 1892.

The Uhlich Orphans Home Picnic.

In "Ogdens Grove" , Clybourne Avenue this years picnic for the benefit of the above home took place last night. Beautiful weather favored the festival and a great number of members of different charitable institutions were present. At the present time the number of orphans in the Institute total ninety two. The guests and orphans amused themselves with various plays, assisted by the housefather C. A. Herrmann, and the Women's Club of the Orphanage catered for the refreshments donating the money out of their own pockets.

, Pastor John of "St Paul's Church" gave a speech in which he referred to the loss by death of housefather Leising. He expressed the hope that the home would flourish under the new management. The speaker recommended the orphanage for the benevolence and charity of the Germans in Chicago and hoped that they would contribute as they hitherto have done and so the festival ended in the most pleasant way. Mr. Wilhelm Knocke, John Bauer and W. Schenke deserve special praise for the way they organized and arranged the amusements, and so the picnic at the Orphans home resolved itself into a happy ending.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1890.

BENEFIT FOR ULICH'S ORPHANAGE.

The program for to-morrow's concert, which is scheduled to take place at the Northside Turnhall for the benefit of Ulich's Orphanage, is managed and arranged by Mrs. Henry Scherenberg.

Nine numbers are listed: Piano solo, duet, violin solo, declamation and a Zither Trio, 2 solos for voice.

After the concert a "ball" will be given.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 645

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 7, 1900.

A MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF JAHN. THE CHICAGO TURNERS (SEE AN EXPLANATION) INTEND TO ERECT ONE - AN ORPHANAGE.

The Chicago officials of the Turn District held a consultation at their last session in regard to the proposal of the "Lincoln Turn Club," that a memorial be dedicated to the great founder of this movement. The original plan was to provide a statue; this has been abandoned, and now a substitute has been suggested, a "Father Jahn" orphanage. In this institution, all orphans of Turners shall find a haven of refuge. Turner Lorenz, a committee member of the Aurora Turn Club cited a number of reasons for such an undertaking. These statements were then ordered to be printed and mailed to the separate clubs.

A Father Jahn memorial, an orphanage, which shall be a "protection from storms of existence for the dependants of Chicago Turners." Orphanages of such a pattern were founded in Germany, during and after the "Thirty Year War." The Volland methods and arrangements served as models. The terrible losses among the adult members of the population necessitated such provisions. (Compare Hansen's History of Germany, During and After the "Thirty Year War.")

These homes also served as schools in order to promote the religious beliefs of the children; to maintain the moral principles which were inculcated by

PROPERTY OF U.S. GOVT.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 7, 1920.

their parents; and to promote a united front against "popery," which means to bear arms later, so that the annihilation of the "Thirty Year War," to which this debacle degenerated finally, should not result in a weak progeny; since hunger, pestilence, and other causes, which are a by-product of recurrent destruction, tend to create a resistless, listless race. The acceptance of these principles did much to ameliorate future conditions. The German public school which is a partial result of this procedure, is a glowing testimonial to its efficacy.

We are confronted with a similar case today. The children of free-thinking, or let us say, non-religious parents, are in the same position as those of the former sordid period. In this wrangling which we can readily perceive, we note a new form, but fundamentally it is the same. These children of poor, and let us assume, free-thinking Turners, fall into the hands of their adversaries. The iron compulsion caused by the fight for existence precludes any other course, and to heap further disgrace and contumely upon the friends and followers of their parents' belief, these children are systematically estranged and may later even oppose them as they would soldiers and hangmen. The mind of these youths is poisoned against their progenitors, and, if possible, they are converted until they emerge as enemies. Who then, shall prevent this? Obviously, their contemporaries and the Turners. It is evidently their

PROJECT WPA

"he Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 7, 1930.

duty, at least within their small circle of activity, Chicago, to preclude and avoid the reproach, that we have not tried to the utmost human ability. That the state and the community or other public administration should take cognizance of this is wrong, since practice has shown how persistently the various sects endeavor to recruit this supply of parentless children.

When the writer once made a similar suggestion he was told in a sneering manner, that the Catholics have their own orphanages, as have the Methodists, the Presbyterians, etc., that no more is needed and our children would be properly raised in the only salvation assuring religion. From another standpoint, it is very important, that the ever growing progressive army of the Chicago Turn District preserve its ...progressive spirit ... and its true, sublime principles....

It is therefore advisable that the sanction and accept the same methods that others use daily in the service of their deities. Hundreds of churches, hospitals, and orphanages of all denominations, are being built from the money contributed by unknowing, and poor people. We stand here, inactive, and indifferent to the future.

FOLKLORE PROJECT W.P.A.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, Janurry 7, 1890.

In consideration of the foregoing, 5,000 men should be able to provide an asylum for their descendants, as a contingency against misfortune. A quiet home, far away from the bustle of the world, to educate the new generation before they face the fight for independent survival, and if possible, to provide for the inclusion of indigent wives and mothers, to save them from penury.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1888.

MAUERMANN TO STAY.

The board of directors of the wonderful charitable institution which has become better known lately as the Uhlich's Orphanage, declared at its yesterday's general meeting, that it could not afford to lose Mr. Mauermann.

Mr. Mauermann is said to have promised to inflict corporal punishment on the children in a more discreet manner. He also will serve better food whenever inspectors should come around. He also was advised to treat reporters more courteously in the future so there would not be any repetition of this scandal.

II D 4 Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1888. GERMAN

/UHLICH'S ORPHANAGE/

(Editorial.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Board of Directors of the Uhlich's Orphanage, spurred by newspaper reports regarding the manner in which the wards of Mauermann are fed and treated, felt induced to start an investigation.

These facts were disclosed: The children's food consists mostly of bread and syrup. The treatment of the children, - especially of the boys, is far too severe, often it is cruel. The main educational instrument is the rod. Such are the results of the investigation.

Will these gentlemen, realizing now the state of affairs, take measures to stop these abuses? That would look as if we cared about what the press writes or to admit that "our management" up to now has been no good. To make improvements, let us wait until the end of the year, then we can proceed "out of our own iniative" - thus spoke one of these wise fellows - and his words were officially approved.

Concerning the brutal beating of children, it was resolved to request Mr. Mauermann to forbid his son to mistreat the little ones and at the same time

to give Mr. Mauermann a vote of confidence.

Who would dispute the fact that these Christian-German counsellors of waifs are smart, clever and humanitarian people?

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UHLICH'S ORPHANAGE NO BETTER THAN BABY FARMS.

The flight of 11-year old Alfred Bloch from the German-Evangelical Uhlich's Orphanage has disclosed more new facts about the mis-management of this institution.

If the statements are true which neighbors of this institution and the poor orphans living there, are making - one must admit that this German-Evangelical charitable institution is comparable to the ill famed European baby farms so far as the cruel treatment of the unlucky little ones is concerned.

The neighbors of the institution complain in unison that the children are being mistreated by the superintendent, Mauermann. Many stated that they had seen children between four and five years of age beaten and thrown on the ground of the garden by a brutal attendant, for the most trifling reasons.

Mr. Mauermann himself uses a scourge and also a knotted rope to chastise the wards. Almost all of the children of this institution have marks on their faces and bodies as a result of this inhuman physical punishment.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1888.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Not satisfied with that, Mr. Mauermann also lets the children entrusted to him go hungry, as they themselves relate. There is always some reason found for punishing a child for irregularities and in this case it is the result of Mr. Mauermann's economy, which allows his cash register to accumulate profits.

Mrs. Bradford, principal of the Arnold School across the street where all the children attend classes, verified these statements and said that she had for a long time had the intention of informing the Humane Society about the mismanagement of this institution, endowed and founded by the millionaire, Uhlich, and now under the supervision of a board of directors composed of German-Evangelical pastors of the North Side.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1881.

THE ORPHANAGE FESTIVAL

The orphanage festival given by the board of the institution at Ogden's Grove yesterday was a great success and exceeded even the expectations of the most optimistically inclined.

The children to whom Uhlich's Orphanage means "home" rose at an early hour. They were eager to enjoy the day and could hardly restrain themselves. Finally, at nine o'clock, after being nicely dressed, combed, and fixed up, they set out led by Superintendent Blankenhahn and several other persons and proceeded to Center Street, where they boarded an open car which the North Side Street Car Company had provided gratuitously for the occasion. After arriving at the corner of Clark and Ohio Streets the children marched to St. Paul's Church and shortly afterwards formed in line again. Led by the Germania Band, they returned to Clark Street and proceeded to the car barns south of Division Street, where two Clybourn Avenue cars, reserved for them, brought the beaming children, the orphanage officials, and the brass band to the picnic grounds.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1881.

At Ogden's Grove the children amused themselves hugely, but the festival did not come into full swing until late in the afternoon. By three o'clock there were already several thousand people present, mostly women and children, and towards evening the place was densely crowded; it was a joy to behold what an interest our Germans showed in the orphans.

A signal was given at three o'clock, whereupon the children came to the band stand and fell in line; led by Mr. Blankenhahn, they proceeded to the restaurant while the band played a lively march. Mrs. Lange, wife of the bakery owner, treated the happy throng to ice cream and cake.

Other food was generously provided for the youngsters by the members of the Ladies' Club. Mrs. Brauckmann gave meat, Mrs. Niemeier, president of the club, potatoes, etc.; and others donated various items. In short, the little ones could eat to their hearts' content. Pastor Kling of Salem Church and Pastor Klein of Zion Church came at an early hour and met many of their church members. Pastor Hartmann of St. Paul's came towards evening and soon afterwards

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1881.

mounted the band stand and addressed the crowd in a short speech. He expressed his regrets that the Reverend Mr. Lambrecht because of overwork could not deliver the festival speech, and he then accorded a fitting tribute to President Garfield, confined to his bed, wounded by an assassin's bullet. Then the speaker expressed his appreciation of the beneficent work performed by the association which maintains the orphanage and gave thanks, in the name of the board, to all who had come to attend the festival as well as to the Germans in general for the liberal support given to the institution at all times and particularly when its finances were near the vanishing point. The speaker received loud applause.

In the evening, after the day's work was done, men also came to the park in large numbers. Beautiful illumination increased the attractiveness of the festival, which was not marred by any untoward event; joviality prevailed until midnight.

In this connection we must mention that Mr. Blankenhahn, whose work as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1881.

superintendent has been greatly appreciated by all, tendered his resignation three months ago, and that it was reluctantly accepted. His successor, the Reverend Mr. Mauermann, former pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Homewood, Illinois, will take charge on the first of September. He is regarded as a very capable pedagogue.

N.L.P. PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1881.

REMEMBER THE ORPHANS
Go to Ogden's Grove

The yearly picnic for Uhlich's Orphanage will be given today at Ogden's Grove. The festival is different from former picnics of its kind because no appeal to a definite contingent in our community is made; instead of invoking the aid of this or that club, involving people from certain districts of Germany, such as Baveria, Nassau....etc., the festival committee now asks all our local Germans to participate. The annual picnic given by Uhlich's Orphanage long ago took on a much broader aspect; it became a German picnic, and all Germans went to the affair if it was possible. This is entirely due to the fact that the public in general has become fully aware of the institution's humanitarian efforts and knows that the children are well taken care of, that everything is done to provide an adequate substitute for the parental home, that the youngsters are not compelled to exist in dungeonlike surroundings but live and enjoy themselves like children not bereft of parents, that good schooling is provided, and that although their education is based on Christian principles, no bigotry

WPA (ILL.)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 10, 1881.

is resorted to. Besides, the public knows that the administration is capable and economical in its management and is therefore able to care for a large number of children.

This year the institution needs more money than formerly. With an increase in population there is also a correspondingly larger number of orphans. The place is beginning to be crowded, and an annex is urgently needed. For this reason the appeal has been general. Participation in the picnic helps to increase the funds of the institution. We feel that no one will ignore the appeal unless prevented by illness [from attending]. Ogden's Grove can be reached equally well by the Webster Avenue line or the Clybourn Avenue line.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 275

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Jan. 9, 1881.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

AN ORPHAN'S HOME

To call a person charitable is a fine tribute paid to the one devoted to the alleviation of the suffering of humanity. But nothing can be nobler than to take the place of father or mother to the little orphans, and rear and guide them all through childhood until they too are ready to take their places in the outside world. This is exactly the work the management of the German-Catholic orphanage in Rosehill has announced to do. Various German-Catholic communities throughout Chicago have adopted this humane system of caring for orphaned children ten years ago. Considering the comparatively short period since the original orphanage of Rosehill was built, and the fact that that structure was destroyed by fire, Oct. 26, 1879, it is highly commendable indeed, that they have not lost any time to erect a new orphan asylum, surpassing in excellence the building consumed by the flames. . . . Imposing ceremonies preceded the opening of the orphanage last Thursday.

The home is built to accomodate 300 children. Among the fifty-six boys and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen, Jan. 9, 1881.

forty girls in the home now, are also twenty foundlings. The management of the institution is entrusted to an Administrative Council, which is chosen by the seven Catholic communities, responsible for the erection and maintenance of this home. But the sisters, known as servants of Christ, are the direct managers of the home. The headquarters of their organization are in Gernbach, near Coblenz on the Rhine.

Children placed in this German-Catholic institution remain there until after they have received first communion. Thereafter, they are placed in private homes, but remain under the guardianship of the Orphan's Home until they reach maturity.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Inasmuch as the new building is very spacious, the sisters have taken upon themselves still greater responsibilities, namely, to take in, and care for, motherless infants, although the father may be living. Many a young widower, finding himself in just such a predicament, will hail this excellent opportunity offered to him by the sisters to give the child proper care and rearing.

Der Westen, Jan. 9, 1881.

After the simple but impressive dedication ceremonies were concluded, the installation of the newly elected officials took place. They are: Pater Essing, from the St. Michaels community, president; C. Henn, pastor of St. Bonifacius Church is vice-president; Adam L. Amberg is treasurer; and Lorenz Biehl, secretary.

The building is equipped with all the latest modern comforts. . . .

II D 4

GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 7, 1879.

THE ORPHANAGE IN ROSEHILL

The executive board of the Rosehill Orphanage cannot begin rebuilding at this time, because of inclement weather. It will be remembered that the Orphanage was destroyed by fire on October 26. However, as soon as conditions permit, building operations will be started, and, in the meantime, stone will be hauled.

It is planned to erect a substantial, large building at an outlay of $20,000. This is a large sum, considering present funds. However, judging from the interest shown the institution in the past, and the hearty response of generous people who gave aid after the fire, the board hopes that sufficient money will be available eventually to provide a suitable building for the unfortunate children.

The executive board takes this occasion to thank all who contributed so

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3 0275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 7, 1879.

generously and promptly as soon as the tragedy became known. In connection therewith, we express our gratitude, first of all, to the inhabitants of Rosehill, whose ceaseless efforts during the fire prevented destruction of the two new adjacent buildings. There was a lack of fire equipment, and only the prompt action of the citizens prevented a more serious loss; in fact, nearly all of the furnishings of the destroyed building were removed and, most important of all, none of the children was injured. Shelter was provided elsewhere.

The St. Michael's parish held a fair and gave us the receipts, amounting to $800, for which we give ardent thanks, and we also desire to express our gratitude for the activities of the residents of the West Side, who arranged a concert at the instigation of the Catholic Club and raised $1200; for the donation from the Luxemburger Aid Society, $50; for a $50 contribution from the Schwaben Verein (Swabian Club); and for $20 donated by the New Strassburg

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 7, 1879.

and Richton communities.

While it is highly gratifying to observe the generally prevailing benevolent attitude, it is also equally deplorable to note the activities of scheming persons who use the fire and the plight of the orphans as a pretext for collecting money to enrich themselves. It has been reported that people are soliciting funds in the rural districts, as well as in the city, without being authorized to do so.

We therefore advise the public that all persons presenting themselves as collectors should be regarded as swindlers unless they can identify themselves by presenting letters of introduction signed by Reverend De Dycker, president of the institution, or a local parish priest.

The sisters of the Orphanage--and they are the only ones thus far authorized to solicit funds--will hold a house to house canvass in the near future, and we

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 7, 1879.

hope the people will rally to the support of the institution.

In behalf of the executive board,

L. Biehl,

Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1879.

THE ORPHANAGE IN ROSEHILL

A meeting was held at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle (Turner Hall), yesterday afternoon, to devise ways and means to help the Rosehill orphanage, since the orphanage was destroyed by fire some time ago. A fairly large number of Germans from the Southwest Side responded.

Wilhelm Ruehl was named chairman, and Michael Sebastian secretary. The committee decided to give a concert on Monday, November 10, at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle. Fritz Knepper offered the hall without charge for the occasion. Various song clubs and individuals have offered to participate. The committee on refreshments also reported favorably. Aloys Wolf promised to supply all cigars which will be used on that day. The printers, Mueller, Wagner, and Umbdenstock will supply all printed matter free.

On J. Roeder's motion, a committee was formed to arrange the concert. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1879.

members were: Reverend Kalvelage..../eight in all/. It was then decided to hold another meeting Friday evening, at eight o'clock, in the small assembly room of the Vorwaerts Turnhalle, to receive the reports of all committees, and everyone having the interests of the unfortunate children at heart is cordially invited.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 29, 1879.

ROSEHILL ORPHANAGE WILL BE REBUILT

The rebuilding of the Rosehill Orphanage, which was destroyed by fire recently, was discussed at a meeting yesterday by priests and laymen of our seven Catholic parishes. The following clergymen were present: Reverends Fischer of St. Antonius Church, De Dycker of St. Michaels Church,..../seven names altogether/ and Lorenz Biehl, secretary of the Orphanage, as well as Messrs. H. H. Heating ..../three names/ and others.

Reverend De Dycker, president of the Orphanage, opened the meeting, and it was decided to start reconstruction immediately. The new building will be 120 by 50 feet, three stories high, and will be made of stone. Architects Paul Huber, Dillenburg, and Egan will draw the plans, which will be submitted for approval on Thursday, a week from tomorrow.

How the money is to be raised was not decided--but the matter will be definitely regarded as of German concern. Sympathy has been manifested everywhere. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 29, 1879.

Vorwaerts-Turner [an association] and Mr. Bernhard Baum have offered the use of their halls for various entertainments.

A general inspection after the fire showed that there was still shelter available for the children, also food, but there was a serious shortage of clothing and beds; the latter were all burnt. Shoes and boots are needed particularly. Donations of such articles will be appreciated. Nearly three-fourths of the children at the institution are boys.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

THE ORPHANAGE IN ROSEHILL

Our present orphanage is too small to take care of the constantly increasing needs of the German Catholics who desire to place motherless or fatherless children in our institution.

Only three years ago it was necessary to erect a building to provide schoolrooms and dormitories--and this year a three-story building, 24x74 feet, was added. The lower floor contains the bakery and laundry, the second floor is used as a dormitory, and the upper floor is used as a drying room, etc. This building and other improvements cost about $4,000. In order to raise this sum, we appeal to philanthropic people of the community. On Wednesday, October 8, the annual festival is to be given at the orphanage. An extra train will leave the Milwaukee depot at Canal and Kinzie Streets, at 10:10 A.M., and will return at 5:45 P.M. Admission tickets are twenty-five cents, and if you hold the lucky number you will win a buggy. Railroad tickets cost forty cents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

As usual, ample entertainment will be provided. The children--under the direction of the sisters--will give recitations, songs, and stage performances, and the committee has made arrangements to serve lunch.

A cordial invitation is extended in behalf of the orphans.

Very respectfully,

The Executive Board,
L. Biehl, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1879.

CONSIDER THE ORPHANS

The annual festival of Uhlich's orphanage is scheduled for today. No other institution is more deserving of German patronage. With the exception of the Catholic Orphanage at Rosehill, Uhlich's institution is the only German orphanage in Chicago, and since children of all creeds are accepted by it, the appellation "German Orphanage" is well justified. In theological matters a sensible course prevails; the children are brought up religiously without resorting to bigotry or stressing any particular dogma.

The home, which now takes care of sixty or seventy children, has suffered a considerable loss of income in these last years because of the decrease in value of the real estate included in Uhlich's endowment. The support of the Germans of Chicago is therefore urgently needed.

The fact that the children are entitled to sympathy and aid is apparent to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1879.

every one. It is to be hoped that Ogden's Grove will be crowded today.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 22, 1877.

THE ORPHAN CELEBRATION

which took place yesterday, was a great success... When time for delivering addresses drew close, Pastor Hartmann stepped onto the speaker's platform and introduced Mr. Wilhelm Rapp who said: It is indeed no glory for America ot the American communities that they do hardly anything to help the orphans in which they are far behind the monarchistic countries. But at the present time the air is full with all kinds of good intentions, and we hear so much about the duties toward the welfare of the oppressed, so let us hope that the care of poor children will be included in this duty... Most of our orphanages have been established by the benevolent spirit of the United Churches. The German Protestants of Chicago should be praised for the German orphanage; the German Catholics of Chicago have built that lovely orphanage in Rosehill, and the Jewish communities especially the German Jews are the backbone of that excellent orphanage in Cleveland.

II D 4 **Illinois Staats-Zeitung**, Aug. 29, 1876. GERMAN

/ORPHANS' BENEFIT/

An orphans' benefit festival will take place today in Wright's Grove. The well known sympathy of the Germans for orphans will undoubtedly make a success of this celebration. The festival will benefit Uhlich's orphanage, the charitable institution of one of the oldest German settlers. Although the institution is an important one, the interest is not sufficient to cover the current expenses and the debts incurred in rebuilding after the great fire.

In order to reproduce family life as closely as possible, the children do not wear uniforms. The institution makes no discrimination against any children on account of religious affiliations. Every one should gladly give his support to this institution and we are confident that today's festival will be a success. It would be a sin to stay at home on this beautiful day and so we hope that at least ten thousand will go today to Wright's Grove.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1876. GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004 6

/ODD FELLOWS TO BUILD HOME/

The German lodges of the "Odd Fellows" intend to build with their own means a home for widows and orphans. Discussions concerning the execution of this praiseworthy project have been going on for some time. A committee was appointed to work out a plan for the raising of funds. This plan is now ready. It will be discussed at a meeting of the representatives of all the Chicago "Odd Fellow Lodges" next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the rooms of the Robert Blum lodge, at the corner of Lake and LaSalle Sts.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 25, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) FED. 30275

THE ORPHAN'S FESTIVAL

"You are coming to the orphan's festival, are'nt you? We shall meet there this afternoon," were the stereotyped words with which acquaintances greeted each other on the streets. "What is going on today?" Americans passing through Clark Street would ask. There are so many people on the street. Something big must be going on. And something big was truly going on. The Germans knew what was the cause for these big crowds - it was the orphan's festival. From everywhere the Germans were coming - from Archer Avenue and Wentworth Avenue, from Halsted Street and Blue Island Avenue, from Milwaukee Avenue and from every street on the Northside. The orphans came around five o'clock accompanied by the matron, Mrs. Rathsfeld. The president of the orphanage, Mr. J. H. Micklke, led them to the stage and made a short address. Pastor Hartmann thanked the people for their great support.

We hope that yesterday's celebration will become an annual affair. Yesterday's crowd was a proof that the Germans are eager to take care of their orphans and we hope that next year instead of ten thousand, fifty thousand will take part in the orphan's festival.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 13, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UHLICH'S ORPHANAGE

On the Northwest corner of Burlington and Center Streets a nice red building enclosed by a garden attracts the attention of the passerby. On the frontispice can be seen the inscription: Uhlich's Orphan Asylum.

The orphanage does not owe its inception directly to the man whose name it bears. Mr. Uhlich was the chief contributor to the orphanage. For a long time the members of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's parish, had expressed the desire to build an orphanage. Collections for that purpose were taken up at picnics and several thousand dollars had been collected, when Mr. Carl Uhlich died in 1867 and through his will bequeathed forty-eight lots to the institution. The orphanage was then founded at once. A house was at first rented at the corner of La Salle and Ohio Streets. When this house became too small, the institution was transferred to Clark Street, between Sophia Street and Webster Avenue, where it remained until the great fire. Later, the present building was erected at a cost of $23,000. The lot cost $9,900. The Relief and Aid Society also contributed a considerable sum.

The institution is completely under the supervision of the First United Lutheran

Community. This does not imply that only children of Lutheran parents are received in the institution. A number of Catholic children have been admitted and only children who have never been baptised, are baptised according to the Evangelical Lutheran rite.

We mention all these facts in order to interest our German population in this wonderful institution. In Cincinnati and Baltimore the German orphanages are supported through an annual German picnic. The last one in Cincinnati netted over $8,000. We wonder if it would not be possible to do the same in Chicago.

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The Chicago Times, June 25, 1871.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM

The various German Catholic churches of this city have united in an effort to establish an asylum for their homeless little ones. A tract of land has been purchased, but only partially paid for, in the vicinity of Rose Hill, and it is to be hoped that the necessary means to erect a suitable building, as well as pay the balance due on the property, will soon be acquired. The bazaar in its aid, held at the North-side Turner hall, during the past week, was well patronized by the charitably disposed citizens, and it is thought that about $10,000 will be realized therefrom. One of the most remunerative schemes was the voting for a gold-headed cane and for a very valuable set of vestments. Ex-Ald. John Herting, of St. Joseph's church, won the cane, receiving a number of votes largely in excess of his competitors. St. Michael's parish won the vestments. Much credit is due to the ladies who labored so indefatigably for the success of the fair.

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II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions
5. Homes for the Aged

II D 5
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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 16, 1935.

GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The regular meeting of the executive board of the German Old People's Home, took place Thursday, June 13th, at the Hotel Atlantic; it was presided over by the president, Michael F. Girten. The new members of the board were presented and welcomed by the president; they are Frau Berthold Singer and Frau Appel. Also present were Frauen: Kuehl, Straub, Sturlen, Beiser, Roessler, Dirks, Stark, Gaebel, Swartz, Singer, and Appel; also, Herren, Schaefer, Klenze, Seeman, Klaas, Hann, and Ortmann.

The report of the board of directors, who met at the institution June 7th, was read. It contained a record of expenditures amounting to $4724.28. Death came to Johann Schwartz, Karl Meckenhauser, and Ottilie Raschke. Newly enrolled in the home are Mathilde Niemann and Samuel Kosakowsk.

At the picnic grove, all repair work has been finished, and all buildings have been newly painted inside and out.

Abendpost, June 16, 1935.

The fiftieth anniversary of the home will be celebrated July 27th, at the Louisen Grove of the home, with a picnic. The fest is mainly for those who live at the home.

Mrs. P. Bock, secretary.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
June 2, 1935.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED

At the last annual meeting of the ladies' society of the German Home for the Aged, the president of the executive committee of the Home, Michael F. Girten, presented the following report:

"The short period during which I have been in contact with the work of the gentlemen and ladies in whose hands lies the management of the German Home for the Aged has given me an insight into activities little known to many of our German fellow citizens. The work performed to render the last days of so many old people bearable is certainly an investment in values that will be corroded neither by rust nor by moths. I regret that in this year's report must be registered the death of a courageous and good man, for many years the president of our organization, Robert G. Scheunemann. All those who knew him regret his early departure, and we who were familiar with his

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
June 2, 1935.

activities will always honor him in our memory. Then, there is the death of Mrs. Henry A. Chatroop to be mourned. She, too, was very helpful for the welfare of the Home and was for many years a member of the executive committee. May these two officers rest in peace! We all hope that many of their kind will volunteer their services for the Home.

"In the course of the year we introduced an innovation which has long been desired, namely the appointment of a paid secretary for the finance committee. We have, I believe, made a good choice in Ludwig W. Kaeuffl.

"The administrator's yearly report is before you, giving accurate information about the number of inmates in the Home, about innovations, new purchases, etc.

"In the name of all who live in the Home, I thank all the members of the executive committee, the members of the various other committees, the Junior

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
June 2, 1935.

Auxiliary, the dear, good ladies and gentlemen who sent yearly contributions, and all who in one way or another helped to keep up this noble work of neighborly love. May God repay you a thousandfold."

The regular meeting of the ladies' organization of the German Home for the Aged will take place Tuesday, June 4, at the Home. The luncheon will begin at 12:30, the meeting at 2 P.M. Later on, Mrs. Emil Gitel will lecture on poetry and poets of modern times.

The Home may be reached by the Madison Street car (to 7800 West) or by the Garfield Park elevated (to Desplaines Avenue).

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1934.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED

The Ladies' Club of the German Home for the Aged thanks its numerous friends and benefactors for the large attendance at the last bazaar for the benefit of the Home. The bazaar was quite successful in every respect.

The German consul general, Dr. Rolf Jaeger, who was there as a guest of honor, made a brief speech in which he emphasized that the Home for the Aged is one of the best equipped and managed institutions he ever visited. The speaker also emphasized the readiness of the organization to make sacrifices in order to maintain the Home for the Aged under all circumstances and in spite of all economic reverses.

The Home for the Aged Organization expresses the hope that the German element of Chicago will support in the future, all endeavors of the Home as generously as it has done in the past.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

St.Paul's Bote (Eng.-German Monthly Magazine), Vol.44. Sept.-Dec.1933.p.225.

Home for the Aged.

The church had for almost 15 or more years given its almost exclusive interest to building a home for its aged members and in the year 1921 this home, organized, sponsored, built and largely paid for by the membership of old St. Paul's, was ceremoniously given over to its intended use. The Directors, as in the case of the Uhlich Trustees, were elected annually by the members of St.Paul's Church, thereby indicating the indisputable ownership and control of the mother church over the institutions, which it by its spirit of faith and charity had built.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1932.

CHRISTMAS IN THE GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED

In the German Altenheim (Home for the Aged) in Forest Park there was a Christmas celebration last night. On that occasion, all but a few ladies and gentlemen of the board of directors, and many friends of the institution came. After dinner, there was distribution of gifts. Every inmate received a handsome parcel which had been prepared by loving hands. It contained the usual Christmas pastry, cigars and tobacco for the men, fruit and candy for the ladies.

Then followed musical entertainment in the festively decorated chapel. After the concert was opened by the good home orchestra, under the direction of Miss Emma Olsen, Mae Doelling-Schmidt, the well-known artist and piano teacher, came upon the stage. She played selections from . "Eugene Onegin" by Tchaikovsky, for which she received great applause.

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Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1932.

The applause was increased when the artist played the "Sextette" from "Lucia," in the familiar arrangement for the left hand by Leschetizky. It was followed by Mendelssohn's "Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges," the concert study in Fmoll, and "Liebestraum," by Liszt and, as a finale, the "Tarantella" by Liszt. The artist's masterful presentations were rewarded with stormy applause.

Little Patricia Scheunemann, a pupil of Mae Dolling-Schmidt, fitted her numbers to the occasion. She opened with "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht" and "O Tannenbaum". Then followed a few concert numbers, the splendid rendition of which was duly appreciated by the audience and was rewarded with lively applause. The concert piano was loaned by the firm of Lyon and Healy. The concert was brought to a close with a few additional numbers from the house orchestra.

Many of the visitors used the occasion to take a walk through the institution. The order and cleanliness, and the comfortable furnishings of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 27, 1932.

rooms were duly admired.

The Home gives now shelter to 268 inmates; it is under the direction of Dr. Walter Repmann. He and his brave housekeeper (sic) received well-earned recognition.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The executive board of the German Old People's Home held its monthly meeting on December 15 at the Hotel Atlantic. Mr. [Robert G.] Scheunemann presided. The minutes of the preceding meeting were accepted as read.

Mrs. Straub read the report of the administration, which was as follows: Under the chairmanship of their president, Mr. Scheunemann, the committee met on December 9 at the Home. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mmes. Kuehl, Juergens, Roessler, Dirks, Beiser, Swartz, and Straub; Messrs. Scheunemann, Seeler, Hann, and Brisch.

The books and invoices were examined, and the latter were approved for remittance. The expenditures amounted to a total of $4,734.66. Three deaths were recorded last month: Pauline Cordes, Wilhelm Franz, and Peter Blum. New entrants: Mrs. Carrie Riedl, Mrs. Justine Lidl, Mrs. Minnie Ross, and Mr. Wm. Finck. The state of health of the inmates is good; there are no new cases of sickness.

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Quite a few new purchases were again necessary. The following gifts came in: Magazines from Mr. Adolph Gill, books from Mr. L. W. Kaeuffl, three crazy-quilt covers from Mrs. F. H. Arnold, fifty cans of jelly from Mr. August Taupel, and a barrel of apples and a barrel of potatoes from Mr. Ferdinand Hofz.

The bathing and toilet rooms at the hospital were rebuilt and made more comfortable, and new floors were laid. In the basement of the old house a lavatory and a bath were built at a small cost.

The farming land has all been ploughed and manured.

It was necessary to fix the water pump, and the institution had to use city water; worn and broken parts had to be replaced by new ones, and it took a few days to do this.

The male chorus of the German Baptists of Chicago gave a beautiful concert

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

with songs, piano and violin solos; it was, of course, welcomed with joy.

Mr. Wm. Klenze, chairman of the committee for admittances, recommended the following applicants for admittance:/There follows a long list of applicants./ The recommendations were accepted.

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II D 5 GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

FESTIVE BENEFIT BALL FOR ALTENHEIM

The great ball for the benefit of the Altenheim was held Saturday at the fashionable Medinah Athletic Club. It was well attended, in fact, it was much better attended than might have been expected considering general business conditions. The Altenheim is popular, not only among German-Americans, but also by persons far outside their circles; therefore, entertainments in the interest of this institution may be expected to draw large crowds.

Harry Sosnik's famous orchestra provided the dance-provoking music, and before long the floor was filled with dancing couples. The gayety of the happy guests increased as the hours passed. Perhaps one of the greatest advantages of the Altenheim entertainments is that almost all participants know each other; a cordial lack of formality prevails as a result of this familiarity.

Card tables were placed on the balcony, and guests who did not care to dance

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Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1932.

settled there to enjoy a pleasant game of bridge or to try their skill at a crack game of skat. The ball proceeded with this merrymaking until long after midnight when most of the participants reluctantly started for home.

The credit for the arrangement and success of the ball belongs to the following committees:

Executive committee, Mrs. William A. Wieboldt, president; Mrs. Frederick W. Blocki, Mrs. Em. Eeitel, and Mrs. Ludwig W. Kaeuffl, vice-presidents; Elmer E. Schmus, treasurer.

Board of directors, R. G. Schennemann, president; Mrs. Theodore Knehl, president for the ladies; Mrs. Henry Klaas, Mrs. John P. Straub, Mrs. Gustava Rockener, Mrs. Adolf Schmidt, Mrs. Emma Stierlen, Mrs. Henry Chatroop, Mrs. A. O. Blaich, Mrs. John Hetzel, Mrs. Anna Jurgens, Mrs. Arthur Beiser, Mrs. Gustav Meier, Mrs. Carl Roessler, Dr. Kathryn Schwartz, Mrs. Emil Dirks,

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Miss Gretchen Eschenburg, Wm. A. L. Schaefer, Wm. Mannhardt, Michael Brisch, Wm. T. Klenze, Adolph Gill, Emil Seemann, Emanuel Loewenstein, Herman Hann, Paul Seeler, H. C. Timm, Henry Klaas, Ludwig W. Kaeuffl, Dr. O. R. Engelmann.

Lodge committee, Mrs. Henry Klaas, Fr. and John P. Straub, Mrs. Robert Zimmermann.

Committee for publications, Mrs. Gustav A. J. Meyer, Mrs. Paul Ortmann.

Committee for flowers, cigars, cigarettes: Mrs. Ludwig W. Kaeuffl, Miss Wilma Hetzel, Miss Lisinka Kuehl, Mrs. J. S. O'Connell, Mrs. Adolf Schmidt Jr.

Ball committee: Ludwig W. Kaeuffl, H. C. Timm, William Nehlsen, George E. Eisermann.

Cards committee: Mr. and Mrs. William A. L. Schaefer.

II D 5 GERMAN

Abendpost, May 19, 1929.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME EXTREMELY ACTIVE

Annual Report Submitted by Frieda Schmidt, President of Home

At the general meeting of the Women's Society of the German Old People's Home, in Forest Park, the annual report was submitted by Mrs. Schmidt, president of the Society. The text of the report was as follows:

"As you all are aware, one-half of a century has elapsed since the founding of this home for the aged. The financial report, which you will hear about from the proper officials, shows that the German Old People's Home operates on a sound basis, although the capital is insufficient to render the institution self-supporting.

"This Home depends to a large extent upon charitable donations; it therefore seems quite appropriate to remind the friends of this Home to extend financial assistance to this worthy cause, thus helping to bring security to those whose

advanced years prompted them to seek the hospitality of this institution."
. . . . . .

The proceeds of a card party held last July, when the fiscal year was inaugurated, yielded the sum of $548.90.

Splendid work was also done by the Women's Sewing Circle associated with the institution. The articles produced by their talented fingers were exhibited and sold during the last week of October, 1928 at the Webster Hotel. Thus the sum of $3,548.88 was realized toward the maintenance of the Home.

The charity ball held at the Belden-Stratford Hotel on the first of December yielded the net proceeds of $3,658.25, as a result of the extraordinary efforts of Mrs. Henry Klaas, who met with splendid success in selling tickets for the entertainment.

The fifty-first anniversary of the founding of the German Old People's Home was celebrated at a luncheon held on April 21 at the Webster Hotel. Doctor

Abendpost, May 19, 1929.

Ludwig Mueller, the German exchange professor at Northwestern University, delivered the principal address.

According to an announcement made by Mrs.Klaas, the list of life-members of the institution has been increased by eight new names. On the other hand, the Home suffered the loss of two of its founders, Mrs. Marie Mann and Mrs. Gesine Rapp, who with nine other associates of this organization were taken by death. Tribute was then paid to the memory of these departed members.

Only twenty-one new members have affiliated themselves with the organization - in sharp contrast to the number that joined during the previous year. The list of members of the organization now contains 516 names.

The Home was also the recipient of two five-hundred dollar legacies: one from Mrs. Magdalena Schmelzer, the other from Mr. Edward Schoellkopf. Furthermore, Mrs. Marie Lefens' generous gift of five-thousand dollars was used, as she instructed, to increase the endowment fund. The Wieboldt Foundation also made a contribution of five-hundred dollars to this charitable institution. Dona-

Abendpost, May 19, 1929.

tions were also received from the following persons: William Mannhardt, $150; Mr. Horney, $50; Mrs. B. Schulz $50; Miss Poyrne, $20; and Mrs. Ida Marshall, $10. In addition, the profits derived from the showing of the motion-picture "The S. S. Emden," amounting to $117.58, was also presented to the institution. And finally, Christmas gifts totaling $415 concluded the list of donations.

"To all who have contributed toward the success of this association," /said Mrs. Schmidt,/ "I express my deepest gratitude - especially to the officials of the organization and the members of the various committees.

"In conclusion, I wish to express the great appreciation felt by this association to the Men's Executive Committee, which has at all times given us its splendid co-operation."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1928.

50TH JUBILEE OF THE ALTENHEIM.

The 50th Jubilee of the Altenheim began with an excellent luncheon. This was followed by an instrumental and singing program which was greatly appreciated by the 300 guests. The festival took place in the Webster Hotel yesterday afternoon, and was under the supervision of Mrs. Adolf Schmidt, its president.

At her side were, as honorary guests and representatives of the German government, Dr. Hugo F. Simon and his wife. The hall itself was decorated with beautiful flowers, and in front of the president's chair sparkled in large golden ciphers, the number "50." Everybody was in a lively mood.

With well chosen words, the president greeted those present and introduced the three surviving founders of the Altenheim, Mrs. Mary Mauer, Mrs. Gesina Rapp and Mrs. Gustava Rockener. After a beautiful prologue, recited by Mrs. Sophie Listemann, the Consul General took the word and held the festival speech in a humorous vein.

He remembered the sacrifices of the women during the last 50 years, since the

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1928.

founding of the Altenheim. In simple words, he described the sacrifices of the first active president of the Altenheim Women's Society, Mrs. Marie Werkmeister, and spoke of German love and kindred feelings, which enabled the institution to grow. He spoke of woman's superiority over man, when it comes to lending a helping hand, because the man, on account of his duties is unable to devote his time to such acts of love as the Altenheim requires.

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GERMAN

PUBLIC WELFARE 30049

Abendpost, Feb. 14, 1926.

GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the German Old People's Home was held last Thursday under the presidency of Mr. Schenneman, at the Atlantic Hotel. After discharge of the current business, the report of the executive committee was submitted. The total expenditures amounted to $3,142.17.

The following were admitted as inmates: Carl Genetter, Adolph Rueckwald and the couple Frederic and Marie Jokel. Mrs. Amalie Tstein, an inmate, died. On account of the change in weather, a number of the old people are in the hospital, but none of them is seriously sick. The following applicants are entitled to admission: Emanuel Novis, 66 years old, John Doers 67, Marie Gebhardt 68 years old, also the couple Wilhelm and Anna Koenig, 71 and 69 years old, respectively.

II D 5 GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Aug. 17, 1924.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED
Monthly Session of the Executives

The regular session of the Executive committee of the German Home for the Aged was held on Thursday afternoon at the Atlantic Hotel. President Scheunemann acted as chairman. After reading the minutes and considering current business problems, the following persons were considered acceptable for admission, on the strength of recommendations made by the Committee on Acceptance: Miss Anna Mueller, 68 years old; Mr. John Busch, of the same age; Bernhard Gerke, 68; John Beerbaum, 68; and Gustav Sturz, 72 years old.

The report of the secretary, Mrs. Constance Eberlein follows, giving its salient features: The monthly session of the administration was held on Thursday, August 7, at the institution. Present were: Messrs.

Sonntagpost, Aug. 17, 1924.

Scheunemann and Goetz, as well as the following ladies: Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. V. Wysow, Mrs. Wieboldt, Mrs. Kuehl, Mrs. Koop and Mrs. Eberlein. All books and bills were carefully examined. The total expenditures during July amounted to $4,549. Mr. Theodore Ritter, and Mrs. Alwine Schlief, were accepted as new inmates. The former on July 2, the latter on July 30.

We regret the demise of several of our wards.

Everything is in the best of order throughout the premises. The following ladies were nominated as members of the purchasing committee: Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Kuehl, and Mrs. Juergens. The room committee consists of Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Hetzel, Mrs. Koop, and Mrs. Wieboldt; all are members of the administrative council.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 22, 1924.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED
Yearly Report of the President of the Executive Board

The yearly report submitted to the general meeting of the executive board by the president of the German Home for the Aged, Mr. Robert G. Scheunemann was, in essence, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen:

"It is my duty, at the end of our calendar year (Vereinsjahr), to give you an account of our activities and to report on the administration of this blessed institution. I am aware that the management of the German Home for the Aged has been exemplary, so that the administration could submit to closest scrutiny at any time. Nothing was left undone to arrange the lives of the inmates in all the buildings of the institution and its immediate vicinity in a manner which was in keeping with its name: 'A Beautiful Home For Old People'. I have endeavored to go about my duties to the best of my abilities, and in

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

this I have received the friendliest and most ready co-operation of all my associates, to whom I herewith express my gratitude.

"While there are some among the inmates who are a burden to themselves and who delight in the exercise of criticism, there are, fortunately, also many upstanding old men and women who at all times are willing to give their help in the kitchen, in the field, in the garden, and in the house.

"Especially expensive repairs were not undertaken, because all needed improvements had been made the year before. Necessary house furnishings and a large number of new bedsteads and mattresses were purchased.

"At the monthly meetings of the executive board, the recommendations of the advisory committee were followed in determining all the arrangements which seemed necessary for the business management of the Home.

"The state of health of all the occupants was, in general, quite satisfactory.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 22, 1924.

Beyond the ailments brought on by old age, there have been no contagious or epidemic diseases. To Dr. Masslow, who as house physician has been doing his duties conscientiously, I herewith express our best thanks. Similar thanks go to both nurses.

"Twenty-four pigs were slaughtered, yielding a total of 5,485 pounds of meat, and about one hundred chickens were also killed. Our present livestock consists of three horses, eighty-four large and small pigs, and about two hundred chickens. Owing to the drought, the vegetable crop was not very remarkable. Nevertheless, considerable quantities of vegetables of various kinds were preserved and stored away under the supervision of the matron. The Home saves much through these farm products raised on its own property. Mr. von Waltershausen and his wife, the matron, must be accorded the greatest recognition for their careful administration of the Home and the loyalty with which they have discharged their duties.

"The customary monthly meetings took place at the Home. Moreover, officers

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 22, 1924.

of the administrative board have been visiting the Home at least once a week. A much larger fire insurance policy was taken out on the buildings; and this precautionary measure was necessary. In the event of a fairly large or even a rather small fire, a new building would be exceedingly expensive, owing to the increased cost of material and workers' wages.

"The Grove of Louise (Luisenhain) proved to be a source of income which we appreciate highly; the sum obtained amounted to $1,945--more than was ever realized in one summer. The other officers will submit accurate reports concerning the financial conditions.

"A most deplorable loss was suffered by the executive board and the entire association of the Home for the Aged when the vice-president, Mr. P. J. Weber, passed away. It is largely to his sense of beauty that we owe all the many improvements which were made on the buildings in such a prompt and excellent manner."

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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Abendpost, Apr. 2, 1919.

GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Lincoln Club, with President Klara Rehtmeyer in the chair. A large number of members was in attendance. A resolution was passed in memory of a deceased member, Mrs. Marie Kessler. The president stated that the law firm of Goldzier, Rogers, and Froelich donated one thousand dollars to the Home, and that the late Mr. Jacob Gross, who was a member of the Men's Society and president of the executive board of the Home for several years, bequeathed one thousand dollars to the institution.....

After having disposed of the necessary business, the members enjoyed a musical recital. Mr. Arthur Kraft, who is well known as a tenor, rendered some well-accepted numbers. He has a very melodious, strong, and faultlessly trained voice and certainly deserved the applause which his audience accorded him. He is apparently on the threshold of a very promising career. After a concert tour of the East he will return to Chicago. Mrs. T. H. Northuft

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furnished excellent piano accompaniment for Mr. Kraft.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 16, 1919.

NOBLE WORK OF GERMAN WOMEN
Erection and Maintenance of German Old People's Home

/Half-tone, two column-eighth of a page, view of Mrs. Clara Rehtmeyer; half-tone, one column-sixteenth of a page, view of Mrs. Frieda G. Schmidt; half-tone, one column-sixteenth of a page, view of Mrs. C. S. Bastian; half-tone, one column-sixteenth of a page, view of Mrs. John Hetzel; half-tone, one column-sixteenth of a page, view of Mrs. Max Teich; half-tone, three columns-sixteenth of a page, view of German Old People's Home./

"In faith in God and in good men, in the hope of happy success, and in the name of all-powerful love"--these are the words which were used by Mrs. Clara Rehtmeyer, president of the Ladies' Society and a member of the Board of Directors of the German Old People's Home for fifteen years when, on July 5, 1913, she officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the addition to the institution. These few words describe the noble spirit in which this gem of Chicago's German population was built, guarded, fostered, and continually developed. And what an enormous amount of labor, time, trouble, and care is involved in this task, which constantly requires new activity and new endeavors! The work has been done uninterruptedly for nearly forty years. To estimate

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and appreciate its full scope is almost beyond the human power of comprehension. And, as the Reverend Rudolph John stated at the occasion mentioned above, the best capital ever to be presented to the Old People's Home was the diligence, the loyalty, and the intelligence of the ladies, who co-operated with the men in complete harmony. The German woman's sphere of activity is revealed at its best in the Old People's Home. Here the inmates receive loving care and comfort, and in this capacity women are superior to men. Anyone who has the privilege of observing the steady and intelligent work of the Ladies' Society of the Old People's Home will think of Reverend John's words.

Every housewife knows that she must be very economical in order to satisfy the needs of even a small family, to provide sufficient food, etc., so that the household may remain intact. And now consider the household of the Old People's Home, which consists of 257 members exclusive of the operating force! Still, not one inmate has ever suffered from want of sufficient food, and even during the greatest scarcity of food the meals were nourishing. It is true, at times the inmates were on short rations, yet I know from experienced people who are acquainted with the pertinent conditions, that there are only a few institutions in which the inmates are cared for and nourished as well

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as the inmates of the Old People's Home are cared for and nourished. I have visited a similar institution. It is much more richly endowed than the German Old People's Home is. Its buildings are luxuriously furnished. Yet I heard complaints about insufficient and unpalatable food. They gave me something to drink. I did not know that it was coffee until they told me.

In a way the German Old People's Home is a mirror of the German community in Chicago and Cook County; it proves that the German element has increased in numerical and in financial strength, and that it delights in works of charity. Although the principle which is based on experience--that the greatest incomes for charitable purposes are derived from amusements at festive occasions--was established many years ago, and has been followed ever since, this fact will not harm our cause. If people want to combine pleasure with charity, well and good. That is entirely in order, despite everything which "moralists" say against it--they do not give anything anyway. And thus we--I mean the

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thousands of friends of our institution--hope that when the trumpet calls to festivities at the Old People's Home early next summer, and again later, many more will come with full pockets....

As a rule statistics have little practical value for the public; they are not easily remembered and are of interest only to those who make a special study of them. But we cannot avoid them when we review the development of the Old People's Home. When the old building, which has the appearance of being very comfortable, was opened in 1888, and fifty-six inmates were granted admission, the maintenance costs were modest. The exact figures are not available, but in 1892 there were seventy persons in the institution, and the disbursments amounted to $11,066, or $2.50 per week for each person. In 1906 the weekly amount for each inmate dropped to $1.81. The capital of the home had increased from $44,750, in 1888, to $183,850 in 1906. In 1915, when the new building was completed, the number of inmates rose from 124 to 224 and the cost of upkeep from $22,163 to $44,707, or from a weekly average of $2.35 per person to $3.60. This year the cost

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of maintenance will amount to about $65,000, or $4.00 to $5.00 every week for each inmate. Let each reader learn his lesson, and when the call to special activity for the benefit of the Old People's Home is broadcast, let each one respond. Then these dry statistics will have served a good purpose.

The Old People's Home as is perhaps not generally known, provides for a part of its needs by farming, for which quite a parcel of the institution's twenty acres have been set aside. Last year there was a good harvest of corn, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, spinach, and beans, and hundreds of jars of jam and jelly were made from the cherries, pears, plums, and gooseberries which were harvested from our trees and bushes. The cows supplied sufficient milk until the price of fodder became prohibitive and made it necessary to dispose of some of the animals and buy two cans of milk daily. A new building was erected to house the chickens, and they supply a sufficient quantity of eggs. A large number of pigs are raised, and there is no lack of pork or sausage. The inmates of the Old People's Home do some

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of the necessary farm work and also some work in the greenhouse for flowers. Still, the cost for food amounted to $11,583 in that year (sic); $8,447 was paid for labor, $1,420 for coal, $371 for medicines (the institution has a well-stocked home pharmacy), $1,425 for dry goods, $435 for laundry, $385 for furnishings, $1,138 for farm and garden cultivation, $476 for live stock, $488 for funerals, $789 for repairs, etc. /Translator's note: The author does not state what year is meant, nor does the sum of the figures enumerated in this sentence coincide with any of the totals which were mentioned in a previous paragraph./

And now, dear woman reader, you have a household. Compare the figures above with your expenditures for coal, ice, laundry, clothing, dry goods, food, etc., for your small family. And then think of our Old People's Home and its 250 members. You will agree that the management of the Old People's Home is in the hands of very thrifty people. And the comfort and praise of our dear old people are proof that all is well in our large family....All these costs are defrayed by the members of the Ladies' and Men's Societies. The income

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of the Old People's Home consists partly of interest derived from the institution's capital of $170,000. The capital again consists principally of endowments, among which there is one of $20,000 which was made by the family of the late Konrad Seipp. The entrance fees of new inmates ($300 each) also increase the income. However the income thus derived is not large enough to take care of all disbursements. Consequently the Ladies' Society arranges various festivities, and when it can report to the Board of Directors that a May festival or a Christmas sale has yielded a net profit of $10,000, there is great joy. Of course, the regular contributions of the members of the Ladies' Society ($3.00 per year) and the many, many presents which are made to the Old People's Home, especially at Christmas time, are a big help. For a time some local breweries contributed beverages, but lately they have done little to satisfy the thirst of the old people.

The fact that the Old People's Home has survived the first generation of the German element is a monument in honor of those who organized and supported the institution. Now the younger generation is also showing an active interest

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in the Home. Under the able leadership of President Clara Rehtmeyer a sewing society has been organized and is very actively engaged in promoting the welfare of our old people. She also originated the plan to provide free beds for old ladies who cannot pay the entry fee, and who would otherwise have to spend their days in lonely poverty, after having toiled all their lives. Now they can be admitted to the Home and enjoy its comforts and protection free of charge. And the old ladies of the Old People's Home have rendered excellent service. Think of their work selling in the booths of the Old People's Home Society when the members arranged a May festival for the benefit of the German wounded soldiers and the German orphans....

The waiting list of the Old People's Home contains seventy names and, as old Mrs. Brinkmann says, "Nobody wants to die to make room for another". Nor do we want anyone to die. We hope that fate lengthens out their declining years and makes them happy and free of care.

Before the erection of the new building some applicants waited as long as

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three years for admittance. Others despaired of ever gaining admission and committed suicide, and some died before there was room for them in the Home. In reference to those who are now patiently looking forward to the time when they can be received, Mrs. Rehtmer made this significant statement: "We have much unfinished work to do in the future. Let us face it hopefully....It is apparent that individuals are cognizant of the duty which they owe the community."

When they act according to their knowledge, it will not be necessary for anyone to wait three years to be admitted to the Old People's Home.

Time and space will not permit us to name all loyal co-workers within and without the institution. Mr. and Mrs. Waltershausen, who manage the Home, have won well-merited recognition from the authorities of the State. Doctor Masslows and other physicians have devoted much time to the physical needs of our old people. Several clergymen have provided public services (worship) and have cared for the spiritual needs of some inmates in private. But some persons have been especially active in behalf of the Home. Among them are:

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Mrs. Katerine Seipp, widow of Konrad Seipp, and the following charter members who are still active members of the Ladies' Society: Mrs. Minna Tews, Mrs. Sophie Heisler, and Mrs. Gustava Rockner, who was secretary of the Ladies' Society and of the Board of Directors. The presidents of the Society were Marie Werkmeister and Marie Kabell. Mrs. W. A. Wieboldt, Mrs. John Hezel, and Mrs. Max Teich are also prominent members. In conclusion, permit me to present a list of past and present officers and members of the Ladies' Society, the Board of Directors, and the Sewing Circle.

Past officers of Ladies' Society (1885): president, Mrs. Marie Werkmeister; vice-president, Mrs. Louise de Wedig; treasurer, Mrs. Caroline Hebel; secretary, Mrs. Gustava Rockner.

Board of Directors of the Ladies' Society (1885): Mrs. John Buehler, Hedwig Voss, Louise Lackner, Louise Glade.

Board of Directors of the Old People's Home (1885): president, A. C. Hesing;

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vice-president, Louis Wampold; financial secretary, Theodor Oehne; treasurer, John Buehler. /Translator's note: The names of fourteen directors follow./

Present officers of the Ladies' Society: president, Mrs. Clara Rehtmeyer; vice-president, Constanze Eberlein; secretary, Mrs. Gustava Rockner; treasurer, Mrs. Frieda Schmidt. Present Board of Directors of the Ladies' Society: Mrs. Sophie Heissler, Miss M. Kissling, Mrs. Heinrich Heine /Translator's note: The names of twenty-five other directors follow./

Officers of the Sewing Circle: chairman, Mrs. J. P. Hand; vice-chairman, Mrs. Anna Juergens; secretary, Mrs. Katharina Kunze; treasurer, Miss N. Abel. /Translator's note: The names of fourteen other officers follow./

Present Board of Directors: president, Mr. Louis Sala; vice-president, Mr. George Kuehl; treasurer, Mrs. Gustava Rockner; secretary, Mr. Emil Seemann. /Translator's note: The names of twenty-three directors follow./

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II D 5 GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED LOSES CASE
Legacy of Mrs. Paetzmann Awarded to Survivors

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church had given Mrs. Margarete Paetzmann a promissory note for $2,000 on April 4, 1904..../Translator's note: The article states that this transaction was made during the lifetime of Mrs. Paetzmann. Since it is obvious that she could not have delivered the money, nor accepted the note, after her death, the statement was omitted./ On May 15, 1913, the seventy-six-year-old Mrs. Paetzmann applied to the Ladies' Society of the German Home For The Aged for admission to the institution, and she agreed to bequeath all her property to the Home. Thus the institution came into possession of the promissory note. But according to the agreement the Home had obligated itself to admit Mrs. Paetzmann "for one year, or, upon the successful completion of the year, for life," and she had the privilege of leaving the Home voluntarily during the first year according to the regulations of the Society, while the Society had the privilege of dismissing Mrs. Paetzmann from the Home. Should she remain in the Home for more than a

year, the agreement was to be binding for the remainder of her lifetime.

Mrs. Paetzmann entered the institution on May 7, 1914, and died there on April 24, 1915, before the probationary year had elapsed. Through payments by the church the value of the promissory note had been reduced to $1,610. Now the question arose whether the Home or the administrator of Mrs. Paetzmann's estate was legally entitled to possession of the note. The church took the matter to court for decision. The Superior Court decided that the administrator of Mrs. Paetzmann's estate was entitled to possession of the promissory note, because her period of probation had not yet elapsed, and the Appellate Court upheld this decision because, according to its bylaws the Ladies' Society of the German Home For The Aged agrees to return to any inmate who leaves the Home within the probationary period any funds entrusted to its care by the inmate, after deduction of a specified amount for board and other expenses. The fact that the Society had possession of the promissory note was no proof that the Society was entitled to ownership of the note. The Appellate Court based this decision on precedent. The

Abendpost, Jan. 28, 1919.

Court also stated that, since the Home was a benevolent institution, every doubtful written agreement should be interpreted against it and in favor of the inmates...../Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs of this article relate other court procedure and are irrelevant./

II D 5 GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED
Monthly Session Of The Executive Committee; Report Of The Administrative Council

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, with president Louis Sala functioning as chairman, was held yesterday afternoon at the Kaiserhof. The session had been postponed for a week, and therefore the officials held their conference on the 17th of this month. During the proceedings, emphasis was given to the fact that several fires, which had started on the premises, were unpreventable regardless of all possible precautions. The damaged sections,-the main living quarters were not burnt,-will be reconstructed in a fire-proof manner.

Mrs. Clara Rehtmeyer, secretary of the Administrative Council and president of the Women's Club, submitted the following report for the month of January:

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Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1916.

The monthly meeting of the Administrative Council was held at the Altenheim (Home for the Aged), on Feb. 12. The accounts were thoroughly investigated; orders for supplies and bills show no errors; and we therefore recommend that the Executive Committee accept the report and make provisions for payment.

The total expenditure for January, according to the report of the administrator, was $3,180.78. The Committee on Rooms reported nine deaths. During the early part of January, we had an epidemic of grippe and about eighty inmates were afflicted. It was therefore necessary to employ three additional nurses temporarily. The staff physician visited the patients daily and we feel profoundly indebted to him, as his unselfish spirit and genuine sense of duty have been the deciding factor in reducing the number of the dead.

One of the inmates, Mr. Nick Mass, donated $150 to the Home. The Administrative Committee expresses its most cordial thanks for this

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

contribution.

Fire broke out in the Hospital Building during the night of January 30 due to a defective chimney. The Forest Park and Oak Park fire department appeared promptly and extinguished it quickly. Several employees as well as the administrator and nurses quickly came to the rescue of the sick and disabled and therefore, fortunately, no lives were lost.

The Council recommends that the Executive Committee express its gratitude to the many friends of the institution for their generous monthly contributions.

The report was accepted.

PROJECT 300049 W.P.A.

II D 5 GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1916.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED
Quarterly Meeting of the Ladies' Club-
Founding Festival, March 7

The members of the Ladies' Club of the German Home for the Aged, attended in large numbers, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Klara Rehtmeyer, the president, called the meeting to order. The association feels deeply bereaved because of the death of the following members: Mrs. Hedwig Weber, Mrs. Dorothea Hoe, and Mrs. Katharine Deppe, and passed resolutions accordingly. A large festival, in commemoration of the founding of the institute, is contemplated by the Ladies' Club. It is to be given at the Germania Club House, on March 7, and extensive preparations will be made. The president informed the assembly that $2,091.35 has been bequeathed to the Ladies' Club by Mrs. Luise Hadelman, also $192.73, a legacy of Mr. Hermann Klanowski, and $150, through the last will of Nicolas Hass.

A highly pleasing program was again provided by Mrs. O. Frankenhuis,

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A

Abendpost, Feb. 17, 1916.

chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Among the various offerings the chairman herself excelled in her well-conceived and expertly prepared lecture on Germany and America.

Mrs. Meyenschein Deubert gave vocal selections, with the piano accompaniment by Miss Alpers, and Mrs. A. Schirmer recited several delightful poems, on the timely topics of this era. Excellent offerings, all!

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Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED
Monthly Meeting of the Ladies' Club; A Nice Present

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Club of the German Altenheim (Home for the Aged) was held yesterday afternoon at the Kaiserhof Hotel. Mrs. Klara Rehtmeyer, the president, reported that Mrs. Lefens, widow of the late Thies Lefens, gave $10,000 to the Home a memorial to her departed husband. After the completion of current business, Mrs. Frankenhuis (probably Frankenhaus, Transl.) announced the program. The sister Elsa and Margarete Leimbach sang several excellent selections; the piano accompaniment was played by Miss Martha Harnisch. They also regaled the audience with solo numbers.

Mrs. Klara Kaas spoke of the recently organized German Language Club, explaining its aims and purposes in a very lucid manner.

Abendpost, September 7th, 1910.

German Old People's Home.

The Woman's Club of the German Old People's Home held their monthly meeting yesterday in the pavillion of the Lincoln Park. The president of the Club, Mrs. Clara Rehtmeyer, acted as chairman. It was decided to give a theater-performance for the benefit of the Old People's Home and their Christmas celebration.

It was also planned to arrange a festival at the Orchestra Hall on March 16th for the benefit of the Old People's Home.

It was reported that a plate in memory of Konrad Seipp was attached to the new hospital-wing of the Old People's Home.

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Die Abendpost, January 14th, 1910.

German Home for the Aged.

The executives of the German home decided yesterday, that Mr. Fritz Baumann and his wife, Caroline, of 1044 W. 20th Street, should be accepted at the home. The managerial department reported that it has been re-organized and that the expenses amounted to $1524.17. The Christmas and New Year festival were exceptionally satisfactory.

Death reports: The inmates Albertine Sell, Marie Conrad and Amandus Berls. Owing to the cold weather, the Hospital-addition cannot be completed before March.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

GERMAN

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Die Abendpost, March 24, 1908.

THE BETHESDA HOME

A circular letter to all German Societies was sent out by Messrs. P. G. Dewes, G. F. Fischer, and H. T. Carr, with the request to send representatives to a special urgent meeting at the Germania Clubhouse the coming Thursday, March 26, 1908, 8 P.M.

The purpose of this meeting is, to find a solution for the desperate financial situation of the occupants in the Bethesda Home. These occupants are old German people, who gave their lifesavings to be taken care of by the Home for the last few years of their life.

The "Kinderbuehnen Verein" (Juvenile Theatrical Association) will give a performance on April 15th for the benefit of the Bethesda Home.

The Whitney Opera House has offered its stage, free of charge, for this performance.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1901.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED
Transactions During the Recent Session of This Benevolent Institution

The January session of the board of directors of the German Home for the Aged was held at the Schiller Hall on Thursday evening, with Jacob Heissler, president, functioning as chairman.

Mr. Eberhardt, chairman of the Acceptance Committee, submitted the application of Mrs. Johanna Burkheim, 4811 Langley Avenue. She is 87 years old and lived in Cook County during the last twelve years. Mr. Gustav Rupprecht was accepted on trial for a year, and Mr. Charles Robertus will remain permanently.

According to the report, the Administrative Committee is organized as follows: Julius Rosenthal, chairman; Mrs. Maria Werkmeister, secretary. Kitchen committee: Mrs. L. Lackner, Mrs. S. Heissler, and Mrs. M. Muehlhaus. [Other committees are listed, such as laundry, rooms, garden, finance. Transl.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1901.

Bills amounting to $994.94 were ordered to be paid; receipts amounted to $67.21.

Health conditions at the Home are somewhat threatening at present, and several cases of influenza have been registered. Mrs. Marie Raible, who had been ailing for many years, died on December 24, and Heinrich Hannah departed to the Great Beyond, on January 6. Two new inmates have been accepted, Nicolaus Richter and Heinrich Aula.

The Administrative Committee noted that the discontinuance of local trains proved to be a distinct disadvantage to the institution; the distance becomes more inconvenient now than formerly, and a telephone is, therefore, of vital necessity. In view of these findings, the members resolved to recommend its installation, and they suggested that Mr. Heissler communicate with the Telephone Company. The water supply question also came under consideration, and it was shown that the present cylinder [verbatim] is entirely too small, that a larger cylinder and gasoline engine will save considerable money now paid for water tax. The

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1901.

executives asked Mr. Heissler to investigate the problem.

Thanks were expressed to the following donors: Heissler and Junge, for bread; Fleischmann for, yeast; the Tosetti Brewing Co., Schoenhofen Brewing Co., Henn and Gabler, Anheuser Busch, Manhattan, Wacker and Birk, Blatz, Pabst, and Independent Brewing Co., for beer.

Announcements of future activities: Euchre party, with valuable prizes, next Saturday, January 26, 2 P.M., at Schiller Hall. The ladies hope that members and friends will appear in large numbers.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1901.

GERMAN HOME FOR THE AGED

Yesterday's Executive Session of the Ladies Club of the German Home for the Aged offered the following resolution of thanks:

"We hereby express our most cordial thanks to all donors and friends of the German Home who helped to provide a happy Christmas for the inmates, especially Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, 601 Wells Street, and their sons, who produced a theatrical play, a special work written by Mrs. Schmidt for this occasion. It brought joy to the old people. Furthermore, we enumerate the friendly gifts which donors gave to the inmates during Christmas.

Cash donations: C. Fuerst, $25; Mrs. K. Seipp, $20; The Fair, $50; and several smaller amounts. [A list follows of firms which contributed other than cash.]

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Abendpost, November 22nd, 1898.

GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

At the annual meeting of the officers of the German Old People's Home its President, Mr. Koelling, gave his annual report. He complains in the report that the Germans of this city manifest very little interest in this institution and stressed the necessity of better financial support.

The interest bearing endowment amounts to $30,000.- At this time, and the interest is not sufficient to take care of one hundred inmates. Contributions during the year amounted to $1766.- exclusive of the cost of collecting.

A number of men were elected to the Board of Directors.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, November 18th, 1896.

FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Under the name,"Odd Fellows Altenheim Society", there was, several months ago, by membersof the Chicago lodges of Odd Fellow Society, and the, "Daughters of Rebecca" an organization, founded, the purpose of which is, to erect an "altenheim" in the State of Illinois, in which incapaciated old people,- men and women belonging to the lodge,-could spend their last days in quiet and peace. The president of the new organization is Mrs. Niemeyer, its secretary Mrs. Katherine Hoefer. It is the object of the society, somewhere, in the center of the State, to buy a fruit-farm of 240-320 acres, and to erect on it small buildings, containing 3 Or4 rooms each. With the collections for an altenheim-fund, a very satisfactory beginning was made at the picnic, held last summer in Momence, Illinois, by the Odd Fellows Lodges. The net profit amounted to $1000.00. It is also expected that the Grand Lodge of the order, on the occasion of its General meeting in Springfield this week, will donate a considerable amount for this humanitarian purpose.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

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II B 2 f Die Abendpost, October 27th, 1894.

THE PROJECTED HOME FOR GERMAN TEACHERS.

Miss Marths M. Rebendorf has sent a circular letter to prominent Chicago German citizens, in order to arouse more interest for the projected Home for German teachers. There was a meeting last night at the Kimball Hall, during which the following executive committee was formed:- Dr. G. A. Zimmermann, Superintendent of German instruction in Public Schools; Albert E. Ruff, director of the Chicago College; K. Buenz, German Imperial Consul; Samuel Kayser, director of the "Chicago Conservatory.

This committee will have monthly meetings at the Kimball Hall and soon will publish a finance program to carry out the building of the projected home.

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ABENDPOST, August 21st, 1893.

The New Lutheran Old People's Home in Arlington Heights.

The consecration and opening of the "Lutheran Old People's Home" in Arlington Heights, took place amid the participation of about 4000 people. Pastor A. Reinke held the consecration sermon.

The financial success of the celebration was very pleasing.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 28, 1893.

EXCURSION TO THE HOME FOR THE AGED

p. 8.. The members of the Women's Club visited the above mentioned institution yesterday. The large throng enjoyed itself thoroughly. The ideal weather increased the exuberance which soon manifested itself. The dense foliage and the refreshing shade from the Park's stately trees provided a scenic splendor, suitable for a painting. The inmates must indeed be happy to live in this magnificent environment during their declining years.

It is a locality upon which a prodigal nature bestowed its blessings and where the aged are at the sant time the enviable recipients of human love and benevolence. About one-half of the excursionists were children and after all, the outing was primarily arranged for their benefit. Their youthful enthusiasm and animation was indeed contagious and...affected the older ones in due time.

The foot-races, merry-go-rounds, the swings and the dancing at the pavilion... above all the usual prizes which were given to the youthful winners helped

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 28, 1890.

to increase the festive spirit. A list of the little ones who earned recognition for their Terpsichorean accomplishments follows: Tillie Heissler, Ed. Hagerstadt... (eleven altogether). We must also include in our report, that Andreas Thalofer, a watchmaker of No. 108 Van Buren Street, presented a beautiful clock which will be put in the entrance hall of the hospital annex. Mr. Oscar Schmoll's musical composition "Abendruhe" (Rest at the Evening Hour) which he dedicated to A.C. Hesing... has been published. Five Hundred copies are available and he presented the entire edition to the home. The administration intends to have one of the local German music stores manage the sales campaign.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1892.

WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

The Women's Club of the German Old People's Home held its annual meeting and election of officials yesterday in Uhlich Hall. The president of the club, Mrs. M. Werkmeister, presided. The members of the club were well represented.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the officials of the club gave their annual report. The executive committee and the president of the Old People's Home, Mr. A. C. Hesing, also read their reports before the club.

According to the report of the financial secretary of the club, the income during the year, including a cash balance of $52.27, amounted to $3,915.87, and the expenses to $1,103.90, which leaves a balance of $2,811.97. The income includes the sum of $654.71, which was taken in at the fair of last year.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung April 21, 1892.

LUTHERAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

Delegates of Lutheran congregations held a meeting the day before yesterday to discuss the matter of building a Lutheran Old People's Home. A committee was present consisting of H. C. Zuttermeister, H. Biermann, C. Joern, H. Heppe and J. Lange. They submitted offers of real estate properties located at Lombard, Thornton, Desplaines, and Addison. For practical purposes, however, it was emphasized that the institution should be erected within the city. The pastors, A. Reinke, and W. Bartling, as well as H. C. Zuttermeister were requested to prepare accurate plans in regard to the institution, its constitution and by-laws, ways and means of obtaining the necessary funds and after these plans have been submitted, to proceed in incorporating the Lutheran Old People's Home Society.

II D 5
II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 1, 1890.

DER ALTENHEIM BALL (OLD PEOPLE'S HOME DANCE)

The Dance, which was arranged by the Women's Society of the Altenheim for last Saturday night, turned out to be a most successful, brilliant celebration. The concert, which was before the dance, had real artists on the program, and was enjoyed enormously by the visitors.

Particularly, Mrs. Brontano, Mrs. Emilie Rapp, Miss Amanda Rose, Messrs. Leon Strauss, August Hyllested and Bernhard Mollenhauer were applauded by a grateful audience.

The Orchestra under its leader, Mr. Weege was at its best. The dance kept the young folks together until late in the night.

Die Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1890.

MEETING OF THE "FRAUEN VEREIN" (WOMEN'S SOCIETY)

The Women's Society of the German Altenheim (Old People's Home) had its annuel meeting, yesterday afternoon at the Uhlich's Hall, which was presided over by Mrs. Gustava Rockener. The President reported that the Society has 458 members and so far during this year has had 19 meetings. According to the following report of Miss Henrietta Wolten, the income of the Society has been $4436.90 against a total of $891.91 for expenses.

This statement was confirmed by Miss Anna Lapp, the Treasurer. There are 66 persons at present in the Old People's Home.

The election of new officers has the following results:-

Mrs. Marie Merkmeister----President
Mrs. Gustava Rockener-----Vice President
Mrs. Hedwig Voss----------Secretary
Mrs. Amalie Habroth-------Treasurer
Ida Buschik, Sophie Heissler, Babetta Buchel, members of the Committee of Advisers.

II D 5

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1890.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

The Altenheim Authorities held their monthly meeting yesterday (Altenheim Exekutivebehorde) at Niehoffs meeting hall; Chairman A. C. Nesing presiding. Mr. Kohler gave statistics concerning income and expenses. He also proclaimed that the improvement of driveways has been contemplated. Finally a vote of thanks was accorded to all who gave financial aid to this German institution.

II D 5
II B I c (3)

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 8, 1890.

FESTIVAL FOR THE HOME OF THE AGED.
(Altenheim - Fest)

Northside Turn hall features the much spoken of Festival, and Mrs. Scherenberg prepared an excellent program. It is to be expected that the Chicago Germans manifest their interest and promote the welfare of the home, by their numerous attendance, and incidentally reward the committee of the ladies for their efforts. Concert commencement is scheduled to be prompt at 8, followed by a festive dance (Ball).

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II B 1 c (3)

GERMAN

FEDERAL PROJECT W.P.A. 30045

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1887.

A MAGNIFICENT FESTIVAL.

The charitably inclined Germans of Chicago celebrated a festival, yesterday, which will be remembered as the outstanding festival of the season. Friends of the Altenheim were triumphant over the great success which surpassed even the dreams of an optimist. But the English speaking people also took a great interest in this celebration, and it was not at all surprising to see many of that nationality on the picnic grounds of the Luisen grove. A signal given, late in the afternoon, summoned the guests to the speaker's platform where Henry Greenebaum was ready to give the festival address, in which he highly praised the institutions benefactor, A. C. Hesing.

II D 5
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1887.

A GREAT SURPRISE FOR THE "ALTENHEIM".

The friendship between Carter H. Harrison and the Germans did not end with his retirement from public office, and no other nationality amongst the Chicagoans regretted the end of Mr. Carter's career as the German element did. But, that Mr. Harrison's friendship for the Germans outlived his public career was shown by his generous gift to the "Altenheim", made from the legacy of his young wife, who so unfortunately was taken by death in the prime of her life. The sum donated was $3,000. The management of the "Altenheim" and the Germans of Chicago greatly appreciate Mr. Harrison's gift. The check and the following letter were received by Mr. A. C. Hesing: "To the President and Directors of the "German Old People's Home". When the "Altenheim" was dedicated, my late beloved and I, through the kindness of the management, were enabled to assist in the pleasing ceremonies. She was touched by the courtesies then shown her, and deeply impressed by the scope of the noble charity; so much so, that she declared to me, she would some day make to the "Altenheim" a handsome donation. Summoned too early to her eternal home, she has been deprived of this pleasure

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 13, 1887.

and privilege. I wish to do now in her name, what she would have liked so much to have done herself. My wife died possessed of some funds, the gift of her father Marcus C. Stearns, Esquire. These funds I have determined to give in charity, in which determination I have the hearty concurrence of my wife's father. In furtherance of this object I herewith inclose to you my check for $3,000 , with which I wish to endow a fund in perpetuity to be known in your institution and on its records as "The Margarette Stearns-Harrison Fund". The principal to be invested in good securities and annual interest only to be used. While Margarette lived she made my home happy and bright. If her fund shall make the "Altenheim" a happy and bright home for some of its unfortunate occupants, the loss I have suffered by her death will be deprived of a small part of its sting. Wishing you great success in the management of your noble institution I am very respectfully Your obedient servant, Carter H. Harrison.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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GERM.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 8, 1887.

JOY OF LIFE AT [illegible] FESTIVALS

Chicago's German population is given an opportunity both to enjoy itself and be charitable, for tomorrow will mark the opening of the Festival Grove, connected with the Old People's Home. Germans of other cities were unfavorably impressed by the fact that a rapidly growing city like Chicago, with a large German population, has hardly a place in the open where German-Americans can hold their festivals. The rent collected from the use of the Grove will benefit the Old People's Home.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30 2275

II D 5
I V

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 14, 1886.

WPA

DEPOT ALTENHEIM

Mr. A. C. Hesing, President of the Old People's Home, yesterday handed Mr. Weege, the General Director of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, a petition of the Directors to open a depot near the Old People's Home. Mr. Hesing left with the promise that a depot within one hundred feet of Madison Street will be erected and that it shall carry the name "Altenheim". He also received the promise that the territory East of Altenheim Boulevard will not be built on, but that it will be laid out and planted, so that in the summer small picnics may be held there.

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III C

GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 646

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 21, 1885

The German Old People's Home

The dedication of this Home was cause for rejoicing by the German population. After a speech by Mayor Harrison, Dr. Hirsch stepped on the platform and delivered in German an excellent address: "This is an honor day for the Germans of Chicago.

The German's home is like an anchor. Storms and high waters may rage but it holds fast to its anchor. Thus, this House becomes a home for the veterans in the battle with life. Like loving relatives we shall receive them here, to conclude the sunset of their lives in peace.

The heart of the German-American is capable of still greater benevolence. Neither Church nor sect play any special part. Therefore, it is limitless... This Home is a monument to German womanhood. They have erected a haven to receive what is left, when life has ceased to maim and to crush.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 6049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 29, 1885.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME (DAS ALTENHEIM)

The Herren-Directorium (Men' Directorate) of the German Old People's home held a meeting yesterday in John Buehler's office. Those present were Messrs. Hesing, Buehler, Rosenthal, Voss, Bocke, Heissler, Hettich, Junker, Drayer, Wampold and Bauer.

Architect Bauer submitted his construction plan for the new Altenheim, which would cost $25,000, with an additional $5,000, for heat, ventilation and light installations. A resolution was adopted to have the construction carried out according to the submitted and accepted plan.

Concerning the purchase of a tract of land for the lay-out of a boulevard to the new Altenheim, the owner Mr. Quick will be requested to make out an "abstract of title", after Messrs Rosenthal and Bocke shall have examined the property title. The purchase will then be concluded.

According to the construction plan, the new building, covering a space of 100 x 40 square feet, will have three stories and a basement. The northern main front will be made of pressed brick with a terra cotta filling towardsthe roof, bearing the inscription: Deutsches Hand im Neuen Land, Schirmes Gott mit

II D 5

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 29, 1885.

starker Hand, which translated, means: German House in this new land - May God protect it with his strong hand.

Otherwise the construction will be simple and fireproof. The basement will contain the apartments of the manager and his assistants, also a dining room 52 x 12½ ft., two kitchens and a toilet, furthermore, a store room.

The first floor will have eleven bedrooms, one parlor, one waiting room, one office, one bathroom and one toilet. Some of the bedrooms will be a little larger to make room for 2 beds besides the customary additional furniture. All interior construction will be made of hard pine wood, polished with oil.

II D 5 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 5th, 1885

An Accomplished Agreement

Yesterday was a day, which should be marked with red letters in the history of the German Altenheim (Old People's Home). The Altenheim Verein (Old People's Home Society), which on account of misunderstanding had been founded as a separate organization independently from the already existing Ladies' Club of the German Aid Society, held an extraordinary meeting yesterday afternoon at Uhlich's Hall, presided over by Mrs. Spengler. A great many women, who belonged as members to the presently dissolving Ladies' Club, came to this meeting. After a hearty address of welcome by Mrs. Spengler, a constitution was read regarding the purpose and objects of the new organization, which will have now the name "Frauen Verein Ses Deutsch en Altenheims" (Women's Society of the German Old People's Home).

After the constitution was accepted by acclamation, the president, Mrs.

II D 5

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 5th, 1885

Spengler made the announcement, that the restoration of peace and the foundation of the new Women's Society would be celebrated on the 18th of March at Uhlich's Hall.

Until then the meeting was adjourned.

II D 5 GERMAAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 10th, 1884.

THE GERMAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Under the above name on June the 8th this Society has been founded with the purpose of independent action in the erection, maintenance and support of a "German Old People's Home." This institution will be open to any aged person unfit for work of both sexes, to be cared for to the end of their days.

The existence of this Society finds assurance in the general acceptance of their plan and in the fact that it enjoys already a large membership...

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 22, 1884.

/DAS ALTENHEIM (OLD PEOPLES HOME)/

After the liquidation of the proceeds from the "Ladies Society D. G." on March 11th it was shown that the total receipts of the foundation ball amounted to $1130.00 from which after deducting expenses, a net profit of $760.00 remained. The Committee resolved to express publicly their appreciation to all those Gentlemen and Ladies, who helped to make a success of the affair.

II D 5
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 11, 1873

A LETTER. TREATMENT OF THE GERMANS IN THE POOR HOUSE. TO THE ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG

WPA

I wish to inform the German people about conditions in the Cook County poor-house, and how the Germans are treated in comparison with the Americans and Irish. Through misfortune I was forced to come here and was willing as much as my swollen feet permitted, to work. Still, I was obliged to shovel snow barefoot in the most bitter cold, because my shoes were too small. I begged the Superintendent for a pair of stockings but I could not get any. There are many old and young healthy people in the poorhouse, who have not been yet eight days in the county before being received here - American Irish and English - who are furnished pants, shoes and stockings, and yet are not allowed to work, while there are here also from sixty to seventy-year-old Germans, who, unable to speak English, receive nothing.

The room and the work bosses are all Irish and the Germans have to work under their direction. Any sensible German here could give more information if he were asked. There are not only patient Swabians but also patient Germans, and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, February 11, 1873

WPA (Illinois Writers' Project)

they are oppressed not only by the temperance law but by the Americans.

(An answer from the officials of the poorhouse will be published in our columns. Editor.)

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and Community Centers

II D 6
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1929.

SCHUBERT HOUSE
New Building For Public Meetings, Opening Celebration October 26

A new building has made its appearance on North Halsted Street. Its owner intends to provide a modern hall building suitable for diverse festivities for the Germans of the near Northside. In memory of the immortal composer, Schubert, it shall be known as the "Schubert House." On Saturday, October 26, at eight o'clock, the formal opening will be proclaimed amid suitable festivities. Location: 1923-1925 Halsted Street.

Otto Schoeppel is the founder. He has been successful in providing an exceptionally diversified program for the coming celebration. Doctor J. W. Kobalter, president of the Alliance of German-Austro-Hungarian clubs of North America, will be master of ceremonies. At the very opening, the motto shall prevail that it is dedicated as a happy home, where songs and music of our homeland are honored, and youth in particular can find a beautiful hall for pleasure.

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1929.

Various speakers will be there: The General Austrian Consul, M. Girten; Alderman Arthur F. Albert; Leopold Saltiel, the attorney, ... and finally the founder of the building, Otto Schoeppel.

Colorful diversity is assured, choral singing, solo parts, and humorists who are prone to promote a jovial entertainment. The entire assembly will be requested to join in a medley of songs. Merriment is the keynote, and everybody is cordially invited to the house warming party.

II D 6 GERMAN

Die Abendpost, August 6, 1894.

THE NEW HOME OF THE GERMAN GROUP OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The plan for the building of the new house for the German Group of the Y. M.C. A. is being made by Architect Louis Guenzel. The building will have its place on the Northside and will contain:-

On the first floor- Reception room, office, assembly-room, swimming pool and garde-robes.

On the Second floor- Concert-Hall with stage, meeting hall and gymnasium.

On the Third floor- Library, deskrooms and guest-rooms.

On the Fourth floor- Hotel rooms
On the Fifth floor- Hotel rooms

The secretary of the German Group, Mr. G. Horrlocher, isalways willing to give any information in regards to the financing of the new building.

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 6749

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 12, 1890.

THE GERMAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The German Young Men's Christian Association arranged a lecture for its Club, yesterday, at the northwest corner of Clark and Wells Streets. Many friends of the Association, besides its sixty-seven members were present. Several choral selections were sung under the leadership of Chas. Weiss, organist of St. Paul's Church. At the conclusion of the musical activities, C. Gilbert Wheeler, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, and an instructor of long standing at Chicago University, was introduced to the assembly. His subject was a highly interesting and explicit dissertation, whereby he showed that the creation of the earth had been based on chemical principles, and that the many strange phenomena of nature are caused by a change of the particles which constitute matter. These molecular wonders he demonstrated, in a fascinating manner, by enabling us to see more than twenty experiments. A quartette gave several vocal selections, thereby contributing to the general engoyment. Since this Association, which was founded only recently, (last summer) gives its entertainments in the German language and manner, Prof. Wheeler acquiesced by giving his intellectual lecture in the German language, which must have been both gratifying and surprising to his German audience. Prof. Wheeler has spoken

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 12, 1890.

German since his youth, and has had occasion to study it thoroughly during his official appointment as American Consul at Nurnberg, Germany.

The Chicago Tribune, May 4, 1877.

The German Young Men's Christian Association met last night in Room No. 13 Farwell Hall building, Mr. M. J. Gut in the chair and W. Niestadt, Secretary. The principal business of the evening was the hearing of reports of committees appointed at a previous meeting. One committee, to whom had been referred the matter of a concert to add to the financial strength of the Association, reported in favor of giving the concert in the third Tuesday in June in Lower Farwell Hall. The report was adopted, and the price of admission fixed at twenty-five cents. Another committee reported in favor of the publishing of a paper to be called the Bundesposaune, to be issued semi-monthly and devoted to the interest of Christianity in general and the German Y.M. C. A. in particular. Mr. F. W. Martine is to be placed in the position of editor-in-chief, and the first issue will be out in all probability, in the early part of June. A great deal of discussion preceded and followed the adoption of the reports of the committees.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 2, 1871.

PROJECT WPA

THE GERMAN HOUSE

The shareholders of the German House met yesterday under the chairmanship of President Schmutz. The secretary, Mr. Henry Marwedel, read his annual report. He spoke first of the great hopes that the construction of the German House had aroused fifteen years ago and that, unfortunately, due to the general lack of interest were not realized. The number of shareholders quickly melted away. However, enough remained to keep the German House out of the grip of the sheriff. The original grant of $25,000 was made only very hesitatingly and soon proved insufficient. (The actual cost proved to be $36,202). The shareholders voted no additional money, leaving the task of seeing it through to Mr. W. Schmutz and H. Lamperter who had pledged their own property. Due to that fact the building was completed. It is now an adornment of the North Side even though not all its shops are rented very profitably to the shareholders. There is no theater. The rents have brought more, already, during the first winter than the theater would have returned, and there is no danger of temporary loss of rent and no necessity of paying three or four percent more for fire insurance for a theater.

The fact that the German House was able to make debts to the amount of $30,000 at least proves that it has credit to that amount. Besides, the outlook is

PROJECT 6 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illinois Staats- Zeitung, May 2, 1871.

excellent. Already the Sharpshooters' Association and the Germania Male Choir, very pleasant and respectable tenants, had asked for contracts for several years for their locals. That, however, will be up to the next administrative council to decide.

After the report was accepted the election of the new council was undertaken. The following gentlemen were elected: Schmutz, Lamperter, Bosse, Heide, Wunderle, Kafer, Huck, Schaub, Brachvogel, Waldhauser, Kruger, Marwedel, and Jensch.

The rooms in the German House, with the exception of one 31 x 110 ft. shop, are all rented. Since then, $4,232 have come in.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

7. Organization for Legal Assistance

II D 7

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1888.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Much good has been done by the Chicago Rechtschutz-Verein (Legal Aid Society) during its short time of existence.

During the month of October the society received 107 law suits, according to Mr. Joseph W. Errant, the attorney for the society, who has been nominated for state's attorney by the working class.

In most cases Mr. Errant has succeeded through his forceful arguments in obtaining justice for his destitute clients....Mr. Errant has collected, altogether, $416.12 for 26 persons for withheld wages. Twenty cases were dealth with in court. Fifteen times the state sided with the defense and five times with the defendant. The state won in 13 cases; five cases are pending and two withdrawn until further notice.

Poor people, unacquainted with the law, are daily coming to the office of the Verein to receive advice, given gratis by Mr. Errant or his assistant, Mr. Christ Meyer.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1888.

It is evident that the Rechtschutz-Verein has become a necessity. In order to enable the Verein to continue its benevolent work all right-thinking people should take steps either to become members of the Verein or to contribute otherwise towards the upkeep of the bureaus.

II D 7
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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 1, 1888.

/WORKERS' LEGAL AID SOCIETY/

Feelings of solidarity are not quite extinct among the workers in Chicago, no matter how often the contrary has been stated by the working class that adheres to a pessimistic view.

That this feeling is still alive was proved by the large attendance at a festivity which was arranged by the Workers' Legal Aid Society in Uhlich's Northern Hall yesterday, the profits to be used for the defense of those Bohemian workers who were spotted by Bonfield, the bloody Haymarket slayer, as his latest sacrifices.

By securing a long term prison sentence for them Bonfield could terrorize the working class and strengthen the power of the slave drivers.

Yesterday's festival was a success not only financially but, far more, morally.

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II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 23, 1881.

THE WIRTHSVEREIN

The Chicago Wirthsverein (Saloonkeepers' Association) sent postal cards to its members calling them to a special session yesterday at Quincy Number Nine. The purpose of the meeting was to elect delegates to the district convention to be held at noon today in the North Side Turner Hall, and the purpose of that convention is to select /the district's/ representatives in the state organization. The following members were elected delegates: P. Mueller..../thirteen names all together/.

The Association also decided to send $150 to the starving people in New Ulm, and the treasurer acted immediately; he sent the money by express to Mr. Pfaender in New Ulm. /Translator's note: This German town in Minnesota was destroyed by a cyclone./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

8. Employment Agencies

II D 8
III G
II D 1

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Saturday, August 4th, 1883.

GERMAN SOCIETY:

In yesterday's monthly meeting the agent Mr. Charles Endres reported, that in the previous month 245 employers, among them about 200 farmers, called at the office in search for workers. 237 men and 31 women and girls received employment. Five poor sick persons were given admittance to hospitals, 8 persons were provided with free transportation, 9 for the time being with room and board, and 36 were supplied with fuel, food and cash.

The total expenses of last month were $466.16. Of the 9118 immigrants which arrived during the month, the majority continued to their destination in the West and Northwest.

Relief Agent Klingenberg collected dues in the same month amounting to $560.00.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

THE BAKERS

The following circular was sent to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, with a request that it be published:

The undersigned hereby announces, on behalf of the Bakers' Union of Chicago, that an employment office has been opened today, at 119 Fifth Avenue, second floor, Room No. 2.

The object is to combat the bad influence of loafing in saloons. It cannot be denied that taverns have a deleterious effect upon unemployed bakery workers; card games are constantly indulged in and the saloonkeeper, in accordance with his interests, gladly chalks up the bill--facts which are not designed to further the moral or financial welfare of the men who frequent such places.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

On the other hand, it is not convenient for employers to go to several saloons and treat the boys, while in quest of suitable help.

In consideration of the aforesaid, the employment division has been founded.

The official employment bureau (119 Fifth Avenue) only charges twenty-five cents as a registration fee if a job is secured. Employers need only send a letter, stating whether a foreman or helper is wanted, and the day when the worker shall report. The fee for this service is twenty-five cents, in postage stamps, to be enclosed in the letter of inquiry.

I believe that this service fills a longfelt want and will be appreciated by employers as well as employees.

Submitted at the request of the Baker's Union of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 1, 1881.

Adam Kurth,
119 Fifth Avenue, Second Floor, Room No. 3.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

9. Extra-Legal Organizations

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 15, 1889.

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY STILL DOES NOT RECEIVE NECESSARY AID.

A short time ago the local Legal Aid Society was founded with the help of the Arbeiter Zeitung. The purpose of this society is to protect poor people, not versed in legal procedures of this country, against exploiting employers and swindlers.

Two lawyers, Joseph W. Errant and Christ. Meyer, all day long give legal advice and help to people who are forced to resort to the law. During the short time of its existence, the society has handled an average of 110 cases per month, of which a great majority have been won by the society.

The lawyers are paid for their efforts by the Legal Aid Society The funds are contributed by people who do not want to see their fellow men taken advantage of by ruthless scoundrels. The good accomplished by this society is appreciated by everybody.

But the society cannot continue its useful activity for the downtrodden if it does not receive the fullest moral and financial support. Law-suits, as a matter

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 15, 1889.

of fact,are being accepted free of charge if the complaint is just and the client above reproach. It is evident that every client must acknowledge gratefully the favor received according to his means and first of all must not voice any suspicions against the officials of the society, thereby making them lose interest.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

Abendpost, Dec. 21, 1934.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

In an effort to be able, to some extent, to stem the want among needy families during the approaching winter months, the German Society of Chicago will have to get a few thousand dollars together, because its own cash is not sufficient. To be sure, kind-hearted donors, enumerated below, bestow larger gifts for which the heartiest thanks are expressed in the name of the needy persons. Owing, however, to the disquieting and continually increasing unemployment situation, and to the cold weather which set in early, the claims upon the Society became so numerous that a large part of its means has already been used up.

The kind donors who enabled the Society to continue its humane work were: the Swabian Society, $200; Germanic Rundfunk, as net proceeds from the "Fledermans" performance, $235.37; German Day Association, from the net proceeds of the German Day celebration, first $300 and later $600. Of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 21, 1934.

the latter sum, half should be given, according to stipulation, exclusively to German-Austrian and to German-Hungarian families.

During the months of October and November, the German Society gave aid to fifty-eight families with 171 children, procured admission for seven persons in private hospitals, for ten in the county hospital, for two in the institution at Oak Forest--all free of charge. It further provided free medical treatment for six, including drugs, etc. To hundreds it gave advice in their dire need, or pointed out to them the right places where they could obtain help.

Nearly six thousand unemployed went in and out of the office of the Society seeking work. Thus the usually average number was exceeded by 2200 per month. The Society could give employment to only 150 persons, but the wages offered were low and the figure for steady jobs was lower by 505 (sic).

WPA (III

Abendpost, Dec. 21, 1934.

The planned great celebration on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the German Society will take place at the beginning of next year, perhaps in January or February. It will mainly serve the purpose of bringing in the funds necessary to keep up the activities of the German Society. The day and locality will be announced later.

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275

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CITY

PROJECT W.P.A. 300049

Aberdeen, Dec. [illegible], 1934.

JOHANN STRAUSS III [illegible]
AT [illegible]

An old proverb says, "Let a man be noble, helpful, and good". This was actually put into practice yesterday evening at the charitable festival of the Austrians in Schubert House, as Consul General Michael [illegible]. Sinter remarked in his brief but highly applauded talk toward the end of the official program. The representative of the Austrian Republic, who was accompanied by his staff, sincerely thanked all who had contributed to the success of the festival, whether by taking part in the program, by financial support, or in any way whatever, and then, after announcing that the opera singer, Maria Jeritza, was out of town and was unfortunately unable to be present, he introduced the guest of honor, Johann Strauss III, the well-known conductor and composer, who has been in Chicago for a few days.

Dr. Strauss, who was accompanied by his gracious wife, briefly replied to

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1941.

the Consul General's words, and expressed his pleasure at being able to take part in an affair so elegant as this, which recalled memories of the old homeland. "Today I really learn to enjoy my stay in Chicago," he declared.

At the beginning of the evening Dr. Jack Kohalter, the chairman of the festival, greeted the guests, who filled the great hall, and later over the rooms upstairs, to capacity, and gave expression to the hope that they would spend a few pleasant hours in pleasant company. And the experience of all the visitors was in complete fulfillment of this hope.

A number of distinguished Chicago artists graciously offered their services for the rich program of entertainment which took place in the great hall. Their performances last night were of the highest quality. To begin with the ladies, especially deserving of mention are Miss Annemarie Certs and Miss Edna Werner, for their singing; and Mrs. Fritzi Rehbach, who again showed

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PROJECT 300049 W.P.A.

that she is an artist at the piano. Angelo Zinnich, Josef Lenz, and Franz Schoenfeld, who also served as announcer, were in good voice and contributed to the success of the evening with their songs, some of which were Viennese. Director Otto Landsbuerger and Mr. Harry Koenigsmarr graciously volunteered to act as accompanists, so that success was assured.

The Steirer Damenchor (Styrian Ladies's Chorus), under Director V. A. Rehberg, volunteered to take part in this worthy cause. As usual, their selections met with well-deserved praise, and not least the last selection, a group of three songs sung by a mixed chorus. The same can be said of the offerings of the Tyrole Gemischte Chor (Tyrolean Mixed Chorus) under Tony Godetz, the Chicago Zither Club under the direction of Joseph Waldherr, the Schubert House Orchestra under the direction of Emil Friedrich, and the three children, Wilhelmine and Lillian Rossman and Joseph Laffnitzerer, who gave a Styrian dance for which Ignatz Laffnitzerer played the accompaniment. When it comes to doing something for charity the Schuhplattler-Verein Gaismahing (Clog dance Society

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

of the Tyrolean Alps) never fails to be on hand, nor did it this time. Naturally, its dances won great applause.

Yesterday's affair was successful not only socially, but financially as well. Thanks to the fact that all the performers donated their services, and that the proprietor of Schubert House provided the hall free of charge, and that many others made donations of various sorts, the expenses were relatively small and a considerable amount of money was secured for the relief of poor and needy countrymen this winter.....

/Translator's note: the article concludes with the names of committee members in charge of the entertainment./

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

SUCCESSFUL FEST IN THE INTEREST OF GERMAN WINTER RELIEF

An evening for the benefit of local winter relief for Germans arranged last Saturday in the De Paul Auditorium by the organized German Societies of Greater Chicago was in every way successful.

The number of people in the audience was quite satisfactory, and good music was provided by Hennecke's orchestra; entertainment of every description, as well as first class food, contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

A special attraction was the great winter procession in which about a hundred persons participated, and for which Mrs. Mathesius prepared the pretty costumes. Furthermore, there were dances by Dorothy Mathesius, Ruth Hergert, and Erna Schweizer and "Schuhplattler" performances /tap dances/ by the gay Holzhacker Buam (woodchopper boys).

Among those present were the German consul general, Dr. Jaeger, district

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30277

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

leader Fritz Gissibl from the bund of the Friends of New Germany, vice-president William Joern from the German-American citizens bund, and other notable persons. Addresses were given by the chairman of the organization Georg Joesten, and by Herr Arthur Koegel about the Dawa (German American Winter Relief). At the head of the fest committee was President Georg Joesten, Fest President Fred Lindner, and Treasurer Theo Jung.

Last Sunday a large number of guests gathered at the well-known family restaurant of Von Thenen, Western Avenue and Roscoe Street. They came to listen to the music of the artists' quartet and orchestra of the Friends of New Germany, and to enjoy their coffee and cake and other refreshments.

The hours went by much too quickly, owing to the lively conversation and light music, and at parting one could often hear "Auf wiedersehen next Sunday!"

These concerts, as reported elsewhere, take place every Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3 P.M. Admission is free. All Germans are cordially invited.

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THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The horrible war was ended. Erich, a Rhenish man, an electrician by occupation, had served his fatherland, had fought for years in the trenches, and had been wounded twice. Broken in body and spirit, he still had the courage to marry, after a year. He and his wife Eugenie could help his parents on their small farm, as well as could be done under the trials and strains resulting from the collapse of Germany. Immediately after the birth of their first child, Ursula, in 1920, the family council decided that the young couple should seek a better life in America, as soon as they could save the necessary means.

Despite great privations, they finally amassed sufficient funds, and with Ursula and Hildegard, who was born in May, 1922, they landed in Chicago in 1925. Fortunately, Erich found work with the Western Electric Company, through the German Society of Chicago. Apparently things were going well. Erich thanked the Society for assisting him in finding permanent employment

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and then nothing was heard from him until the Ladies' Aid Society of Saint Paul's Evangelical Church, Fullerton Avenue and Orchard Street, notified the Society that a family living at 3008 North Oakley Avenue was in great need.

Investigation by the German Society revealed that it was Erich's family, which had been increased by the birth of another daughter, who was born in May, 1926. Erich, who had worked uninterruptedly, had incurred a disease of the lungs during the last part of 1926, could work only part of the time, and he was permitted to do so because he was very efficient in his trade. However, in January, weakness forced him to stop working. His savings, and the money which his wife, Eugenie, received for doing "odd jobs" while Erich took care of the children, enabled Eugenie, who also was in poor health to provide for the family. When she could earn no more money, the situation became acute. By accident, the Ladies' Aid Society heard of the plight of the family, which was too proud to ask for help, although it was close to death by starvation.

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Since September, 1927, the German Society contributed $15.00 each month toward the support of the family, had Erich examined at the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and, when he was declared to be tubercular, provided home treatment for him. When the parents of the couple offered to care for the family, but could not pay for its passage to Germany, or even a part of the cost of transportation, the Society tried to persuade the Government to deport the family. The attempt failed, because Erich and his family had been declared healthy when they arrived in this country, and deportation would be possible only if the American Embassy in Berlin would furnish a written declaration by the German Bureau of Emigration stating that the husband of the family had shown traces of lung trouble when he emigrated. Fortunately, that could be done. A few months prior to his emigration, Erich had been treated at the Berlin Charite for the effects of a gas attack, but had failed to mention this fact in his application to emigrate.

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By the middle of October, matters had progressed to such an extent that the United States authorities could inform Erich that he could leave this country early in November, however, the Government declared that transportation charges would have to be paid for the children who were born in America--and there were two of them, one having been born in September, 1929 while negotiations were going on. What could be done? These two children, American citizens, would either have to be separated from their parents and placed in some local institution, or their fare would have to be paid. Mr. A. C. Schmidt persuaded the Hamburg-American Line to grant a very low rate of fare, and the German Society of Chicago paid one half of the amount, while the other half was furnished by the Immigrants' Protective Association.

This is but one of many difficult cases in which the German Society has succeeded in assisting a family in need. Now, needy families have no access to such help, because the Society can care only for the severest cases, since its funds are nearly depleted. For this reason, the Society continually asks charitably minded people for financial support. The Abendpost, 225 West

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

Washington Street, and the Society, 160 North Wells Street, will gratefully receive contributions. Old clothing, too, will be gladly called for. Please write us, or phone Randolph 4037.

The employment office of the Society received fewer applications for work during November and December, since many of the unemployed applied at the Civil Works Administration. Several of them received employment, but they must wait for their pay. The number of those who were put to work by this national agency was quite large when compared with the number of applicants. One hundred fourteen persons were furnished with employment by our Society. Eighty-five families, in which there were 153 children, received support, seven persons were admitted to private hospitals, eight to the county hospital, two to Oak Forest, one to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and nine were given free medical attention, medicine, etc., through the offices of the German Society, which spent $780 for these benevolent purposes.

We thank all donors who responded to our written plea for money at Christmas.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Jan. 21, 1934.

Unfortunately, only $470.90 was received, and $61.00 of that amount was contributed at the office of the Abendpost.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 10, 1934.

TO ALL AMERICANS OF GERMAN DESCENT

The Russo-German Alliance of North America has been organized to aid needy Germans of Russia. It asks all German societies to participate in this worthy cause. Ten million Germans are faced with death by starvation. We must save those who still can be saved. Organize for this noble work.

Every gift, no matter how small it is, will be gratefully accepted by the Russo-German Alliance of North America, located at 1922 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. A record of donations will be published. Collection lists will be mailed upon request.

True German greetings,
Eduard Dorazil, President,
Reverend J. Schoenberger, Vice-President
Alex Dubs, Treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3022/5

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 13, 1933.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Zentral-Bund der Russland-Deutschen von Nordamerika (Central Association of the Russo-Germans of North America) is calling a meeting for August 15, at 8 P.M. in the Zion Church, 5000 West Lawrence Avenue, between Lavergne and Gunnison Streets. The purpose of this meeting is the organization of a relief committee for the starving German element in the hell that is Soviet Russia. Everyone of German descent is extended a hearty welcome to attend this meeting.

The distress of the Russo-Germans in the Soviet hell is appalling. It is therefore the duty of every true German to support this demonstration of German charity by being present. Well-known German leaders will speak, while Russo-Germans will give a detailed description of the deplorable conditions prevailing among their fellow Germans in Russia. A motion picture of the German fatherland will be shown in an effort to re-awaken and strengthen the love for the old country among the Russo-German element.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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There is no admission fee. The Zentral-Bund der Russland-Deutschen expects a strong attendance by the Chicago German element.

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30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1932.

CHRISTMAS JOY FOR GERMAN NATIONALS

The German Society of Chicago and the Relief Committee of the United German Austro-Hungarian organizationseffected the distribution among needy Germans of money realized at the benefit performances in the Lorelei Theater.

The German Society endowed with its share, 48 families numbering 216 persons, whereas the relief committee of the United organizations gave Christmas gifts to 66 families with 232 persons. In either group there were very needy individuals. A list of the persons endowed was given to the administration of the Abendpost for purposes of inspection and scrutiny. Their names, of course, remain a secret of the administration, and will under no circumstances be published.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1938.

CHRISTMAS JOY FOR CHILDREN IN NEED
Benefit Performances and Donations Yield
$331 for the Fund for the Needy

The benefit performances in the Lorelei Theater, from which the proceeds go entirely to the needy of German extraction, suffered from the inclement weather which kept many at home; nevertheless, it yielded good results. Thus, many families were provided with Christmas joy.

The financial outcome which had been verified by a committee consisting of representatives from the German-Austro-Hungarian charities committee of the German Society and the Abendpost amounted to $228.60 for tickets sold and $102.40 in cash, making a total of $331.

From unnamed donors came $2.40 in gifts. Mayor Zeruk contributed his share, as in the preceding years. His real estate firm sent a $100 check for the Christmas fund.

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1931.

Today the sum of 3301 was distributed equally between the German Society of Chicago and the German-Austro-Hungarian Charities Committee. This afternoon, the charities committee began the distribution of its money, whereas the German Society, whose list for special charities has nearly fifty families, will start its distribution today, but will continue it next week, as all the needy cannot be reached on one day.

Those who planned the drive use this opportunity to express sincere thanks to all who gave a hand.

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Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1932.

CHRISTMAS AID FOR NEEDY GERMANS
Benefit Performances in the New Lorelei
Theater on Friday, December 23

Christmas is not just a festival of joy--it should, especially in our times, also be a festival of brotherly love. Bitter want has invaded hundreds of families. It is obvious that hardship is doubly felt at the time of the holidays. Is it not the duty of all those who have not been immediately affected by the misery of the times to contribute their share, to the best of their ability, so that want among our German brothers may be mitigated for the holidays?

Reflecting upon these thoughts the management of the new Lorelei Theater on Belmont and Sheffield Avenues is planning a benefit performance for Friday, December 23. In this, it is aided by the publishers of the Abendpost and Sonntagpost, and the entire proceeds will go to German countrymen

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1934.

suffering want.

All proceeds from the moving picture performances of that day will be given over to be distributed in small parts among the needy of the German Society and the German-Austro-Hungarian Charities Committee. It will be done so that possibly many shall receive a small Christmas gift.

On that day there will be, as usual, five film performances from 1 P.M. to midnight. Admission fees are the same as on other days, i. e., twenty-five cents from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. and thirty-five cents from 6 P.M. on.

All circles have thus the possibility to take part in the benefit drive knowing that their few cents will be given in full to charity and that they will have seen a good German sound film.

The proceeds are not to be lessened by reductions, for the management is donating the film, the theater, and the performance free of charge, while

Aberdpost, Dec. 13, 1933.

the admission tickets were printed gratis by the Adria Printing Company.

Although the prices of admission are low, it will be possible to gather a sizeable sum for the purposes of charity, but only if our German brethren would all attend. Everyone should have the few cents to spend, this the more so as he is getting to see a good film and, but is more, to help a German in need.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 18, 1931.

GERMAN SOCIETY

How the continous distressed condition and unemployment weigh more and more heavily upon the German immigrants, who, through no fault of theirs, are in want, is shown in the last report of the German Society of Chicago. During September an average of one hundred unemployed called daily at the society's offices.

This number steadily increased in October, yet only fifty-six of this number could be provided with jobs. With the setting in of cold weather, the requests from suffering families are increasing because the poor are lacking, besides means to support themselves, also warm clothing. The supply of the society was so much in demand, that it soon became totally exhausted.

The readers of this paper are therefore appealed to, to hand over every-

Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1931.

thing that they are able to spare, especially overcoats, women's coats, pants, shoes, underwear and children's items, to the society which will call for all articles if notified by writing to the following address: 160 North Wells St.; or by telephone: Randolph 4037.

In September the Society assisted forty-nine families with 121 children and twelve single persons; secured admission to four in private hospitals; to six in the County Hospital, and to one in Oak Forest, free of all charge; and for seven it procured free medical care and medicine.

For these purposes the Society spent $610.35.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 8, 1931.

YEARLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

At the 76th yearly meeting of the German Society of Chicago, the following persons were re-elected its directors: Michael F. Girten, Robert G. Schenneman, Rudolf Kroch, and William Saltiel. From the reports of Mr. Girten and Mr. F. von J. Vyson the president and manager respectively, the following account of the Society's activity in the year ended October 31, 1930, is given for publication:

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

The President's Report

The year 1930 will surely be called "the year of depression." It has been characterized in history by a large number of unemployed. Stagnation of business and communications has been so acute all over the country that even a large number of banks have been forced to close their doors. The Government tried its best to help by spending large amounts but up

Abendpost, Mar. 8, 1931.

to now no improvement is noticeable.

Under these conditions the demands for aid arising from widespread poverty have increased enormously.

Inasmuch as the present yearly report covers only the period from November 1, 1929, to October 31, 1930, as shown by the auditors I wish to state that the months of November 1930 and January 1931, were the hardest in the history of the German Society. During these two months more than $4,200 was spent in helping the poor. However, there are also good news to report. A collection by Abendpost netted $1151.50. Also through a drive by a group of women under the leadership of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Miss Amelia Birk and Mrs. Meta Llewes Burgweger, we received $1,316. Our Christmas drive brought $1,356.50. In short a total of $6,059.50 was received, which includes the following: United Men's Chorus, their concert in the Medinah Temple, $3,600;

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German-American Liberty League, $1,000; Wieboldt's Foundation, $950; German Day, $300; Suabian Society, $250; German Club of Chicago, $160.25; and Christmas Drive, $1377.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1930.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO IS 75 YEARS OLD

This year the German Society of Chicago celebrates its 75th year of existence. But can there be a question of celebration in view of the threatening economical conditions that now prevail? The aim of the society is and has always been to allay the terrible sufferings which a considerable part of the Germans in Chicago, especially the newly immigrated, have to endure.

Therefore, the celebration of the German society should consist of alleviating the prevailing misery among the Germans of Chicago.

During the war the funds dwindled considerably, so that new endowments are needed.

History of the Society.

The noble determination to help our people led to the foundation of the Society for Aid of the German Immigrants in 1855.

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1930.

This Society was the precursor of the German society of Chicago.

An immigration train which contained mostly German immigrants, met with disaster, and many Germans were killed, while others were more or less seriously injured. Women and children, unable to understand the country's language, were robbed of all their belongings, and were completely destitute. Help became urgent, and there were people who did help.

Among them was the German veterinary surgeon, Dr. Albert Borchardt. On this occasion he planned the organization of a society with the aim of assisting needy German immigrants.

The organization of this society took place in the year 1855. The German immigrants of those years suffered far more than those of to-day.

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1930.

Agents of unscrupulous lodging houses charged these unfortunate people exorbitant prices for poor shelter and still poorer food, and often took all their savings. Dr. Borchardt induced the city council to forbid the agents to practice their dirty business any longer.

The society thus was a real blessing to the German immigrant.

The first real test for the society was the terrible economical crisis of 1857, in which year the depression reached such proportions that the newly arrived German immigrants were subjected to untold sufferings.

Here the Society for the Aid of German Immigrants did its utmost to help.

The year of 1859-1868 marked the suspension of the German Society of Chicago. The Society for Aid of German Immigrants was dissolved in 1859, and a benevolent society was founded, the Society for the Aid of New Immigrants.

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1930.

Then came the Civil war, which likewise created a severe economical crisis among the working classes.

The Charitable Society became a worthy successor of the Aid Society.

The restoration of the society took place in 1868 and received the name German Society of Chicago, which it still carries.

At first the membership increased steadily. But then came a terrible blow in the great fire of 1871. All the books and documents of the German Society became a prey of the flames.

The appeals now made to the society were endless as the misery caused by the Chicago fire knew no bounds. The German Society is now confronted with a great problem. How to alleviate the tremendous sufferings of the Germans this year? Whoever has a heart for the poor, should send his contribution to the German society.

II D 10 GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Dec. 8, 1929.

REQUEST FUNDS FOR OLD VETERANS
Chairman of the Fund Asks for Donations to Continue the Good Work

After the failure of our festivities on October 13, (dance and raffle at the Lincoln Turnhall), which had been arranged to obtain funds for the veterans, the committee in charge of the Fund appealed to the public for help.

As a result of that appeal and the numerous letters mailed by our secretary, Comrade George Meyer, we obtained the following donations from generous persons. In acknowledging the various amounts, we also concur in the invocation, "God bless you!"

Swabian Club, $100; William Wieboldt Foundation, $80; German Freemason Circle, $25; Carl Zwanzig, editor of the LaSalle County Herald, $25; C. Paschen,

Sonntagpost, Dec. 8, 1929.

Building Commissioner, $25; German Veterans Alliance of Chicago, $5 monthly. /Translator's note: smallest contribution, one dollar. Altogether, twenty names are listed./ Total, $347.50.

A friend and supporter of long standing, in sending his contribution, enclosed the following note: "If among the 350,000 Germans in Chicago, only ten thousand can be found who will give a single dollar as a final sum--a sort of permanent memorial--then the old heroes would be protected from want until the final march. Even if only five thousand would each subscribe one dollar, then the plight of the veterans could be considerably ameliorated, since within two to five years most of our wards of the Grand Army will have been called to the 'Great Beyond'.

"Therefore, my dear countrymen, be imbued with the Christmas spirit! Who will help? We cannot let the heroes of Germany's epochal period suffer from want and starvation. It would be a disgrace to Chicago's German community."

Sonntagpost, Dec. 8, 1929.

Donations will be gratefully received by George Meyer, secretary, 1711 Otto Street; Paul Hallmann, treasurer, 2708 Washington Boulevard (Masonic Temple).

The Committee
Consul M. Girten, honorary president

/Translator's note: Altogether six names are listed./

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Nov. 17, 1929.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

According to the report of the Association's benevolent activities, the last month showed an alarming recession in employment, a condition unequalled within the last four years. Indications presage the approach of a difficult period. The number of unemployed applying to the Association increased by fully one half (2,500), and that we could procure jobs for a hundred and fourteen is attributable only to the fortunate circumstance that three firms asked for ten to twelve people at a time. However, the work is only temporary.

The customary factor to aggravate this serious condition manifested itself with the approach of cooler weather. The demands upon the Society's resources increased perceptibly. As soon as the winter months force the thermometer still lower, the number of impoverished families asking for aid will still be greater.

As the Association's cash reserve and supply of warm clothing are exhausted,

PROJECT 540045 W.P.A.

Sonntagpost, Nov. 17, 1929.

we are compelled to ask for financial assistance and donations, such as used overcoats, clothing of all kinds, underwear, shoes, and so forth. Kindly send monetary contributions to the German Society, 160 N. Wells Street. The Society will gladly call for clothing, if notified in writing or by telephone, Randolph 4039.

In October the German Society helped 44 families and 129 children; also 17 single persons, five of whom were women. It provided shelter and food to unemployed people, namely, 199 meals, and lodging for 144; it took five persons to private hospitals, eight to Cook County hospital, five to Oak Forest, one to the sanatorium for consumptives, where they were given free treatment. Medical treatment, medicine, etc., were given gratuitously to fourteen persons.

The expenditures for the aforesaid purposes amounted to $704.55

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

II D 10 GERMAN
II D 1
II D 8 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 13, 1929.
II D 3

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Labor conditions and distress affecting German families remained unchanged during the month of September, according to the reports of the German Society of Chicago. Although employment was obtained for 113 people, jobseekers increased by forty percent. Wages were reduced. A few cold days affected the destitute considerably. The Association's entire supply of clothing and shoes is exhausted. Therefore we beg all well-meaning readers to send us their discarded warm clothing, overcoats, coats, trousers, underwear, shoes, etc. The Society will gladly make arrangements for delivery if notified by telephone or mail. Phone Randolph 4037, 160 North Wells Street.

In spite of its depleted funds, the Society is giving help in the most pressing cases, continuing its benevolent activities as it has been doing uninterruptedly for seventy-five years.

Support was given to 42 families with 132 children and 19 single persons, of

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 13, 1929.

whom 6 were women. Homeless and unemployed people received 162 meals and lodging; 4 were sent to private hospitals; 6 to the County hospital, 4 to Oak Forest, where they were accepted as non-paying patients, and 8 obtained free medical treatment, medicine, etc.

Expenditures for aid amounted to $694.30.

PROJECT W.P.A. 6800

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1929.

PROCLAMATION
German Veterans Aid Fund Asks
Help for Aged Veterans

The German Veterans Aid Fund announces a prize dance on Monday evening, October 13, at the gymnasium of the Lincoln Turner Hall, for the benefit of destitute former German soldiers of the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. /Conquest of Denmark by German-Austrian troops, 1864; Austro-German conflict, 1866; French-German hostilities, 1870. Many Germans were fighting in the American Civil War in 1864 but the article does not state if these veterans are included. Translator./

The Veterans Aid Fund was founded in 1912 by members of the German Veterans Club of Chicago and by the recently dissolved Alliance of the Veterans of the Germany Army, in order to give a comradely, helping

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1929.

hand to old German veterans in dire hours of distress.

During its long existence the Fund has been a source of untold blessings, and the executives therefore implore the German citizens of Chicago to help the poor old German veterans of the German wars of unification.

Please send all voluntary contributions to our secretary of long standing, George Meyer, co-founder of the Fund, 1711 Otto Street, or to the treasurer, Paul Hallmann, 2708 West Washington Boulevard, who will issue receipts and express their gratitude in behalf of the veterans.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

GERMAN SOCIETY
Unusual Weather Conditions Cause Great
Suffering Among Poor German Families

The unusual weather conditions during March were the cause of considerable demands, greater than usual at this time of the year, upon the charitable activities of the German Society of Chicago. It appears from the monthly report that it had to meet the needs of forty-eight families, with 167 children, and of twenty-one single persons, among whom were seven women. The Society gave 118 meals to unemployed, and ninety-three lodgings to shelterless persons. It procured free acceptance into private hospitals of six persons, into the county hospital of eight persons, seven into Oak Forest, and one into the tuberculosis sanitarium. Besides, sixteen persons received free medical treatment, and three families received a coal supply.

The chances for obtaining work continue to be rather remote. Work could be provided for 103 persons by the Society, but the numbers of those seeking

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 11, 1926.

employment kept increasing--more than 3,000 persons came to the office applying for work.

For all kinds of aid the German Society spent $704.24.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

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Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1926.

A REMINDER OF GREAT TIMES.

The festival which takes place every year for the benefit of needy German war veterans, has already become an institution with Chicago Germans. These festivals have been held annually since 1911. Over $10,000 has been distributed among veterans during these years.

The ranks of the veterans are thinning out rapidly, and today there are only 17 in our midst, who are living reminders of the glorious period of the war, and the founding of the Empire, and when they will follow the merciless laws of nature, and join the grand army then the occasion for arranging these festivals must disappear. And this naturally will mean a loss to the German element. Because these festivals gave hundreds of German men and women an opportunity, to meet yearly, to exchange serious and joyous thoughts, for mutual cultivation of great remembrances and honorable traditions. They came togetherto perform an act of charity, and at the same time they were able to pluck for themselves the most exquisite fruits of spirit and heart, from the tree of charity.

Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1926.

Yesterday's festival was also celebrated in this sense, for which the president of the executive committee, Mr. G. A. von Massow, made all preparations, with great success.

Mr. M. F. Girten, Austrian Consul, a well-liked personality in Chicago's German circles, presided with skill and humor and welcomed the large audience in the name of the veterans.

The festival program was started with a prologue, composed and recited by Mr. Paul H. Ortmann. The speech of the day was held by Mr. Ernst J. Kruetgen. In simple but impressive words the speaker pointed out the purpose of the festival. He spoke of the glory of the old German empire and of the terrible suffering of the present Germany. Out of war and peace Mr. Kruetgen wove a number of pictures, which colorfully unrolled themselves before the eyes of the listeners, and if the speaker sometimes made a strong accusation, criticized severely, then the spontaneous applause of the audience proved that he was well understood.

The musical program offered a series of enjoyments. Mr. Ballmann took over

Abendpost, Jan. 22, 1926.

the instrumental part. He selected the program with taste and understanding. Some songs and martial marches, according to the occasion, were preferred by him. He hit on the right thing, as the renewed applause of his grateful listeners proved. In Mrs. Laura van der Locht, the public got acquainted with an excellent singer. The esteemed artist sang a number of songs, some with piano, and others with orchestra accompaniment. All the delightful songs were acknowledged by stormy applause.

The singing society, "Harmony," was present in full numbers, under the leadership of its president, Mr. Bruno Knecht. They executed a number of his best songs. Mr. Knecht's temperamental direction, carried along the well-trained singers to brilliant performances. Again and again the audience burst into applause, and the singers were obliged to throw in additional numbers.

An outstanding number of the program was the scene "Fredericus Rex." Four personal guards of old Fritz and his favorite drummer, a small, fat Negro appeared in historical uniforms of those times, and after performing some marching exercises, they sung the delightful ballad "Fredericus Rex" by Loewe. The scene

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was reproduced by three veterans of the World War: Otto Schwarek, Otto Dolz, and John Pannemann, also two members of the German War Veterans Association, Kurt Stengel and August Wolf. They were greatly applauded for their performance.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1925.

SCHWABEN-VEREIN OF CHICAGO

The annual meeting of the Schwaben-Verein presided over by William Jauss, president of the Verein, took place yesterday in the dining room of the North Side Turner Hall. It is the custom at a meeting of this kind to distribute cash gifts from the financial surplus made at the Cannstatt Volksfest.

First of all, the minutes of the various board meetings during the last months were read by Mr. Julius Schmidt. He is the former secretary of the society, who had served for many years and who was now substituting for the present secretary, Mr. Heinrich Hieber, now absent on a trip to Germany. Charles Rink, treasurer, and Mr. Roller, financial secretary, then submitted their reports. Mr. Hieber next read the proposals made by the board regarding the gifts to be made at this time to charitable institutions, hospitals, and the like. All of the proposals were approved.

Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1925.

Sums amounting to a total of $2,500 were sanctioned and distributed as follows: /A list of institutions and societies is appended. These include hospitals, orphanages, and charitable institutions in Chicago; the German-American Historical Society; the German-American Lehrerseminar in Milwaukee; and various charitable institutions in Germany. Amounts are not specified./

The Verein will celebrate its yearly Schiller festival on November 10, in its customary beautiful manner: Decorating of the Schiller monument in Lincoln Park with brief, appropriate rites; and in the evening, a congenial get-together of all members and their relatives. Christmas will likewise be celebrated in the manner practiced for decades.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1925.

GERMAN SOCIETY LOOKS BACK
UPON 70 YEARS OF ACTIVITY.

The German Society, which looks back upon an activity of 70 years, during that time has done a great deal of charitable work, held its yearly meeting yesterday, on which occasion the president of the society, former Judge Girten, and the secretary, both of whom devoted themselves unselfishly to the business affairs of the organization, submitted their reports, as follows:

Yearly Report of the President:

"70 years old? No, 70 years young should be said on the occasion of the German Society's jubilee, because it is the oldest among all the charitable organization, public or private, and can look back with pride upon zealous action in mitigating the need of our countrymen during the seventy years. Its work cannot be estimated in figures, and the value of its assistance, be it in money, coal, clothing, offer of work or advice in need and difficulties, is tremendous. Permit me a short retrospect which includes the period from January 1, 1914 - the year in which the cruel World War began, until December

31, 1924, when the German Society closed its 70 years career.

During this time it assisted 9,558 families with 31,326 children, secured work for 28,634 people, procured legal aid in 2,200 cases, helped almost 3,000 persons during the critical war period, spent almost $110,000, for help, and was always ready and willing to assist with advice and information. The powerful performance of the German Society in spite of the hard times and financila difficulties should be a spur to carry on this noble work in the same sense. For such reason do we solicit new members and patrons, who should generously contribute the necessary funds, and we request the kind co-operation, especially of the German elements in Chicago, so that we may be able to achieve our aim.

Legacies.

From the managers of the estate of our member of long standing, Mr. John F. C. Hansen we received $500 and Mr. Theodore A. Kochs, who also was a member of long standing, willed us $1,000.

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1925.

Death

We lost, this year, a number of faithful members, who supported us steadily with their contributions, namely: Louis C. Bartling, Ernst von Danden, Adolph George, who was a director for many years, Dr. Otto Guenther, Theodore A. Kochs, also a director, Dr. Ernst Sauerenhaus, Wilhelm Schick, Otto C. Schneider and Horst Scott.

As members of the Executive committee for the next three years: Messrs. Michael F. Girten, Robert G. Schenneman, Adolph Kroch, George W. Torpe, were re-elected and Judge Alfar M. Eberhardt, son of the former president, was newly elected.

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Sonntagpost, Aug. 31, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

From the American Children's Home in Schleswig, we received the following letter, a grateful acknowledgement for a dollar contribution. The appreciation is directed to Mr. Wilhelm Middelschulte, and Miss E. Ottershagen. "The Home cared for 248 children in the year 1923-24. The following cases find acceptance: General debility, anemia, scrofula, grandular tuberculosis, pulmonary disease in their primary stages, and osteomalacia. [Softening of the bones. Translator]

"Children sent to our institution this year give the impression of being physically inferior even to former patients; a condition undoubtedly attributable to the ravages of malnutrition which

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afflict ever increasing areas. Our home actually proved its efficacious treatment in saving many a tiny inmate's life, and among the older contingents the beneficial influence also became readily apparent.

"We have happily outlived the chaos of the paper money deluge which subsided in November of last year. But, unfortunately, through the establishment of the Rentenmark /Revenue or liquidation Mark, Translator/ our children's home suffered a financial relapse as we are confronted with new difficulties in providing the maintenance capital.

"Likewise, the children's destiny has not been improved by the Rentenmark, because regardless of the high cost of living, wages and salaries were reduced twenty to forty per cent from former standards, due to Germany's financial plight, bringing family budget problems in its wake, and

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inevitably, malnutrition.

"The continuance of this home, whose beneficial influence manifests itself throughout the entire province of Schleswig-Holstein, is really a dire necessity, and, therefore, we hope that our friends and benefactors will aid us in our task. The compassion of these philanthropically inclined people who so lovingly considered the necessities and sorrows of the German children, is amply proved by the divers contributions we received in the past year, and we herewith express our ardent thanks." Holley, City Councilor, Schleswig.

"Miss Frieda Koehler, school teacher in Charlottenburg, /a suburb of Berlin,/Christstr. 18, sends thanks in the name of all to whom she distributed presents from the several boxes she received. A package from Miss Schellbach is especially mentioned. A blind soldier, was given a suit of clothing; a Mr. Miersch also received one. A working

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woman completed a partly knitted jacket, by dividing the thick wool. Stockings, shoes, clothing, everything was impartially divided, even apparently unimportant items were utilized, only old gloves find few recipients, as most people wear none. All other donations prove veritable blessings. They create boundless joy, and the people are so thankful.

"It taught us not to be discouraged during sordid times, and that we poor Germans are rich after all, made so by the love of the German-Americans. We again thank you heartily."

Otto Bartel, Berlin-Schoeneberg /a locality: "Nice Hill"/ Sedanstr. 76, /Sedan: Name of the French town, where the final French-German battle was fought September 1, 1870/, suffers from epilepsy since birth, and, therefore, never could find permanent employment. Since the last ten

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months, he has had no work of any kind, and is expected to support his sickly mother. He asks not to be forgotten.

Likewise, Siegfried Froehlich, /Froelich: Happy/ Stettin, Gruene Wiese /Green Meadow/ 11; has no work, and is in dire need.

Family Lang, Augsburg /Eye-Burgh/ Bayern, Neuburgerstr. /New Citizen Street/ 47, implores us for some donation. The father was for three and one-half years in the War; wounded in the left lung, out of work at present, mother ailing, four small, undernourished children.

Help ameliorate the intense suffering and the great distress which afflicts our Fatherland. Send money and clothing to the American Welfare Association, 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Phone, Franklin 0339.

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Sonntagpost, Aug. 31, 1924.

UNTIMELY DECISION

(Adv.)

The plan of the Dawes commission has been accepted by the German government, but it is untimely to expect that everything in Germany is "now as of yore." Many months will pass, before its influence will become apparent in the German economic system. We must help the sufferers during the interim. Unemployment and disaster affect the entire German nation. Therefore, continue sending good, fresh, nutricious, strengthening American food to your loved ones, as heretofore.

The packages of the Central Committee contain carefully selected food stuffs, with the idea in mind to supply products which, due to

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their excellence, will bring undernourished bodies quickly to normal. Our packages contain the best food obtainable in the land and are therefore highly welcomed by Germany's unfortunates.

Those without relatives requiring help in Germany, should donate the cost of a package to the Central Committee for the sake of the destitute in general.

Packages "A" and "L" will be delivered to the addressee's home free of charge. Packages "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "M," "O," "P," and "R," free to the nearest railroad freight station where addressee lives. In Vienna packages will be delivered free to the warehouses, but in all other parts of Austria, delivery will be free to the depot nearest destination. We guarantee delivery

Sonntagpost, Aug. 31, 1924.

of every package. Central Committee, Inc. For the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria. Food Package Department, 247 East 41st Street (Suite 72), New York, N.Y. Orders may be given to the American Welfare Association, 128 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Package "A." Delivered in Germany $4.75; in Austria $6.50. 1 can corned beef, 1 can roast beef, 1 can salmon, 2 cans sliced bacon, 2 cans beef lard, 2 cans baked beans, 1 doz. broth cubes, 2 cans raspberries, strawberries or apricot marmalade, 2 cans condensed milk with sugar, 2 cans evaporated milk without sugar.

Package "B." Delivered in Germany, $16.50; in Austria $19. /Same items, larger quantities, plus 3 cans ox tail soup, 3 cans Mulligatawney soup, 3 cans vegetable soup./

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Packet "C." Delivered in Germany, $8.25; in Austria $12. 24½ lbs. wheat flour, 10 lbs. rice, 10 lbs. sugar, 5 lbs. macaroni, 2 lbs. groats, 2 lbs. starch, 2 lbs. sweet chocolate, 2 lbs. coffee, 1 lb. cocoa, 1 lb. tea, ½ lb. cinnamon, ¼ lb. pepper.

Package "D." Delivered in Germany $6.50; in Austria $9. 48 cans evaporated milk without sugar.

Package "E." Delivered in Germany $8.10; in Austria $11. 48 cans condensed milk with sugar.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, July 27, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

The Syndicate of the Council for Blind Students writes: "We received a box of clothing from the Red Cross in Berlin, designated to blind students and children, and herewith desire to express our thanks to the American Welfare Association in the name of the recipients. Please rest assured that your most liberal deed created happiness. We kindly convey our heartfelt gratitude to the separate donors who have done so much to ameliorate suffering among blind scholars and children. If our friends across the ocean continue to help us in such a loving manner, then we shall be enabled to assist all who have entrusted themselves to our advice and care." Marburg, A. D. Lahn, Wirtstr. 9. [/"A. D. Lahn" means on the River Lahn./] [/Trans. note: The orphanage in Koenigsberg and the magistrate in Osterode send grateful acknowlegements. A list of needy unfortunates is appended, as well as an account of items sent abroad./]

Beautiful hand-made articles from Germany have been sent to us for sale, as

PROJECT W.P.A.

Sonntagpost, July 27, 1924.

well as the books of Professor Rohrbach. The proceeds from the sales of these articles and books will be used to help impoverished students.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 24, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

The office of the American Welfare Association will be closed after two o'clock in the afternoon during the hot months of July and August. Therefore, we ask all who intend to send an order for provisions to the proverty-stricken in Germany, to call in the forenoon or send the request by mail, enclosing a personal check.

The chief of the Registration Office in Dresden-Neustadt confirms the dire distress of the persons herein named and urgently implores some benevolently minded persons to come to their rescue.

The Liebner family, in Wilschdorf, consisting of three children of compulsory school age and three younger ones, is in utter destitution.

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Abendpost, July 24, 1924.

The father works only two days a week; the mother is slightly feeble-minded. There is no bedding, no underwear, no stockings; only shoes in a sad state of repair. The smallest child is so weak as to require hospital care, but there are no funds for that.

Miss M., in Klotzsche, has no income whatsoever. Being self-conscious, she cannot face strangers. Great distress.

Mrs. F., a widow, in Klotzsche, makes her living by renting small rooms. She has two daughters, but it is impossible to find employment. They do house-work but cannot earn enough to buy food. Dire want prevails.

The family R, in Ottendorf-Okrilla. The father suffers from a serious heart ailment. Of the five children, three are of school age. A seventeen-year-old son and a daughter of fifteen are unemployed. No

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, July 24, 1924.

linen nor clothing.

Mrs. and Miss R., in Koetzschenbroda, live only from homework, which provides insufficient funds. Mrs. R. is seventy-four years old and sick, and requires the constant attendance of her daughter. Miss R. suffers from malnutrition; she embroiders all day but earns only enough for bread.

Two spinister sisters, the Misses K., in Niederloessnitz, both over seventy, manage a rooming house and sold all spare furniture, can not pay the last gas bill; have neither coal nor potatoes.

Mrs. S., in Koetzschenbroda, and her constantly ailing daughter, have neither coal nor potatoes. Face starvation.

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Miss D., same locality, above seventy, single, tried to earn a little money by picking berries, but her swollen legs make that impossible.

Mr. and Mrs. M., in Oberloessnitz, an old, childless couple, have neither coal nor potatoes. Mrs. M. is almost blind. Great proverty is to be found here.

Mrs. E., in Koetzschenbroda, has four children, ranging in ages from nine years to six months. The husband was committed to an insane asylum recently. Because of her many small children, she cannot leave home and work elsewhere. Receives some money from the poor fund, which is not enough for the bare necessities of life. Even bread and potatoes are mostly lacking; the children have no shoes.

The American Welfare Association, 128 North La Salle Street, Room 47, Telephone Franklin 0339, beseeches you: Help us to give some

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support to these unfortunates! The donations may also be sent to Amtshauptmann Dr. Guehery, Dresden-Neustadt, Gross Meissner Str. 15.

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Abendpost, July 18, 1924.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AID

All who gave donations to relatives or friends in Germany, and who sent such contributions through the German-American Aid, should notify the D. A. H. (German-American Aid) at the Citizens Alliance Building, 1545 Clybourne Avenue, if they received information from abroad that the presents have not arrived.

Please communicate with us by letter (not verbally or by telephone), giving the correct address and a list of the merchandise ordered, as well as your own name and location.

Investigation has shown that many orders could not be filled because of inaccurate addresses and also due to misunderstandings at the time of delivery.

Furthermore, the German government informed us that its railroads, during



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the past Christmas rush, found it impossible to make prompt deliveries.

Lorenz Schlegel, president of the D. A. H., endeavors to correct all mistakes and tries to prevent their repetition. /An exceedingly cold winter in Germany caused untold hardship. Even the heather, Calluna Vulgaris, quite common on German plains and thriving up to the artic circle, froze to its roots, failing to turn green; an unprecedented case in German botany. The above item was taken from an unrelated article but helps as an explanation. Translator/

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 8, 1924.

DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND WORKERS WERE DISCHARGED IN GERMANY

(Advertisement)

Distress is threatening. Ominous days lie ahead. Help can only come from America. As on previous occasions, we must come to the rescue to lessen the burden.

Send Food Now

The new harvest will not be available until July. During the interim, Germany must depend on imported foodstuffs. The German mark, diminished in value, cannot buy anything in foreign markets.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 8, 1924.

Do Not Let Your Loved Ones Suffer from Hunger

Send them good, fresh American food, like that which the Central Committee delivers regularly every week to its warehouse in Hamburg.

The packages of the Central Committee contain carefully selected assortments--quality foods--designed to strengthen undernourished bodies as rapidly as possible. We send the finest products obtainable in this country, and our shipments are therefore highly esteemed by the famine victims in Germany.

Whoever has no dependents or knows of no one requiring help can donate a package through the Central Committee, thereby helping the cause.

The packages "A", "D", "E", "F", "H", "I", "L", "O", and "P" /described later/ will be delivered to the homes of the recipients. The packages "B", "C", "G", "K", "M", and "N" will be delivered free to the railroad

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depot at the destination. In Vienna, all packages will be given to the addressee at the warehouse; in all other parts of Austria, delivery is free to the depot at the destination.

We guarantee delivery of every package.

Central Committee, Inc.
For the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria
Food Package Department
247 East 41st Street (Suite 72), New York, N. Y.

Orders may also be sent through: The American Welfare Association, 128 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

/The advertisement concludes with a detailed specification of the contents of the food packages marked "A", "B",...., "R"./

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Sonntagpost, June 8, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR
GERMAN CHILDREN

The German Central Committee for Foreign Relief has issued a very valuable statistical record entitled "Destitution in Germany". The object of the work is to give facts and figures on the impoverishment of Germany and to disprove foreign rumors of exaggerated conditions in Germany by submitting brief indisputable statistics.

The territory which Germany was compelled to cede after the war represents a greater loss of land than of population. This means that a larger percentage of people must now be supported on a diminished acreage. Aside from this, the agricultural products from the relinquished districts had greatly exceeded local needs, the surplus being absorbed by contiguous provinces.

The lost areas in 1913 produced about 526 kilograms of grain and 1325 kilograms

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of potatoes per capita, whereas the remainder of Germany had a per capita yield of only 301 kilograms of grain and 662 kilograms of potatoes. The loss of livestock in the ceded areas was likewise relatively greater than the population loss. The number of horses, cattle, and hogs in Germany dropped thirty-seven per cent /when these areas were lost/.

Along with this loss of surplus-producing units, one must also take into account the lowered productivity of the soil, the fertility of which was sadly depleted during the war period. Lack of fertilizer together with the extensive farming operations carried on at the time left their mark. And after the war the acute need for fertilizer for the exhausted soil could not be met, since the home industries could not produce sufficient potash and nitrogen. ..... All of these conditions resulted in decidedly poorer harvests..... This lowered productivity also affected the yield of fodder.... and hence the yield of milk..... Before the war the average annual milk yield per cow was estimated at 2200 liters, today it is somewhere near 1800 liters....

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The curtailed use of milk will have its harmful effects, particularly since the available supply does not have the same fat content as the milk of pre-war days. The decrease in milk consumption is especially noticeable in the larger cities.....Berlin reports that milk deliveries before the war amounted to one-half liter per day per person; in November, 1923 this figure shrunk to one twenty-eighth of a liter. In 1914, the city of Nuremberg used 130,000 liters of milk per day; in 1923, the daily consumption fell to 43,000 liters. The dearth of milk becomes increasingly serious as a result of the lack of purchasing power which prevents parents from substituting other foods to provide a balanced diet.

. . . . . .

Nearly all cities acknowledge that malnutrition among school children has reached alarming proportions....Only seventy percent eat one warm meal per day; many have no warm food whatsoever, because coal prices exceed all bounds. This condition in turn, has resulted in a terrifying mortality rate among infants and children....

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In addition to malnutrition, there is the problem of clothing. Nearly all teachers report that children cannot go to school because they lack even the most essential articles of clothing.

Bring money or donations for the German cause to the office of the American Welfare Association for German Children, 128 North LaSalle Street, Room 47; telephone: Franklin 0339.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, June 4, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

The Victor Lenel Foundation, a children's recreation home in Mannheim, Germany, acknowledges our recent contribution in the following communication:

"We thank you heartily for your donation . . . . we have thereby been enabled to keep our portals open . . . .

"Germany's plight becomes steadily worse . . . . new terrors arise. The sorrow afflicting children is indescribable . . . . and therefore we are so grateful that you have helped us to alleviate suffering among them. After all, they **are not** responsible for present conditions.

"The contribution you so kindly sent has been a great help to us. Even the bare necessities of life are lacking . . . . Merchants everywhere demand payment, but we have no money. In the past, our German philanthropists

Abendpost, June 4, 1924.

gave us ample support, but these good people are now also poverty-stricken as a result of the terrible currency depreciation. And since we must depend upon the benevolence of others, we are sorely pressed. However, we trust and hope that the good Americans will come to our rescue as they have in the past, so that our misery will be lessened. Again, our sincerest thanks for your donation."

Brigitta Suss
Children's Home
Duesseldorf-Grafenberg

Reverend Sassenberg of Weimar Nr. Bochum expresses his gratitude to all the kind donors. He has distributed the money among the poor, unemployed, deserving people in his large industrial district, where distress is widespread.

Abendpost, June 4, 1924.

Judge-advocate Bernhardt thanks us in the name of the Ladies Association of Rudolstadt. The contribution will benefit sixty poor children in an institution.

. . . . . .

We . . . . beseech you to help these people. Send money or packages to the American Welfare Association for German Children, 128 North LaSalle Street, room 47; telephone: Franklin 0339.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 1, 1924.

AMERICAN WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

The majority of the people living in the United States hardly have an adequate conception of housing conditions in Germany. A pamphlet entitled Wretched Quarters in the Occupied Districts gives the following account: "The dearth of habitable rooms in occupied areas is immediately apparent. The scarcity of dwellings has at last become a terrible menace, and it is difficult to see how the evil may be mitigated, since all newly erected buildings must be properly furnished and reserved for the use of the administration in charge of the occupied areas. The dubious results of such crowding are already evident in the occupied territory. Numerous families, often with more than nine persons, must live in a single room. /The pamphlet goes on to describe the wretched plight of the German people in the occupied areas as a result of the demands made upon the populace by the French Army of Occupation./

Whoever has discarded clothing for young or old should bring them to the

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), June 1, 1924.

office of the Welfare Association, 128 North LaSalle Street, where such donations will be gratefully received.

Great distress afflicts our old fatherland.

We also have honey for sale, in small and large quantities. The proceeds from its sale will be sent to Germany.

II D 10

PROJECT 30043 WPA

and deed

PROJECT W.P.A. 3005

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1923.

In spite of make believes and assertions, that every one who is willing to work should secure a position, and taking into consideration the comparison of the records of the same three months of last year, a considerable change has taken place, which is quite alarming.

Although the society was able to secure positions for 361 persons, however, this amount is ten percent less than the previous record.

The number of persons who were looking for work amounted to over 4,500, thereby showing an increase of eleven per cent.

It is also noticeable that the employer is inclined to pay smaller wages for unskilled labor than before. For purposes of relief the society spent in the last three months $1,713.29.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 13, 1919.

D. A. H.
What the D. A. H. Has Done Thus Far

The D. A. H. [Deutsche Amerika Hilfe (German-American Aid)] was founded July 15, 1919 by a small group of German-American men and women, whose hearts were touched by the cries of despair from the old country. They thought the time had come to give effective aid immediately. Without fear, they went to work. And their efforts met with success, because all who know what hunger and want means, came to their aid. The German communities, clubs, and lodges collected gifts with such zeal that, within a few weeks of hard work, it was possible to dispatch the first shipment of milk to Germany.

On September 4, one hundred parcels of powdered milk were sent to Berlin, and the same amounts were sent also on September 15, 23, and 30, and October 18, all to Berlin. On October 11 one hundred parcels were sent to the community of Barenwalde in the Erzgebirge [Translator's note: Erzgebirge is a mountainous region in central Germany]. The shipments

WPA (IL) PROJ. 30275

to Berlin were addressed to the Foodstuffs Ministry. On November 20, we sent 10,000 pounds of powdered milk (in fifty-pound cans) to the Red Cross in Hamburg, for distribution throughout Germany. Altogether 15,000 pounds of powdered milk were shipped across, which will have saved the lives of several thousand children.

At the same time, fat stuffs for the adult population were not forgotten. Consequently, five thousand dollars worth of lard for Berlin and an equal amount for Vienna were ordered through the Armour Packing Company on November 7. The lard was already in storage in Europe, making a quick delivery possible, which is very important for our relief work.

At the last session of the D. A. H. the business committee decided to purchase another ninety-seven-boxes of condensed milk for three hundred dollars, to be sent to the Deutsche Wohlfahrtspflege /German Welfare Administration/ in Berlin, destined especially for the sick children in the Charite Hospital. Furthermore, it was resolved to ship five hundred

Abendpost, Dec. 15, 1919.

boxes of sweetened condensed milk (Liby's) for each of the next three months, because the German government had informed the D. A. H. that condensed milk for the near future was needed badly. It was resolved further that the chairman of the finance committee, Dr. Ferdinand Walther, should place an order for 20,000 pounds of fat /lard/ with Armour and Company. This merchandise is already stored in Germany and will make a highly welcome Christmas gift for our suffering brothers at home.

As far as the other branch of our relief work is concerned, namely, the collection of clothing, we can report good news. After all preparations had been made, we started our first shipment of clothing on November 8, and by December 8, exactly within a month, we had sent thirty-two large boxes with a total weight of 10,000 pounds: three boxes to Dusseldorf; eight to Barenwalde in the Erzgebirge; three to Bernau; two to Nordlingen; and, sixteen to the Red Cross in Berlin. This week another ten boxes will be ready.

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1918.

The credit belongs to the ladies who have been working so hard at the [illegible] headquarters, at 1810 North Fair Avenue. It took us only a little more than a month to organize our Relief Operations, and already we have effectuated the shipments mentioned within three short months, from September 1 to December 1, in spite of the most difficult circumstances. But the [illegible] will be able to do much more in the future if everybody will take part in our relief work.

Mr. Carl Rutschbach has promised to give the profits from his song "Lovely Night" for the alleviation of suffering among the Armenian children. The song can be had for twenty-five cents from Mr. Rutschbach, 4850 Greenwood Avenue. Mr. Wilhelm Hinkelbein, famous Chicago pianist, said the following about the song: "The melody is agreeable and will show the voice. In the hands of an enthusiastic singer the song should prove effective."

The song was sung by Miss Marshall at the A. O. H. meeting on Tuesday night in the North Side Turner Hall, and was received with warm applause

Ex. Pres. 302/5

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by all.

Abendpost, Dec. 24, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 24, 1919.

ON BEHALF OF THE DESTITUTE
Catholics Hold Big Meeting in Athenaeum

The Catholics of Chicago are not far behind when it becomes necessary to alleviate distress and misery, to feed the hungry and to clothe the needy. This fact was proved by the mass meeting which was held last night in the Athenaeum of the St. Alphonsus parish, at Lincoln and Southport Avenues. This was the first of a series of meetings which the German-Austrian Aid Committee of the Chicago Archdiocese plan to hold in various parts of the city to acquaint more people with the miserable conditions which exist in Germany and Austria as a result of the war.

At each of these meetings competent speakers will describe the bitter destitution and misery; in this way the interest which the Catholics of German descent have shown in the relief work which is sponsored by the Pope will not slacken,

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but the charitable contributions, which have already reached an imposing figure within the Archdiocese of Chicago, will be further augmented.

Catholics of the North Side responded to the call in great numbers and showed a lively interest in the speakers' message.

"Let man be noble, charitable, and unselfish," was the keynote of all the speeches, and the story of our suffering brothers in the old country was repeated many times by the speakers. Miss Jane Addams, well known as a great philanthropist; Bishop A. J. Mc Gavick, who has contributed much toward the success of this great relief undertaking by his untiring efforts; Army Chaplain G. McCarthy, Monsignor F. A. Rempe, chairman; and Mr. Michael F. Girten, president of the German Roman-Catholic Central Association, whose heart is always in the right place when an act of charity is involved, all described in eloquent words the distress of our hard hit brothers overseas, and their

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appeal will linger for a long time in the hearts of their audience.

After the church choir of the St. Alphonsus parish had presented several hymns, Monsignor Rempe explained the purpose of the meeting. He then introduced the well-known philanthropist, Miss Jane Addams, as the first speaker of the evening.

Miss Addams, who was greeted with loud applause, described, in her plain and simple manner, the deplorable conditions which she found in Germany during her stay there last summer. She gave a vivid sketch of the dire distress and the unbelievable misery which had made a lasting impression on her. According to her reports, the children there are suffering acutely because of the shortage of milk, their most essential food element. She said that the children she saw looked skinny and lacked natural vitality; they were feeble and apathetic, too weak to play and too tired to talk. They were all undernourished as a

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IV result of the fat deficiency in their diet. There had been no butter for months, and in some cities milk was so scarce that children older than two years had not been given any. The situation was best described, the speaker said, by a question which she had heard a child ask in Leipzig.

"'Mother, is it true that there are countries where children can eat anything they want?'"

"Whoever says that there is no distress in Germany," the speaker continued, "does not know what he is talking about. There is deprivation not only among the poorer people, but also among the wealthier people of some districts. Meat is a rarity. In Saxony, the recollection of the 'turnip winter' of 1917 makes people shudder, because their turnips were the only available food. It was turnips for breakfast, turnips for lunch, and turnips again for supper. Even the healthiest persons were unable to endure this diet for any length of

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time, and death reaped a rich harvest."

While Miss Addams confined her talk to a description of conditions prevailing in Germany, Bishop Alexander J. McGavick, the next speaker, now made an appeal to the sympathies of the audience, and asked them to do their share in relieving the distress.

"We hear so much nowadays of reconstruction," said the church dignitary, "but the essential thing now is to heal the wounds which the war has inflicted. Open sores are a constant danger to the future. The wounds of war have cut deeply. Almost a year has passed since the armistice was signed and the wounds have not yet healed."

The speaker then related the parable of the good Samaritan who, on his way

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IV from Jerusalem, found a man lying in the street and proceeded to dress his wounds and to comfort him. Bishop McGavick said that the wounds which the war inflicted should be dressed with the oil of charity. He declared that now is the time to be charitable toward a people bleeding from a thousand wounds.

"The sentiment of hate, generated by the war, should come to an end, and the waves of passion should be smoothed by the oil of charity, for only then can there be real peace."

Referring to the purpose of the meeting the speaker said: "We are gathered here, not just to give lip service to charity, but actively to engage in it. The winter season is at hand and great will be the harvest which death will reap in Germany and Austria unless help is given, and given soon! Do not merely pity, but give and give generously!"

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IV The audience received these words with rousing applause; they were words that came from the heart of the speaker and found their way into the hearts of those who listened. Army Chaplain G. McCarthy, who was the next speaker, told some of the experiences he had at the war front. He said he had observed that German soldiers were always considerate toward the wounded enemy who had fallen into their hands.

The concluding address was made by Mr. Michael Girten, president of the German Roman-Catholic Central Association. He knew how to strike responsive chords in the hearts of his listeners. Mr. Girten was the only speaker of the evening who spoke in German, and this use of their mother tongue was enough to win the hearts of his audience.

"If we have done our duty toward our Government and have sacrificed everything to have our blood brothers in the old country killed, why not give

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now to put a good and noble people back on its feet? This people cannot, it must not perish."

His words made a profound impression, as could be seen by the tension of the audience and by the applause which followed. Generous contributions were made at the conclusion of the meeting, and much of the success must be attributed to Mr. Girten's appeal.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1919.

"I BEG FOR MY DEAR GERMANS"
by
Ray Beveridge

Berlin, Oct. 21, 1919
Derfflingerstrasse 21

My dear friends! My German-Americans!

At long last Ray Beveridge breaks her silence! And why have I been silent for such a long time? Because I, too, have suffered a breakdown--physically and spiritually--along with the German people. Starvation and hardships have taken their toll.

I have fought from the very beginning against my beloved country (America) taking up arms against your brothers; I have condemned this hunger blockade

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from its inception, and have held out here in Germany with the Germans since 1915. But even I came pretty close to perishing. And I have failed in my attempt, for I have done no work--nothing for the reconstruction of Germany. Why? Because I couldn't. Mrs. Hamilton, who accompanied Jane Addams over here, told me that it was my duty to inform my countrymen of the misery which prevails in Germany. That was months ago. And why didn't I speak up? For the same reason that many German workers could not work, for the same reason that many prominent men in Germany have failed since the war. In the first place I could not write because I was incapable of concentrating my thoughts, and secondly, I could not describe that misery because every time I visited the poor sections and the hospitals and saw those hungry faces, worn out with undescribable agony, I had to turn away and leave with tears in my eyes. Then came a time when someone very dear to me became more miserable every day due to privation. In the depth of my despair I went to the American Red Cross; every other week we were allowed to purchase a food box for the

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American war prisoners. Over a period of three months I watched that person, whom I loved so much, gain strength from week to week, thanks to this nourishing food; and I myself felt better physically, too. But work? That was impossible for me.

Have you ever been unable to remember names familiar to you; or read books and afterwards forgotten the contents? Or listened to people talk, and heard only a meaningless sound? Have you ever had the feeling that your brain must have ceased functioning? Do you know what it means to see misery and suffering all around while you sit listlessly and do nothing?

Well, my friends, that's the way it was with your Ray Beveridge. And, my friends, thousands of people here who really should put their shoulder to the wheel feel the same as I. And they just can't do it.

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Do you know what it means to go to bed hungry, for days and for months? Do you know how it feels to lie awake night after night because hunger prevents your sleeping? Do you know how it feels to have to exert all the will power at your command to keep from snatching food like a savage animal whenever you see a full dinner table? I do. I know hunger and I know cold. I know how it feels to be unable to get warm, not only because of a shortage of coal, but also because the body cannot retain its heat due to years of a diet without the necessary fats. Still, my dear friends, I was a hundred times better off than thousands of your countrymen. And now, God be praised, I have recuperated sufficiently to take up my work again. I owe my recovery to the food supplied by the American Red Cross, and to an eight-week sojourn in Bad Kohlgrub, followed by a two weeks' stay in the Bavarian Mountains, where I could get milk and good food and enjoy the fresh air. But how can my German brothers enjoy things like that? Certainly not those poor, hungry children, or the old people who sit in their cold rooms! This is equally impossible

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for those lesser public servants who have always done their job so faithfully!

I am telling you this so that you can better understand your German brothers. I want you to understand their distress, and I am begging you now: Help and help quickly!

I go begging for my dear German fellows who are now prostrate. I beg for gifts of love for the little children who go hungry here. And I beg you to collect gifts in my name, and to form committees in all cities, and to mail these donations to the Central Relief Committee, 24 North Moore Street, New York City, with the request that everything be forwarded to the Deutscher Zentralausschuss Fuer Die Amerika-Hilfe (German Central Committee for Aid from America) in Berlin. (Miss Beveridge apparently did not know when she wrote this letter, that Chicago has also a clearing house for relief contributions to Germany which is maintained by the Deutschamerika Hilfe (German-American

Aid Society). The address is 1610 North Park Avenue. (The /Abendpost/ editor).

I promise you that I personally will see to it that these gifts go to those who need help most.

And I promise you another thing: The German people will go back to work as soon as they have regained their strength; each one will return to his assigned post and remain there until Germany's debts are paid, and Germany is prosperous again.

And believe me, my friends, no matter what you may have read, the Germans are no savages! Your German people are dearer to me in their hour of bitter distress. I respect your German people even more now than during their time of prosperity and splendor. And anybody who has German blood in his veins can be proud of it, because no other people on earth could have withstood the

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hardships which the German people have sustained with so much dignity and patience!

I know the German people as no one else does, and I love them more than anybody else could. Therefore, assist me in the reconstruction of Germany! Help to re-establish the old friendship between our two peoples.

* The author, who spent the major part of the war in Germany, may be well remembered by many readers of the Abendpost. The [Abendpost] editor.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 17, 1919.

FOR THE WAR ORPHANS

Competent speakers gave a vivid description of present conditions in Germany at the Hotel La Salle last night. They told of the distress and suffering of large sections of the population, and of the evil effects these conditions will have on the children. The mass meeting was called by the Independent German-American Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Anna M. Schadler is chairman. The purpose of the meeting was to awaken public interest in behalf of the destitute German people, especially the German war orphans who are suffering acutely under present conditions.

The Club had secured the well-known philanthropist, Miss Jane Addams, as speaker for the evening. She gave a comprehensive outline of conditions in the old country. As is generally known, Miss Addams has spent considerable time in Germany, having recently returned from Europe; consequently she is well aware of the conditions there. Her comments revealed that the food situation is deplorable. All over Europe there is a great shortage

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of fats. Miss Addams said that in restaurants and hotels the grease is skimmed from dishwater and used for cooking purposes. The lack of fat in the diet of the German children is the reason for their undernourishment and their emaciated bodies. These conditions existed not only among the poorer sections, but throughout the entire country, the speaker explained.

Mrs. J. Wilberforce Stoughton, who also has travelled thru Germany recently, was the next speaker. She is of the opinion that the English are beginning to realize that they have done irreparable damage with their hunger blockade. She spoke about the milk shortage and its horrible consequences, and about the lack of bandages which made hospital surgery a dangerous procedure. She stated that surgeons often had to use tissue paper.

More speakers appealed to the spirit of charity and the sympathy of those assembled. After the speaking there was musical entertainment. The songs offered by Miss Mae Doelling and Adolph Gill deserve special mention.

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GERMAN

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THE GERMAN CATHOLICS

At a meeting of representatives of the German Catholic congregations of this archdiocese, held yesterday afternoon in St. Peter's Hall, reports were read which gave proof that German Catholics of Chicago and vicinity are actively engaged in relieving the distress of their brothers in Germany and Austria. Monseigneur Rempe was in charge, while Father J. Strehl of the St. Aloysius parish acted as secretary. The report of the treasurer, Father J. Schiffer of St. Philomena parish, indicated that up to the present time approximately nine thousand dollars had been donated.

Furthermore, the representatives of the various communities mentioned the collection of large quantities of clothes, shoes, and other useful articles which were ready for shipment. In order to heighten interest in the good cause, it was decided to hold a number of rallies in the various communities. The first of them will take place Sunday night, November 23, in the St. Alphonsus Athenaeam, where Miss Jane Addams will deliver an address.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 19, 1919.

DECIDE TO CONSOLIDATE

In the Lincoln Turner Hall a well-attended meeting of the Deutsch-Amerikanische Hilfe (German-American Aid /Society/) took place last night for the purpose of discussing the planned consolidation with the Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Hilfsgesellschaft (Austro-Hungarian Aid Society).

From the arguments it became clear at once that the D. A. H. is absolutely convinced that the relief work for destitute Germany has to be done as efficiently and quickly as possible and that the amalgamation of the two great aid societies is not only desirable, but, in the interest of the destitute over there as well as the local German element, is almost imperative.

It was unanimously resolved to unite the two societies.

Dr. Otto /L./ Schmidt, the president, appointed a committee which is to meet on Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 P. M. at the Hotel Randolph where the amalgamation

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will be organized by a combined consolidation committee of the German and Austrian societies. Appointed were Mr. Frank Friedersdorf, first chairman; Mr. Kurt Hildebrand, second chairman; Dr. Brune, secretary; Dr. Gerhart, business manager; Josef Sieben, treasurer; Reverend Alfred Meyer and Ernst Kruetgen. Dr. Schmidt, president of the D. A. H., and Ferdinand Walther of the /Austrian/ aid society will also be present at the Tuesday meeting.

The meeting took cognizance of the death of Reverend Kohlmann, a zealous member of the D. A. H., and appointed a committee to attend his funeral tomorrow.

The financial report showed that the D. A. H. had collected about twenty-five thousand dollars, and had sent about three thousand dollars' worth of milk to Germany. For this week further milk shipments amounting to ten thousand dollars are scheduled.

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GERMAN

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GIVE TO THE UTMOST!
Jane Addams Describes Destitution in Germany

The Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society), working again for the alleviation of destitution in Germany after a two-year period of inactivity, last night again appealed to the public. The location was the crowded hall of the Chicago Lincoln Club. Charles Hacker, Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, Jane Addams, Monsignore Kempe and Harry Rubens expressed the sentiments of the occasion in eloquent terms and created a profound response in the hearts of the audience. The tense manner in which the present representatives of the Chicago German element listened to the words of that great humanitarian woman, the two clergymen, the chairman and Mr. Rubens, the spontaneous and heartfelt applause, and the eagerness with which subscription lists were signed at the end of the meeting, were unmistakable evidence that the Aid Society's appeal to fellow citizens and compatriots to give quickly at a time when action really counts

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has certainly not been in vain. The success of yesterday's meeting leads us to believe that through the co-operation of the German element the Aid Society will be able to continue on an even larger scale the noble work they started at the outbreak of the war, the relief of the needy in Germany and Austria.

Speaking in English, Mr. Charles Wacker, the president of the Society, opened the meeting. This language was used by all the other speakers of the evening. Dr. Gunsaulus gave the opening prayer. He spoke of the contributions of the German people to the creation of the American nation. And he spoke of the efficacy of the spirit of peace and reconciliation.

Mr. Wacker gave a brief outline of the history and purpose of the Society. He announced that the thirty-five thousand dollars, which remained in the treasury when the Society suspended operations, had been used to purchase

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hospital supplies, codliver oil, and powdered milk for Germany. He then introduced Miss Jane Addams as the first speaker.

Spontaneous applause greeted Miss Jane Addams as she made her appearance--an expression of gratitude and adoration for this truly noble American woman whose heart is full of love for all humanity.

Jane Addams' message has been published in the form of a phamphlet and in part in the daily press, including the Abendpost, but here, from the lips of this American apostle, in plain language that found its way directly into the hearts, it assumed a new meaning--it be came an overwhelming appeal to the conscience of the world, of America, and above all, of German-America.

The speaker, who went abroad last May and who spent three weeks in Germany last summer, talked first about her visit to the war-torn regions of Northern France and of the first undernourished children she saw in Europe--in Lille. These children are given the best of care, eat the best food, and wear warm clothing---but

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German children do not.

Miss Addams encountered the first German and Austrian children in Switzerland. Many families have taken these children, who are suffering from malnutrition and are in danger of contracting tuberculosis, from German and Austrian towns to give them a few weeks' rest and good, nourishing food. All these children--there were six hundred of them--were underweight, and had lost their zest for life. They were too tired and too exhausted to talk or to play, the boys even more than the girls. In Zurich, in the home of a widow of a professor, Miss Addams saw five of these young guests who had become fast friends--three Belgian girls and two Austrian children.

In Switzerland there is not exactly an abundance of food. Nothing is wasted. There is neither butter nor cheese, and bread, meat, etc., have to be obtained on ration cards. Only the children can get all foods in sufficient quantities.

As an example of German discipline, as Herbert Hoover has called it, the speaker

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IV pointed out that the foodstuffs which Hoover had sent via Hamburg to Czechoslovakia and other countries had to be unloaded and handled by German fathers whose children were hungry. They did it willingly and without grumbling despite the temptation this vast supply of food must have been--so near, and yet so far.

"What I saw there," said Miss Addams, "made me decide to do my utmost to have certain foodstuffs sent to Germany. The German crops will absolutely have to be supplemented by imports. When I was there during July, very little came in from abroad. Since then things have become a little better.

"In a display window on the main street in Frankfort, I saw a slab of American bacon. A large crowd in front of the window marveled at this kind of food which had become a rarity."

The speaker then told of the milk distribution in Berlin. Milk is scarce, not only because many cows had to be slaughtered, but also because there is a

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shortage of fodder. What is left is of poor quality, and so is the milk.

Milk production has declined to one seventeenth of the prewar production. Milk ration cards are issued to mothers, sick people, and to small children, but the supply is always insufficient.

In Berlin hospitals Einheitsessen (uniform meals) are served, which means that a high government official gets the same kind of food as a scrub woman. Each week a loaf of white bread has to be shared by ten patients, and a comparatively small amount of soup meat is used for twenty-two hundred patients in one particular hospital. Dried vegetables, a broth made from them, wartime bread, and so-called "marmalade" make up a hospital diet which would hardly restore the health.

Professor Kayserlingk told Miss Addams that the increase of tuberculosis in Germany is alarming, and that the disease is manifesting itself in new forms as a consequence of malnutrition and lack of fats in the diet. The lack is so acute that the meager supplies are preserved in all kinds of ways. It is

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even extracted from the dishwater of hotel kitchens to be used again.

Outwardly Berlin looks very clean, and much the same as in former times, and only the hustle and bustle around the railroad stations has disappeared. But the destitution becomes evident when one visits the apartments of the middle class as well as the poor.

In Saxony, Miss Addams found living conditions even worse than in Berlin. The Chemnitz factories have been closed because of the lack of raw materials. Long lines gather before soup kitchens. The soup is made with sauerkraut, flour, and vegetables. Each large kettle also contains a piece of fat the size of a man's fist. The children look pitiful, except those who have relatives whom they can visit in the country.

Destitution is especially great among the inhabitants of the Erzgebirge district, where things have never been plentiful. With a shudder one recalls the terrible "turnip time" of 1917, when turnips were the only food obtainable.

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At that time, ten out of forty children in a village school daily regurgitated the vile food which they were given for breakfast. The digestion of the children was ruined, and many elderly people died.

In some regions there is deprivation even in the homes of the wealthy. Miss Addams visited a country estate where although uniformed served the dinner, the meal was far from substantial--soup made with wartime flour, vegetables, and, an unheard of luxury, fruit and real rice! In a similar home, however, a comparatively good supper was served. In Frankfort the visitor saw many refugees from the occupied territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

Miss Addams called special attention to the great need for hospital supplies, particularly rubber items. Even nipples for infants were made of paper until English women asked their Government to permit the importation of rubber nipples. Even babies wrappings were made of paper. Many sick people cannot be given adequate treatment because of the lack of necessary supplies.

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"Mother, is it true that there are countries where one can eat anything one wants?" a little girl asked her mother.

Some doctors hope that by "overfeeding" fats the damages of malnutrition can be remedied, but others believe that the damage done to the younger generation can never be repaired.

At any rate, much will depend on how much can be given and done without delay. The worst thing is that the children have to go to bed crying with hunger. That breaks the heart of many a mother who would gladly deny herself everything.

In Austria, children are fed through the Hoover foundation, but they are not allowed to carry food home because there is not enough for everybody. The speaker expressed hope that in Germany, too, the school children will soon be fed. It is hoped that funds will soon be made available, and to supply this need everybody turns to America, the land of plenty.

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Monsignore Kempe brought good news to the audience from Archbishop Mundelein. In referring to the eyewitness reports of the speaker, Monsignore Kempe quoted the Archbishop as declaring that all hatred and revengefulness had disappeared--or should have disappeared, anyway--and that the spirit of Christian love, the foundation of all human relations, had returned. He advised that better mutual understanding, tolerance, and the suppression of passions should be exercised to bring about a genuine reconstruction, consisting of humanitarianism and friendship, and a common aspiration to the highest ideals.

Archbishop Mundelein indicated that he would gladly co-operate in destroying hatred and malice. He adhered to the principles recently promulgated by the Pope to the whole world, and to the German Roman-Catholic Central Association in particular, which makes it the Catholic's duty to aid the German people. According to Archbishop Mundelein, the Catholic Church of Chicago is about to join this relief work, and next week the fifty or more German Catholic parishes will start operations.

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After the chairman had reported that during the last ten days $22,700 had been received, and that $2,700 had been collected to cover expenses, he urgently requested the audience to give to the best of their abilities.

With a voice trembling with emotion, Mr Rubens called to the attention of the audience the hardships and suffering of the coming winter in Germany and Austria. There will be a shortage of coal and many other necessities in hospitals and homes, and in spite of that fifteen thousand dairy cows and forty million tons of coal have to be turned over to the Entente. The speaker pointed out that even if sixty million dollars were raised in America that would be less than one dollar per head for Germany's and Austria's population of seventy-two million. Unless they are assisted within a short time these poor people are doomed to perish; in such conditions a revolution borne of despair constantly threatens.

The meeting adjourned after Mr. Wacker had expressed the hope that everyone would pitch in and help, and that the resultant success would do the Aid

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Although no arrangements had been made to take up a collection, many people made contributions as they left the hall. The cash and the signed pledges amounted to $26,269.25.

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GERMAN

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THE TIME HAS COME

(Editorial)

"Mother, is it true that there are countries where children can eat as much as they want?"

Last night in the Chicago Lincoln Club, during a description of distress in Germany, Miss Jane Addams told an audience that an eight-year-old German child had asked that question, but she did not tell us what the answer was, nor what her own reaction had been. Nor were we told just what impression this childish question made on her audience--what thoughts, emotions, or decisions were prompted by it. But we do know, just the same. Every mother knows, every father knows; in fact, every human being with a sympathetic heart should know. Only a quick comparison of the profound distress in Germany with the still relatively abundant way of living over here--a little shame and remorse--and the decision is made: to give, to help as much as possible!

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The amount that was spontanecusly given or subscribed to last night--no arrangements had been made for the acceptance of contributions and pledges--is only a small fraction of the sum which is going to be given by those who had the privilege of listening to Miss Addams and Monsignore Rempe. The amount of money which the many warm-hearted German-Americans and German sympathizers would willingly give can hardly be overestimated.

The willingness to give is there. The time has come for the harvest, the harvest of dollars from a well-fed Chicago and America to restore the health and strength and to preserve the lives of thousands of starving German and Austrian children, to give these children, who have had to go hungry as long as they can remember, an opportunity to eat their fill so that they can believe that during all those years there really were countries where "children could (always) eat as much as they liked".

Now to reap the harvest, quickly to gather the quarters and dollars, singly

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and by the thousands, and to put them to work for the noble purpose of relieving distress in Germany--this must be done at once! And the job has to be done thoroughly. Who does it or how it is done makes little difference, as long as it is done well, so that every dollar fully benefits those in need.

The Deutsch-Amerikanische Hilfsgesellschaft (German-American Aid Society) is active and operating favorably, and so are the Austro-Hungarian Aid Society and the German Children's Shoe Relief Fund. In addition, the "old" German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society has resumed its activities and the beginning is auspicious. All these organizations are working toward the same objective, and success for each individual organization means success for the good cause, and therefore success for all. "Competition is the life of trade," as the saying goes. In charity, too, competition may be an incentive and may heighten success. "To march in separate columns and to defeat the enemy together," was supposed to be the formula of the great military strategist Moltke. Since we all--all Americans of German descent--have the same goal, a separate route may also be of value to our cause. But this will only be true providing we march under the same high command of friendly understanding and intelligent

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co-operation, to guarantee our mutual support, and to avoid waste of energy.

The time is here. The chances are excellent. Great success is possible. Those who have organized the various aid societies or who have been put in charge by their trusting fellow citizens are also responsible for the success. It is their duty to conduct and to organize the movement in such a way that the success will be as great as we anticipate. They will have to confer and agree upon ways and means which will satisfy the demands of the general public --demands that personal interests must not play a part, and demands for proof that every dollar is used efficiently, quickly, and exclusively for the benefit of those for whom it is intended.

It may be difficult to establish such an organization. But the intention to do so is sincere--it has to be in view of the objective to be attained--and the job will be done. In the meantime--it may be a few days, even weeks before the organization gets going--everybody should send his contribution to the society which he prefers. After all it makes little difference to which

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organization the money is donated. They are all equally trustworthy; the important issue is that the contributions come in quickly and in generous amounts!

One dollar given now is worth one hundred given next April or May.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1919.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY!

(Editorial)

There is a "too early"--as there is a "too late". The words "too late" are among the saddest of any language. Experience, as well as the history of both man and nations, proves that a "too early" may be just as bad and just as full of tragic consequences as the "too late".

"Too early"--we can read it on the tombstone of many a gifted inventor or genius who died poor, inglorious, and embittered, simply because he was ahead of his time with his inventions, his ideas, or his teachings. These words are explanation for so much fruitless effort, so many lost battles and campaigns.

And most of the time it takes more courage to avoid a "too early" than to prevent a "too late".

The heart and the head--emotion and reason--guide the actions of man. Emotion

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Abendpost, Oct. 9, 1919.

seeks expression and desires immediate action. Reason ponders and hesitates, looks into the future and reflects.

Reason is responsible for a "too late" when quick action is called for; sentiment may be blamed for a "too early".

In the war history of nations we can read often enough: "The troops, full of enthusiasm and fighting spirit, and tired of long waiting, desired nothing better than to engage the enemy. But the general knew how precarious his position was and resolved to wait for reinforcements. But finally he yielded to the persistent demands for action and--his army was beaten and dispersed, and the campaign which had begun with such promise ended with a tragic defeat. The attack had been launched "too early".

The German people were in want; they had suffered and their destitution was great in 1917, when Germany's armies still held all fronts victoriously against the enemy.

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The misery of the German people grew more intense as the armies broke down and were pushed back in the fall of 1918. The suffering was becoming more acute than ever before when the German delegates submitted to the terms of the Armistice in November.

But today, eleven months after the signing of the Armistice, the distress and misery of the German people are greatest. It is greater than during the long war years--greater than at the time when the representatives of the people were forced to sign the Armistice, and later the Peace Treaty. Today the suffering of the German and the Austrian people has become unbearable, with no help in sight!

Americans of German descent have either known or suspected the plight of the German people and have pitied them. And all the time they wanted to help them so badly; they wanted to follow the dictates of their hearts.

But during 1917 and 1918, as long as the struggle lasted, their American citizenship compelled them to sacrifice, to join in the fight against Germany, and to

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suppress all emotions of compassion for the suffering German people. When the war was concluded, they could give free rein to their pity for their suffering brothers over there, but they restrained their impatient hearts--they somehow managed to restrain themselves, in the hope that peace would come soon and they would be at liberty to act.

This hope was disappointed. Peace was delayed and the stringent war measures remained in force; the distrust against all those who were suspected of being German sympathizers disappeared very slowly and hostile elements never missed an opportunity to look for an excuse to fan the flames again. So the word was to wait patiently. Disappointed in their hopes and expectations, tormented by their grief over the suffering German people, German-Americans were still hampered by war restrictions and were afraid that the time to start relief action on a large scale had not yet arrived. They were afraid that such action on behalf of their suffering brothers and the destitute and starving German women and children would be branded as German "propaganda," that the beneficial process of a gradual change of sentiment toward things German would be disrupted and they themselves would be endangered and regarded as obnoxious, and, most important,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3275

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that the good cause of the starving and suffering German and Austrian women and children would suffer a serious setback. They disregarded the demands of their hearts because they thought it was "too early".

This apprehension was justified. The danger did exist, but it does not now.

The emotions have calmed. The artificial hatred created by propaganda has just about run its course. The truth will out. People realize now that many things told them had no foundation in fact, and that the German people were the scapegoat rather than the culprit. They realize that the German people are the bulwark of western Europe and America against the subversive influence of eastern Europe--that today they suffer more than ever before and are in danger of being lost unless they are given some kind of assistance.

Now there is no longer any danger of being "too early". Now is the time to act, to render prompt and vigorous assistance, if a "too late" is to be avoided!

Now one can no longer dare to brand or even to suggest that relief action and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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generous contributions to aid the starving women and children of Germany and Austria are German propaganda or un-American activity.

To work hard, to give generously, is now American in the best sense of the word, for charity and the immediate alleviation of distress, especially in the case of suffering women and children, always was and still is a typically American characteristic.

Our fellow citizens of Anglo-Saxon stock will no longer reproach and suspect Americans of German lineage if they raise millions for the alleviation of distress among the German people. They will even lend a hand for this purpose, and they will be disappointed if instead of millions only thousands of dollars are collected, and if the names of especially wealthy men and women either are missing from the subscription lists or only appear for small amounts.

Now is the right time for the concerted action which must follow the preliminary skirmishes. All hands on deck and let's all pull together!

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The slogan is: Solicit and subscribe. A dollar given now is worth a hundred dollars given a year from now. Ten thousand dollars now mean salvation for a hundred children--ten thousand dollars six months from now could not bring back the life of one child who died from starvation in January or February.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1919.

FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

The Columbia and the Lake View Womens' Clubs are willing to do their share to alleviate the destitution of the children in Germany. As their current contribution, they have decided to purchase two hundred dollars' worth of foodstuffs and clothing for the needy youngsters.

In addition, the two clubs have asked their members to contribute clothes and shoes, old or new, to the good cause. It is imperative to give aid at once, for an immediate contribution is doubly valuable. Contributions by nonmembers are also gratefully accepted. Through the help of one gentleman, the clubs have already received many useful gifts for the good purpose. Mr. Wetterling, 1834 Barry Avenue, will accept contributions for the clubs.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Joint Cost (Cum. Bibl. of Rec. Lit), [illegible], 1910.

The following is a list of the people who have contributed:

Entomological collection at [illegible]:

[illegible]	100.00
[illegible]	.50

[Translator's note: There is a large number of contributors. The article lists the names of sixty-three other contributors. Their donations totaled $34.75, with [illegible] total of $75.25.]

MBA (ILL.) 3027

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-75

LADIES AT WORK
Development Of A Charity

The willing and extensive participation which our appeal for co-operation and support by Americans of German descent in Chicago has elicited, and the ever-increasing interest which the movement has evoked, urges us to make the following explanation with reference to the aims and activities of the Deutsche Kriegswaisenhilfe (German Aid for War Orphans).

The movement began during the war under the name "Soldaten Hilfe" (Soldiers' Aid). This was a society which consisted of a few American ladies of German descent who zealously endeavored to relieve the misery among German soldiers, gladly contributing their mite to this great charity. At first, only especially needy soldiers, principally the ones who had no relatives, were the recipients of aid from the organization.

After the armistice was declared, a desire was felt to make our efforts more

Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1919.

effective and to extend them to the innocent victims of the war, especially to the widows and orphans of our severely tried and chastened fatherland. Thus "Soldatenhilfe" became "Deutsche Kriegswaisenhilfe".

Only a few, who gathered in the home of Mrs. Anna Schaedler, joined in this noble work at first. Bolts of flannel and other materials were made into shirts, skirts, aprons, coats, trousers, stockings, etc. for these unfortunate people abroad.

The good undertaking soon showed results, and in order to make room for the ever-increasing number of diligent coworkers, Doctor Link placed his spacious hall at our disposal. Soon a hundred articles of one kind could be sent instead of only one; and, through money collected for the purpose, hundreds of pairs of shoes were purchased and shipped. The first consignment, which has just now reached Holland on its way to Berlin, was valued at $6,500.

As time passed the number of ladies who gave of their time and money increased

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Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1919.

to such an extent that it was again necessary to procure more room, and again a generous man, Mr. Theodore Wilkins, permitted us to use, gratis, an entire floor of the building at 169 North Clark Street. Here all German ladies who wish to do so can contribute their labor to this worthy charity. Work tables and machines, have greatly facilitated the work. Financial aid also is increasing. Those who cannot come to sew, can co-operate by collecting money. Our treasurer, Mrs. Kaete Goldberg, who lives at 4538 Hazel Avenue, is ready to furnish all necessary information and collection books, and will also gladly receive donations.

. . . . . .

We acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

January to August	$245.15
Play at a theater	612.01

. . . . . .

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Abendpost, Sept. 27, 1919.

Individual contributors [names omitted in translation]	$123.50
Collected by Mrs. Gladziek, ...	51.00
" " Mrs. Kurz, ...	25.00
" " " Priester, ...	30.00
" " " Hess, ...	85.00
" " " Puscheck, ...	134.00
" " " Scheunemann, ...	95.00
" " " Goldberg, ...	36.50
" " " Neuffer, ...	105.00
" " " Fuchs, ...	122.00
" " " Sieler, ...	33.00
" " " Kramer, ...	66.00
" " F. Schader, ...	10.00
" " M. Reimel, ...	50.00
" " A. Wolf, ...	100.00
Card party, ...	800.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1919.

GERMAN RELIEF
Mass Meeting of The German-American Aid

"Man should be noble, ready to help, and good!" That was the motto of those who assembled for a meeting in Wicker Park Hall last evening at the invitation of the German-American Aid. The attendance could have been much better, but the enthusiasm was unsurpassable. Inspiring addresses by the speakers of the evening intensified the spirit of sacrifice.....

Mr. Frank Friedensdorf, the chairman of the Society, opened the meeting and introduced the first speaker, Dr. H. Gerhard, the business manager of the German-American Aid, who pointed out that Americans of German descent had been made wary by certain happenings in connection with previous collections. In order to avoid any suspicion, he explained the activity of the Aid. He stated that the greatest need in Germany is milk for infants. He said that three weekly shipments of one hundred pounds of powdered milk have been forwarded to the Food Ministry at Berlin;

WDA PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1919.

and that official body has been requested to notify the Aid of the receipt of these shipments. He also said that one hundred packages of this milk are sufficient to feed twenty-five hundred infants for a week, and that the amount sent each week would be increased. Later, fats also will be sent. These shipments are to be consigned to the various mayors for distribution to public kitchens which are being established throughout Germany and Austria. American citizens of German parentage are thus attempting to atone for sins committed against the German people.

The Americans of German descent have been guilty of a great sin of omission, Dr. Gerhard declared, "namely that of failing to protest against the continued blockade which left unspeakable misery in its wake, especially in the Erz Gebirge, where ninety per cent of the children under one year of age died of rickets. There, weeds are the only available food--if one can call weeds food. Most of the children cannot attend school because they have no clothing, and they run about the country looking like skeletons."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1919.

Attorney Leopold Saltiel, who was the next speaker, said:

"Let us not relax our efforts in behalf of this great charitable work. It is impossible to describe the full scope and the degree of the misery. Immediate and extensive help is necessary. The World War was a conspiracy of capitalists. German steel industries were a thorn in the side of our steel magnates who succeeded in obtaining control of steel production."

Reverend Alfred Meyer emphasized the fact that we must help, that we want to help, and that we can help. He pointed out that the survey made by Hoover showed that the need is greatest in the industrial centers. Despite that fact, the Peace Conference demanded one hundred and sixty thousand milk cows from Germany.

. . . . . .

The contributions amounted to $189.25, the poultry raffle yielded $141.25, and $31.50 was received from the sale of buttons. The Junger Maennerchor contributed

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 32

Abendpost, Sept. 20, 1919.

$20, the Schiller Liedertafel, $90, the Schiller Ladies Auxiliary, $10, and R. Ewald, $26, making a total of more than $500 contributed to the good cause.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 18, 1919.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AID

The German-American Aid acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:
/List of names and amounts not given/

Total.....$ 1,288.43
Previously acknowledged... 11,594.38
Grand total..... .. .. 12,953.81 (sic)

II D 10
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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 14, 1919.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AID

The German-American Aid acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:
/List of names and amounts not given/

Total.....	$ 813.90
Previously acknowledged....	10,780.48
Grand total.....	11,594.38

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1919.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AID

The German-American Aid acknowledges receipt of the following contributions.

September 6

Franz Koperski	$1.00
Otto Huensch, list 309	30.00
H. Repenning, list 21	27.50
Schleswig-Holstein Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungsverein (Mutual Aid Society)	21.00
Paul Ludwig	5.00

September 8

Frank Fiscus, list 24	$52.00

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C. F. W. Eisenburg, Staunton West Virginia	$10.00
Section 23, Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungsverein . . .	10.00
Section 1, " " . . .	70.00
Reverend C. W. Lehmann, 4th collection	176.00
Reverend Seidenberg, list 76	54.50
" " monthly donation	5.00
Reverend A. Wenzel	113.00
Reverend William Breitenbach	58.00
Mrs. Elizabet Danzinger, list 51	25.00
" " " list 52	32.00
Received for Deutsch-Amerikanische Hilfe (German-American Aid) buttons	3.75
Mrs. August Ostrowski, list 3	23.00
" " " list 56	24.50
" " " list 54	27.00
A. Stahr, list 43	72.00

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Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1919.

Mrs. Kuehne	$100.00
Hermann A. Krueger, list 60	156.00
" " list 1182	45.10
" " list 1183	9.00
" " list 1184	30.40
" " list 1185	12.00
Albert Krueger, list 58	122.10
" " list 59	13.15
" " list 1187	24.00
" " list 1188	12.30
Emil Meyer, list 18	34.00
Otto Fahrentholz, list 6	11.00
William Bader, list 5	17.00
Plattdeutsche Gilde Ceckenboom, list 35	77.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, list 39	54.00
Ernst Kruetgen	47.80
Total	$1487.10 (sic)

Joe Sieben, Treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1919.

THE BEST AID FOR GERMANY

(Advertisement)

Since we have connections with the German Food Ministry and our own office in Hamburg, we can guarantee delivery or refund of your money. No other firm that advertises delivery of packages to Germany is as well organized as we are. At the present time we have fifty thousand cases, each one containing the articles listed below, en route to Hamburg. We make delivery on the same day on which we receive your order. Orders are sent to Hamburg daily. Send us your orders, and your friends will not have to wait.

For ten dollars you may order: twelve pounds of rye flour, five pounds of Crisco shortening, five pounds of rice, four pounds of excellent coffee, five one-pound boxes of condensed milk.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 3023

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1919.

For eighteen dollars you may order: one ham (about ten pounds), four pounds of pork, three pounds of bologna sausage, one hundred boullion capsules, three cans (three pounds) of corned beef, five pounds of lard, one pint of Mazola oil.

All goods are of first-class quality.

Send us ten dollars by check, postal or express money order. We pay for packing, fees, marine insurance and freight to Germany. Our firm was founded in 1905 and is known over the entire world. We have established a department to assist German-Americans in sending food to their former homeland. We estimate the exact cost of the goods and make no allowance for a profit.

Send your orders and payments to our Brooklyn office.

The International Press Association, Department 17,
367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost Aug. 29, 1919.

D. A. H--GERMAN-AMERICAN AID
Purpose and Plan

(A short time ago, the Abendpost was requested to devote its columns to the German-American Aid, and to support the organization as much as possible. The answer was: Gladly, under the condition that you explain the object and the program of the organization. For you demand the confidence of the public, and you will obtain the full measure of their confidence only if the people are convinced that your cause is a worthy one, that your organization is reliable, and that the needy persons in whose benefit your efforts are made will receive all gifts which may be contributed. These conditions were met by Dr. J. H. Brune, acting secretary of the German-American Aid. About a week ago we received a letter from him which we did not immediately publish because we thought it expedient to furnish, along with his missive, a complete list of contributions which he had received. Several days were required to compile this list, and we received it today.)

Object and Program of the German-American Aid

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

To the Editor of the Abendpost,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir: Mr. C. Hildebrandt, a member of the executive board of our Aid Society visited you and reported that you will be glad to use your publications, the Abendpost and the Sonntagpost, in the service of that good cause--German-American Aid,--thus rendering valuable assistance in making our charitable endeavors successful; but that you ask for some sort of credentials--that is, you want to know about our aims, our finances, our program, and our ultimate method of distributing gifts.

On August 15, the German-American Aid, by unanimous resolution, commissioned me to send you the desired information.

The object of the German-American Aid is to collect money for the needy people in Germany. Our members are Americans of German descent and they are unselfishly devoting their time and money to lighten the burden of the unfortunates in the "old country". They expect and ask no remuneration whatsoever.

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Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

When we organized, several plans to render immediate help were submitted to us, as, for instance, to charter cargo space in ships and fill this space with food to be sent abroad. But money, as well as the necessary transportation facilities, was lacking. Later, we decided to buy meat and lard which local packers held in storage in Rotterdam and Antwerp, and ship these commodities to Germany via insured railroad freight. Meanwhile the packers informed us that they could make no more shipments from storage houses in Rotterdam and Antwerp. This information was verified by the well-substantiated news that the German Government had purchased all meat and lard supplies on credit contract, and had immediately shipped them to Germany.

In the meantime, we wrote to the Ministry of Food in Berlin, and requested that office to inform us what goods were most needed and to what address they could be sent. We have not yet had an answer to our letter.

Hence we decided to deposit all money contributed to the cause, and to defer any large disbursement until the respective commissions arrive from Germany and Austria.

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Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

We have information that members of these commissions will be here soon and will take over the work of buying goods, so we resolved to assist them in every possible way, and to place the money which we receive at their disposal, since they undoubtedly know best what to buy, how much, and where to send purchases.

Hence our chief object is to gather funds.

If, in the meantime, official appeals come from Germany or Austria for articles which are immediately necessary, such as powdered milk, etc., we shall, of course, heed the request by making a shipment of the required goods.

We now have a balance of $3,092.42 in our treasury. We organized only a short time ago; our contributions come from the common people, and, though the cause is a good one, the individual amounts given are small. However, with the help of the German press and the willing efforts of the members of the German-American Aid, our balance will undoubtedly increase greatly.

As soon as our organization is completed, the machine well oiled and working well, we shall bend our efforts to securing contributions from the wealthier classes

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also. We shall also try to obtain well-known persons for work on the various committees. So far the elite have evinced no interest in the cause--very likely because they deem it expedient to be cautious for the time being, so as not to run into any difficulties with the authorities enforcing the espionage laws, which are still in effect.

Be that as it may, we are going forward.

We have divided the city of Chicago into five zones and placed an organizer in each zone. It is his duty to solicit contributions, keep records of them, arrange mass meetings, and address the gatherings, endeavoring to induce all who show any sympathy or interest to join in the cause. These organizers report regularly in committee meetings, exchange experiences, and request advice to aid them in efficient performance of their duty. For the present the state of Illinois and adjoining states are being worked by a committee of businessmen. We have an information bureau where the general public can obtain advice and directions on packing and shipping procedure. We also try to put senders in touch with merchants who sell "the best for the least," so that the buyer receives as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

much as possible for his money. We shall also establish places where all kinds of clothing may be deposited. These depots will be under the supervision of committees consisting of ladies who will be assisted by men in sorting, packing, and shipping.

I wish to add that, beginning in the first week of September, we shall hold mass meetings in which able speakers will explain the aims of, and the need for, this movement. Our committee on halls has already viewed quite a number of auditoriums, and has rented several of them for future use. Various choral societies in different parts of the city have promised their co-operation.

So you see, Mr. Mueller, a sound foundation has been laid, and it is up to the press to aid in the movement, without respect to political, personal, or religious convictions.

Respectfully,
German-American Aid,
Doctor J. H. Brune, Secretary pro tempore.

Contributions

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Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

Received in the meeting held on July 15:

Mrs. Olga Walsh.	$ 25.00
Frank Siemann.	.25

Received in the meeting held on July 23:

Karl Kruse, Tomahawk, Wisconsin.	$ 50.00
Peter Issel.	1.00

Received from July 18, to August 24:

Teutonia Ladies Club.	$ 50.00
Albert Tulz.	2.00

For Germany's Infants

In accordance with the principle, "a dollar today is worth ten tomorrow," our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3

Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

board of managers, which met yesterday, decided to ship a quantity of first-class, pulverized milk to Germany. Every week one hundred packages of this milk, enough to feed twenty-five hundred infants for a week, will be sent to the Ministry of Food at Berlin, and later a like amount will be forwarded to the authorities at Vienna. As soon as contributions increase, the quantity of milk will be increased. The board of managers hopes to be able to send one thousand packages weekly, instead of only one hundred.

Purchase of Milk Cows

It is known generally that a number of prominent Americans of German parentage have organized for the purpose of buying milk cows for Germany, to compensate for the loss of cows sustained through the inhuman Treaty of Versailles. Naturally it will require quite a bit of time to carry out this proposal. So, since there is urgent and widespread need, and the least hesitation may cost precious young German lives, it is necessary to supply good milk immediately.

As soon as the most urgent need is adequately met, we will proceed to furnish

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Abendpost, Aug. 29, 1919.

sufficient fats for the hungry. The idea is to render assistance in time to prevent many deaths from the "English sickness".

The following ladies were active in behalf of this cause at the picnic given by the Swabian Society: Mrs. J. H. Brune, Mrs. Elly Wettmann, Mrs. Emilie Kunz, Mrs. Jette Steger, Mrs. George Feht, Mrs. Anna Weissmantel, Mrs. Carl Paddock.

The amount of $41.42 was realized through the sale of flowers donated by Peter Reinberg, and $354.50 was obtained through the sale of buttons, and the payment of dues.

This evening a mass meeting will be held in Laschober's Hall, 52nd Street and Ashland Avenue.

Tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock there will be a massmeeting in Ottawa, Illinois.

On Monday, September 1, a picnic will be held at Starved Rock, to organize the cities of Utica, LaSalle, and Peru.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

APPEAL

The Welfare Committee For Prisoners of War

/Translator's note: This is a reprint of an article which appeared in the issue of April 3rd, 1919, and was translated during the last week of May, 1940. The reprint contains a list of additional subscribers, and is herewith submitted./

Received for the Welfare Committee for Prisoners of War from:

N. N.	$ 5.00
Paul Wenzel	12.50
Total	17.50
Previously acknowledged	1091.50
Grand total	$ 1109.50

Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

Clothing

F. H.	3 Bundles
H. W.	1 Bundle

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be disbursed by the German Society:

Arthur Lipka	$ 1.00
Total	1.00
Previously acknowledged	302.00
Grand total	$ 303.00

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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO WELFARE COMMITTEE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

The following contributions to the Welfare Committee for War Prisoners have been received:

G. Pahlke	$ 1.00
Magaret Steinbach	5.00
John Schuster	2.00
Fritz Smolinski	2.00
J. P. A.	12.50
Total	22.50
Previously acknowledged	1,000.00
Grand total	$1,022.50

Clothing

G. Pahlke	1 bundle
A. D.	2 bundles

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Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be distributed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society):

A. Quasthoff	$ 5.00
John De Busi	2.00
Total	$ 7.00
Previously acknowledged	293.00
Grand total	$300.00

Clothing

Charles Pijfergen..... 1 bundle

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30[illegible]

II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 3, 1919.

/CONTRIBUTIONS TO WELFARE COMMITTEE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/

The following contributions to the Welfare Committee for War Prisoners have been received:

Mrs. Paul Goetschke	$ 2.00
Mr. Paul Goetschke	2.00
Robert Deckwerth	5.00
Doctor A. Anger	10.00
Total	$ 19.00
Previously acknowledged	$897.00
Grand total	$916.00

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be distributed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society):

Mrs. John Roehr	$ 2.00
Mrs. Charles Pergande	2.00

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Abendpost, May 3, 1919.

Mrs. Charles Klockzien	2.00
Phillip Niebel	5.00
Robert Deckwerth	5.00
Total	$ 16.00
Previously acknowledged	$258.00
Grand total	$274.00

Clothing

Mrs. Helene Schmidt.....1 bundle

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 27, 1919.

/CONTRIBUTIONS TO WELFARE COMMITTEE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/

The following contributions to the Welfare Committee for War Prisoners have been received:

Mrs. Sophia Farnum	$12.50
Schleswig-Holsteiner Gegenseitiger Unterstuetzungsverein (Mutual Aid Society)	25.00
T. T.	2.00
Total	$39.50
Previously acknowledged	809.00
Grand Total	848.50

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be distributed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society):

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 27, 1919.

Mrs. Sophia Farnum	$2.50
Doctor J. Kunst	7.50
F. Kamp	1.00
R. W. Hartenburg	25.00
George Meyer	5.00
A. H. Ch.	5.00
Total	$46.00
Previously acknowledged	$196.00
Grand total	$242.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 24, 1919.

/CONTRIBUTIONS TO WELFARE COMMITTEE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/

The following contributions have been received for the Welfare Committee for War Prisoners:

C. B.	$ 50.00
Herman Scholz	10.00
Miss J. Knollmiller	5.00
Miss Kati Adolf	5.00
Total	$ 70.00
Previously acknowledged	681.00
Grand total	$751.00

Clothing

M. N.	1 bundle
N. N.	1 bundle

WPA (ILL.) FED. PROJ. 1

Abendpost, Apr. 24, 1919.

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be distributed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society):

A. A.	$ 1.00
N. N.	5.00
Helen Knopf	5.00
George Blumenstengler	4.00
N. N.	1.00
N. N.	10.00
N. N.	100.00
Total	$126.00
Previously acknowledged	52.00
Grand total	$178.00

Clothing

J. Heinevetter	2 bundles

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 18, 1919.

APPEAL
Welfare Committee for Prisoners of War

/Translator's note: About one half of this article appeared in the issue of April 3, 1919 and was translated./

Received for the Welfare Committee for War Prisoners from:

Carl Bodicker, 5657 Prairie Avenue	$ 3.00
Unterstuetzungs Verein Deutschewacht (Aid Association of German Vigilants)	10.00
Julius Lenz	2.00
Otto Bork	1.00
Mrs. A. M. Hank, 1831 North California Avenue	1.00
William Thomaz, Kalamazoo, Michigan	12.50
Factory Worker	1.00
Miss Incognito	2.00
Total	$ 32.50

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Abendpost, Apr. 18, 1919.

Previously acknowledged..... 542.50
Grand total.....$575.00

Clothing received from the following:

G. Kinast.....1 bundle
F. Glogauer, Cincinnati, Ohio.....1 bundle
Lake View Slipper Works.....1 bundle

For Relief Work in Chicago

At the instance of the German Society, the Abendpost has started a collection of funds to aid those interned who were released and later came to Chicago, so that local citizens of German origin might aid them in their undeserved predicament. The Federal Government transfers these former interned Germans to the German Society. However, the Society's means are not nearly sufficient to care for these proteges properly; moreover, several hundred more of these

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Abendpost, Apr. 18, 1919.

unfortunates will arrive here soon. It is therefore necessary to gather a fund of voluntary contributions for this purpose, and local Germans will certainly not let it be said that they disappointed people of their own blood who were in need of help. So, open your hearts and your pocketbooks.

The Abendpost acknowledges receipt of the following contributions which will be disbursed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft:

Mrs. Mary Gross	$5.00
William Buettner	$2.00
Total	$7.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10 GERMAN
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II D 3 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 6, 1919.
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THE GERMAN SOCIETY

Since milder weather has set in, demands by needy upon the German Society have been fewer than were made in March of 1918, and requests for workers have increased, so that one hundred and eighty-five men and twelve females (women and girls) could be given employment, the latter through Frauenhilfe (Ladies' Aid), Telephone Franklin 5169.

The Society assisted fifty-two families, in which there were one hundred and seventy-eight children. Fifty-six individuals, among them twelve ladies, also received aid. Thirty-one beds and twenty-nine meals were provided for unemployed homeless persons. Through the mediation of the organization four persons received free medical treatment in private hospitals, three in the County Hospital, and two in Oak Forest, and eight persons received private medical aid and medicines.

Very soon all war prisoners, excepting those who are detained by the Govern-

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 6, 1919.

ment for deportation, will very likely be released from Camp Oglethorpe. The Government pays the cost of transporting the released directly to any point in the United States. Thereafter the released are dependent upon themselves.

Smaller groups of interned have already been set at liberty. During the last few days seven of them came to Chicago, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation expects four more tomorrow.

The great majority of these unfortunates are without any means whatsoever, and since the German Society can provide beds and meals only temporarily, it is essential to place these men or women in paying work immediately. If possible, they should be paid every day, or receive lodging and meals as part of their pay. Therefore the Society requests all those who are willing to give these severely stricken people work to call Main 4080. Contributions

II D 3 Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Apr. 6, 1919.
II D 8
I G in the form of money should be sent to the office of the Society at 160 North Wells Street.

The Society spent $715.15 for charitable purposes during March.....

/Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs are irrelevant./

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

WHO WILL HELP?

The Welfare Committee for War Prisoners, through its chairman, Adolf Kuttroff, 24 North Moore Street, New York City, requests the Abendpost to open a depot where money and clothing for German prisoners of war and interned Germans can be deposited.

The Abendpost gladly complies with this wish and requests that all who wish to help bring their gifts, money or clothing, to our place of business, 223-225 West Washington Street. Day by day we will acknowledge contributions in the Abendpost and send the money and clothing to the Committee in New York at once.

This is a good and urgent cause. "A dollar today is worth ten tomorrow."

Received for War Prisoners:

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

From Carl and Emil Eitel.....$100.00
From A Friend..... 25.00

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II D 10 GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

APPEAL

The release of the Germans interned and imprisoned in the United States is imminent.

According to all reports received, they are in urgent need of all kinds of clothing, such as suits, shoes, underwear, shirts, etc.

Through the co-operation of friends we were able to purchase suits of first-class material and workmanship for $12.50 apiece.

Special collections have made it possible to place one thousand of these suits at the disposal of German marine officers and sailors who will be set free. Suits are also to be provided for another thousand marine officers and sailors who are now confined at Fort Oglethorpe, for about fifteen hundred officers and crew members of former German warships who are imprisoned at Fort McPherson, and also for several hundred interned civilians who are to be deported to Germany. The necessary funds to purchase the suits must be raised soon. The cost of about

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 3, 1919.

three thousand suits and other clothing is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

The Welfare Committee is acting by permission of the State Department, has a general license from the War Trade Board and the War Department to send consignments to the various camps, and earnestly requests help and contributions, so that the war prisoners and interned who are to be deported to Germany may be equipped in time. And for an additional thousand interned German civilians who are to be released soon we will have to have one thousand used suits and overcoats.

Money in the form of checks (made payable to Adolf Kuttroff, Chairman) should be sent to us at 24 North Moore Street, New York City.

"A dollar today is worth ten tommorrow."

Welfare Committee For Prisoners Of War.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III H
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

HOW ARE GERMAN-AMERICANS TO SEND AID TO SUFFERING GERMANY?

(Letter to the Editor)

It gives me great satisfaction to learn from Mr. C. A. Koenig's answer to the very timely and appropriate question of Mr. Blumenstengler, that there are still some among the local Germans who are willing to give aid to their needy and suffering fellow men in the old country. I hope that the amount of help will correspond with Mr. Koenig's estimate. I myself doubt it, unless the conscience of local Germans is sufficiently aroused by propaganda and an organization is established to conduct the work efficiently.

The Friends of German Democracy could serve as a nucleus of such an organization. Owing to their past activity, their loyalty to the United States would not be doubted; and then--some will not like to hear it, but it must be said--they themselves are, to a certain extent, responsible for the present plight of the German nation. They strove to overthrow the Imperial

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Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

Government of Germany. Although they undoubtedly did not intend to, yet they did step beyond their object, and helped to bring unutterable misery, misery unparalleled in the history of the human race, upon the people of Germany. Evidently Mr. Koenig considers it to be only natural that the Society of the Friends of German Democracy now has simply gone to sleep. But if anyone has fallen into the water because of my negligence, then I must do something entirely different from going to sleep. The Society ought to make it its new object to alleviate the misery in Germany, and do everything possible to attain this object. Germany needs help now, since its supplies of food, clothing, etc., will soon be exhausted. It cannot exist on promises of future help. It is true that it will be difficult to begin this charitable work at once; but since a state of war with Germany now exists only in name, the difficulties can be only of a technical nature; and the Society of the Friends of German Democracy, if anyone, should be able to remove all difficulties. At all events, it is well worth trying.

Very respectfully,
Dr. I.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Under the chairmanship of its president the German Society of Chicago held its annual general meeting yesterday afternoon. After the detailed minutes of the previous annual meeting had been read by the secretary, Mr. Rudolf Seifert, President Michael F. Girten presented his report for the year. According to the figures submitted the disbursements were considerably greater than the receipts, as has been the case ever since the outbreak of the war. Naturally, the Society was called upon to assist many Germans who have not yet become American citizens, and the sums authorized for benevolence, including Christmas gifts, totaled $8,920 during the past year. The accumulated capital was greatly decreased, owing to unusual circumstances. However, Mr. Girten expressed the hope that the German Society of Chicago would be able to continue its blessed activity, which consisted not only in rendering material aid, but also in obtaining work and giving good advice free of charge. These latter forms of activity were of great value to local German subjects.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

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IV /Translator's note: The paragraph omitted contains a list of those members of the Society who died during the year./

Manager F. W. Wysow reported that the German Society of Chicago had secured legal assistance through the Legal Aid Society for 209 persons; that the Society had obtained employment for 1,751 men, and that, through its ladies' department Frauenhilfe (Help for Women) eighty-seven women and girls had been placed in paying positions. The Society maintains friendly relations with the following societies and institutions: Chicago Association of Commerce, Alexian Brothers Hospital, Grant Hospital, the Society of St. Vincent DePaul, Cook County institutions, and Little Sisters of the Poor. During the past year the Society functioned as a branch of the Federal Employment Bureau, which hired Manager Wysow as head of the branch at a salary of one dollar per year.

The contract which has been in force for ten years with the Schweizer Wohltaetigkeitsgesellschaft (Swiss Charitable Society) was renewed yesterday.

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Abendpost, Feb. 25, 1919.

The election of directors resulted as follows: Messrs. H. F. Girten, Peter S. Theurer, Arnold Holinger, Albert F. Madlener and George Wegener for three years; Mr. George W. Torpe for two years; Mr. Henry Schoellkopf for one year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS ARE ROBBED

Already over three years ago, immediately after relief funds had been established on neutral American soil to help German war widows and starving orphans, warning voices could be heard that claimed that a great percentage of the amount which warmhearted Americans, not exclusively of German origin, had contributed most generously had found its way into the German propaganda coffers.

The warnings were, at that time, laughed at. His Excellency Count Bernstorff /then German ambassador to the United States/ and His Excellency Doctor Dumba were addressing many letters at that time to the "dear German-Americans," assuring them that the money was sent over there and used exclusively to alleviate the plight of the widows and orphans.

The latest reports of Attorney General Becker of the State of New York prove conclusively that Count Bernstorff had used these funds, contributed

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

in large part by people of moderate circumstances, for the infamous and totally useless propaganda which has brought so much grief to our country and especially to Americans of German descent. The bazaars, the funds of the Red Cross and the Iron Cross were merely a "camouflage" for those gentlemen, who cared damned little for suffering widows and German babies, but a whole lot for bombing ships carrying cargo. Their own assistants admitted that much during the trials.

The indictment against the representatives of the Imperial Government cannot be removed or alleviated, if the treasurers of those bazaars now solemnly declare that the moneys collected had been duly transferred to the Ambassadors of the Central Powers. These fellows have never been accused, certainly it was not charged that they themselves had distributed the money to the propaganda agencies. They were probably the innocent victims of conniving schemers. It does not make much difference either that the Emperor and the mighty gentlemen in Berlin and Vienna had been informed how generously and liberally the "German-Americans" had helped with their money. The indictment is made against those who

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1918.

were not ashamed to use the dollars partly given by poor people for the miserable job of dynamitings and espionage on neutral soil. It is to be hoped that these revelations will definitely prove to Americans of German blood, that they and their sentiments for the country of their birth have been exploited in the most shameful manner. Whoever is still in favor of this strange "system of bookkeeping" which Count Bernstorff and his associates have introduced does not promote the cause of the pro-Germans, but helps to deceive those Americans of German origin, who for too long have been fooled, due to their love for their blood relatives across the ocean. A government that condones the methods of Bernstorff and his agents does not deserve the slightest assistance, which these men of German blood once were willing to give, because they did not know that behind the appeal to their hearts there lurked the treacherous motives of unscrupulous propagandists.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

GERMAN SOCIETY /APPEALS FOR AID/
Will Have to Discontinue Charity Work unless Supported

The demands for charity work that are being made on the German Society (Deutsche Gesellschaft), which since the beginning of the war has had to weather the worst storm of its sixty-four-year successful existence, are so heavy that unless the German element of Chicago lends its generous and effective support, the resources of the Society will be exhausted very soon.

From a compilation of the Society's activities during the last three months, we here give the following data, which speak for themselves:

From June 1 until August 31 of this year, 188 families with 655 children, and 138 single persons, including 21 women, were given cash support; and for the homeless unemployed 208 meals and 40 sleeping quarters were provided. Through arrangements made by the Society, five persons were put into private hospitals, nine into the County Hospital, and one into the Municipal

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

Tuberculosis Sanitarium, all without charge. Seventeen people received free medical treatment and medicine, etc.

The expenditures for relief amounted altogether to $2,079.22 and were disbursed during the various months as follows: June, $710.73; July, $729.01; August, $682.43.

Employment could be found for only 360 persons, including 22 women and girls who were given jobsthrough the Women's Aid, although 960 jobs were available. The reason for this [discrepancy] is, as the Society has pointed out in previous reports, that Germans [i. e. nationals of the Reich] find great difficulties in being hired, because most employers prefer Austrian subjects in order to avoid going through the formalities which the Federal authorities have provided in connection with the employment of Germans.

Since the beginning of July, the employment agency of the Society has been

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

under the supervision of the United States Employment Service, 116 North Dearborn Street, to which it has to make daily reports. A great number of people for whom the Society cannot find employment, or who cannot fill the jobs that are open, are referred to the Federal employment service, and cannot be listed as having been put to work by the facilities of the Society. Unfortunately, many people are afraid to apply to the Federal agency, although they are treated courteously and special efforts are made to provide jobs for them.

In the near future, the regulations of the United States Employment Service (with which the Society has to comply strictly) dealing with lazy people and those who do not care to abide by the rules laid down by the government will be made much more stringent, and those that are unwilling [to work] may be faced with the prospect of forced labor.

In spite of the great detail of work in connection with providing jobs, the employment agency is only a small part of the extensive and helpful activities which the German Society performs. Its main task is to assist, during these hard times, the needy people who speak the German tongue;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

their number now exceeds the average, as a result of increased living costs.

In order to meet these demands, the resources of the German Society, which have dwindled during the war years, are entirely inadequate, and it becomes absolutely necessary to support the Society generously with cash contributions.

In order to dispel all doubts regarding the attitude which the Federal authorities assume toward the Society, with which, as we have mentioned, they cooperate in the most satisfactory manner, let us once more call your attention to a letter of Mr. Clabaugh, already published last June, in which he talks of the Society in the highest terms.

The Society hereby kindly asks all employers who are willing to employ Germans to get in touch with our office, 160 North Wells Street, telephone: Main 4026; those who need female help should call the Women's Aid, Franklin 5169.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Sept. 8, 1918.

Money orders are to be made out to The German Society of Chicago, 160 North Wells Street, room 217. We especially call your attention to the fact that the German Society employs no agents or collectors who are entitled to accept money.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BERLIN
PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1917.

AN APPEAL FOR THE RED CROSS.

Judges George Kersten, Theodore Brentano, Charles A. Boell and Oscar Hebel have issued the following appeal, in regard to the campaign for increasing the membership of the Red Cross Society. The Red Cross is an organization, at the head of which stands the president of the United States, and its management is in the hands of persons, whom he appoints. Their financial statements are examined by officers of our army, and the vouchers so far prove, that the interest on the fund pays the expenses of management, so that fully 100 percent of the fund is used for the purpose for which it is intended.

The Red Cross does not care for our soldiers in the field only, but also for the families they have left behind. It not only alleviates sickness, need, and hunger here, but also helps the unfortunates over there. Its application is manifold and extends over the whole world. It is one of the world's great organizations for the benefit of humanity, which is acknowledged by all civilized nations of the world.

We therefore feel, that every American citizen, no matter of what descent should welcome the opportunity to help with this noble work, and through it to show his patriotism and gratefulness to this country of his choice.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 15, 1917.

For this reason, we ask all our fellow citizens to work hand in hand, so that the membership for which the President asks, 15,000,000, should be reached by Christmas. The reports of workers, who in all sections of the city go from house to house, in order to get new members for the Red Cross, have so far received at headquarters soothily. This must be attributed to the plan of campaign, which placed the responsibility for the result upon the volunteer workers in the individual districts. In most cases such a worker has to visit only twenty-five houses, with the instruction to win all persons living there for the Red Cross. The reports received, so far, show, that this plan promises to be a positive success and that the total number hoped for will be reached by Christmas Eve.

In order to promote the Red Cross campaign there will be held a number of neighborhood meetings, every evening.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 21, 1916.

PROCLAMATION TO ALL GERMAN COMPATRIOTS

(Adv.)

On Thursday, Feb. 24, 8 P.M., Mrs. Hilda M. Matthey will give a talk at the North Side Turner Hall about the Russian devastation and ravishing of Eastern Prussia. Mrs. Matthey who will illustrate her talk with slides, investigated conditions for months, having been given unrestricted freedom by the German authorities.

The price of admission is fifty cents, and the net proceeds will be used to ameliorate suffering in East Prussia. We ask our German compatriots to come to the lecture and to invite their friends to do the same.

Aug. Lueders,
Henry W. Huttmann,
Mrs. Ida Schrader,
Mrs. Minna Meessmann.

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

CONCERT OF THE SCHLARAFFEN SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF WAR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

/Schlaraffen or Schlaraffenland, a mythical land where baked squabs fly into one's mouth. The acme of Paradise, because its inhabitants, the Schlaraffen, don't even have to pick up the bountiful fruits of this providential and prolific Garden of Eden. Transl./

PROJECT W.P.A.

The beautiful large hall of the Germania Club House was so crowded that many were compelled to forego the pleasure of hearing the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The concert was given under the auspices of the Schlaraffia Chicagoana, for the benefit of the German, Austrian, Hungarian war widows and orphans, and it was successful beyond expectations. Albert Ulrich led the 55-piece orchestra, the members of which played gratuitously. Undoubtedly a large sum was realized, which will be given to Almatee Praga for the purpose already mentioned.

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

The program consisted of creations by Goldmark, Weber, Hayden, Weingaertner, Liszt, Grieg, De Swert, Popper, Swendsen, Schubert, Wagner, Keller, and Speckin, offerings which were exquisitely played and rewarded with profound acclaim.

As an introduction, Mrs. Maximilian Herzog recited the prologue, a fine literary accomplishment of Mr. Haenichen.

The Schlaraffen had the hall tastily decorated in their colors, white and red. The ladies, Luella Sippel and five others, sold a large number of programs.

PROJECT W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1916.

THE WOODEN KNIGHT

The wooden knight in the office of the Abendpost received further pounding at the rate of ten cents per nail by the following gentlemen /list of names and separate amounts omitted in translation; total $4.50/.

Formerly accounted for, $1,795.90; total to date, $1,800.40. /Translator's note: This is all the information in the article, and therefore the translator obtained additional details from the Abendpost's staff. The gigantic wooden figure represented a warrior, probably Hindenburg. The object was to stud the statue with large-headed nails, at the rate of ten cents per nail, until it became an Iron Knight. The effigy had been exhibited at the charity bazaar and at the Bismarck Gardens in the autumn of 1914 as well as at the Abendpost and elsewhere. After doing its share in gathering funds the Armored Knight was to be sent to Berlin or to Vienna, as decided by vote, but hostilities now engulfed the United States, and the statue's scheduled

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1916.

sea journey became a local trip to the Turnlager at Cary, Illinois. There it reposes unperturbed and serene. The name of the sculptor is unknown./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AID SOCIETY

The Executive Committee of the Aid Society intended to read its annual report during yesterday evening's festival of the German Friends, at the Northside Turnhall. However, as a detailed account of the disbursements had been given in a distributed, printed pamphlet, the reading was dispensed with to save time.

In the main, the following figures were quoted: When this association was founded during the early part of August, 1914, very few of our organizers believed at the time that the overwhelming World War would last for years instead of months. The Executive Committee believes that its efforts must continue throughout the duration of the war. We have followed this idea steadfastly to the best of our ability. If our success at present is not equal to last year's attainment, then it is undoubtedly due to the public's general attitude towards the conflict. It has become accustomed to it and

PROJECT W.P.A. 10049

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

therefore shows less enthusiasm than formerly.

The Executive Committee hopes that active citizens of German, Austrian, and Hungarian descent, will give energetic support to the Society during the new year.

Total receipts from all sources, up to Dec. 31, 1915----------$347,377.70

This sum comprises the following:

1.	Contributions----------	$285,120.22
2.	Receipts from sales of articles----------	34,305.38
3.	Contributions for war and civilian prisoners in Siberia--------	2,626.60
4.	For blind soldiers----------	240.00
5.	For German defense----------	1,151.50
6.	Monthly contributions----------	23,934.00
	Total----------	$347,377.70

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

Expenditures:

1.	Remittances	$267,501.57
2.	Bandages and hospital supplies	29,956.22
3.	Support for civil and war prisoners in Siberia	16,572.55
4.	For blind soldiers	2,000.00
5.	For prisoners of war in Canada	1,152.70
6.	For German defense	1,020.33
7.	Purchases: expenses incurred in the sale of articles	9,367.30
8.	Office expenditures: printed matter, postage, cable and telegrams, salaries and all other expenses	7,419.84
	Bank surplus	12,387.19
	Total	$347,377.70

The next items show all of the Aid Society's remittances, i.e., since its organization:

PROJECT WPA

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

To Berlin

Sept. 17, 1914	Mark 100,000	$ 23,875.00
Oct. 8, 1914	" 150,000	34,593.75
Nov. 15, 1914	" 150,000	32,414.06
Dec. 29, 1914	" 150,000	23,100.00
Feb. 6, 1915	" 12,000	2,718.39
Mar. 25, 1915	" 1,000	209.37
Mar. 25, 1915	" 2,000	418.75
June 11, 1915	" 60,000	12,403.13
Sept. 2, 1915	" 100,000	20,203.13
Dec. 16, 1915	" 60,000	11,531.25
Dec. 22, 1915	" 5,000*	1,005.90
	Mark 745,000 [sic]	$162,472.73

* For German Defense

PROJECT

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

To Vienna

Sept. 17, 1914	Mark	50,000			$ 11,937.50
Oct. 8, 1914	"	50,000			11,531.25
Nov. 9, 1914			Kronen	50,000	8,750.00
Dec. 20, 1914	"	35,000			7,750.00
Mar. 10, 1915			"	1,069	166.77
June 11, 1915			"	70,000	10,815.00
Dec. 10, 1915			"	30,000	4,029.00
	Mark	135,000	Kronen	151,069	$ 54,979.52

To Budapest

Sept. 17, 1914	Mark	50,000			$ 11,937.50
Oct. 8, 1914	"	50,000			11,531.25
Nov. 19, 1914			Kronen	50,000	8,750.00
Dec. 29, 1914	"	35,000			7,750.00

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June 11, 1915	Kronen	10,000	$ 1,545.00
Dec. 16, 1915	"	30,000	4,029.00
Mark 135,000	Kronen	90,000	$ 45,542.75

To Siberia

To the United States Ambassador in Peking, China, for aid of the civil and war prisoners in Siberia:

April 15, 1915		$ 5,297.00
Sept. 23, 1915		5,000.00
Dec. 3, 1915		5,000.00
July 22, 1915	To the American Red Cross for Hospitals in Siberia	4,000.00
		$ 19,297.00

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

To Canada

Dec. 16, 1915.	Xmas gift for prisoners	$ 1,000.00

To Munich (Bavaria, Germany)

Oct. 7, 1915.	Contribution to the Hospital for the Blind	$ 2,000.00

The Aid Society sent $29,956.22 worth of cotton, bandages and hospital supplies to Germany, Austria and Hungary. This includes the shipments mentioned in our last report.

In regard to deliveries of hospital supplies, we have encountered serious difficulties. The lack of shipping opportunities and the attitude of the warring nations, particularly England, compelled us to suspend our activities in this line, at present.

One of the provisions exacted by England proved very disagreeable to us; The British Government insisted that all identification marks, the shipper's

PROJECT W.P.A.

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

name and address, must not appear on boxes or bales, nor anything which tended to show the source of the article. We therefore faced the long drawn out problem of receiving verifications of arrival from the Red Cross abroad. Although all shipments were sent under the protection of the American Red Cross, we nevertheless are confronted with the uncertainties of transportation which makes us dissatisfied in this phase of our work.

During the early part of last year, we received an appeal from the Aid Association for the Support of Civil and Military Prisoners in Siberia. The communication came from Tientsin, China, and its request, based on reliable information, secured from officials who investigated Siberian prison conditions at the behest of the Red Cross Society, showed a heart-rending picture of the misery prevailing in those detention camps.

The mortality in one place reached almost 20%, up to September of this year. [1915, Transl.] One of the especially sordid features in the environs

PROJECT W.P.A.

of these unfortunates is to be found in the total lack of any suitable occupation and the consequent fearful monotony. To eliminate this condition as much as possible, the Tientsin Association asked us to send books and periodicals in various languages. We brought it to the attention of the German newspapers, as well as all aid societies (160) in the United States. The result was most gratifying.

We received donations from all parts of the country and were able to send about 50,000 pounds of books and clothing during the first week of August.

Within a short time thereafter, another call of distress reached us; it appealed for bedding, shoes, and warm clothing. Conforming to our first effort, we proceeded in the same manner; again we were blessed and profoundly successful. We sent 70 cases from Chicago, Ill., containing about 25,000 pounds of clothing, underwear, woolen wear, and bedding, which were gathered here and elsewhere. We were also able to give other aid

societies the benefit of our experience in regard to this important matter. Countless packages reached us by rail and post, containing useful articles for these prisoners. Among the largest items, which we received for further delivery, were 20 cases from Indianapolis and 10 boxes from Duluth.

The sorrowful plight of these prisoners makes it imperative that we send financial aid to the societies that endeavor to ameliorate human suffering. In the last letter from Tientsin we note that no wool or leather is obtainable in this part of Siberia or contiguous Chinese territory. Therefore the Aid Society /Tientsin, China/ decided to manufacture 100,000 padded overcoats and 100,000 pair of felt boots to alleviate suffering as quickly as possible. We attach much importance to this proposal, because such coats serve as clothing during the day and can be used for covering at night.

In the belief that such activities require adequate financial backing, we immediately dispatched $5,000 to the American Ambassador in Pekin,

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for the use of the Tientsin Aid Association. All together, we have spent about $20,000 for the Siberian prisoners.

We are glad to announce that a number of influential Germans and other nationals in China are doing their utmost for the pitiable Siberian prisoners and we are convinced that. . . . ample. . . . help will ge given.

Prisoners in Canada

We have received requests from various sources, particularly the American consuls in the vicinity of the Canadian prison camps, to do something for the Germans and Austro-Hungarians who are confined there. While it is not a simple matter to obtain reliable information from that district, because the Red Cross lacks proper connections there, we have, nevertheless, received ample news from well-informed persons, which convinces us that extensive help is needed. Compared with Siberia, the number of the interned is, of course, much smaller. The reports from many of these concentration camps show that the relatives and dependents of the civil

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prisoners face deplorable conditions.

During Christmas we sent about 1,000 to the several consuls, stipulating that the money was to be used as a holiday present for the prisoners.

As we still had a part of the Siberian consignment on hand, such as clothing, underwear, etc., we considered it opportune to send inquiries to the commanders of the Canadian prison camps, the American Consul General in Ottawa and Vancouver, to ascertain if it is permissible to give these articles to the prisoners; and whether they can be sent into Canada, free of duty. We were informed that such gifts would prove most welcome and whatever may be sent for the use of prisoners, will be exempt from customs charges.

In conformity to this information we shipped a part of the Siberian allotment, 24 cases, to the American Consul General, John G. Foster,

PROJECT W.P.A.

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in Ottawa, for further distribution and delivery to its final destination and, as the gentleman has been authorized by the State Department to act in all matters appertaining to aid of prisoners, we have no doubt that the eventual division will be fair and equitable.

Objections from various quarters arose; it is claimed that such help actually accrues to England, as that nation must support its prisoners. We call attention to the fact that in Canada, the predominating number of the confined are civilians and, obviously, international law makes no specific provisions which cover the status of the foreign citizen, whereas paragraphs exist which consider the soldiers prisoners of war.

Under the circumstances aid becomes a paramount duty, as the treatment of the civilian non-citizen is left entirely to the discretion of England. We hope that we will be enabled to give these unfortunates more help this winter. In this instance, we are not confronted with transportation problems, and this should prompt us to intercede energetically, so that

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these impartial, innocent victims of the war may live in humane captivity.

The Ladies' Committee, which was organized at about the time the Society was founded, has been exceptionally active during the year. The manufacture of woolen ware, notably socks, shawls, etc., hospital supplies, bandages and clothing for the wounded, were produced in large quantities. The collected material is packed under the supervision of the Ladies' Committee, and forwarded to the Red Cross Society, which sends it abroad. Some of the work alluded to was also shipped to Siberia and Canada. The gifts which this committee provided are of great importance and are received with profound gratitude by the Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Europe.

In our last report, we mentioned our plan of securing members who donate a definite sum each month. We now have 1,100 such permanent contributors; their monthly stipend is about $2,200. Our progress in this branch, regardless of our best efforts, did not conform to our expectations. We cannot emphasize enough. . . . just how necessary an adjunct this is to our labor of love

PROJECT

and reiterate its importance to friends, members, and all who participated in the work.

Low Administrative Costs

Our financial report shows that the administrative costs have risen during the past year, being now slightly below 2 per cent. The principal reason is to be found in the smaller number of collections and diminished amounts which were collected during the fiscal year of 1915, when compared with the half year in 1914. [Verbatim. As the war began in August, 1914, the phrase "half year" is evidently meant in the broad sense, because the elapsed period since the commencement of hostilities to the time of this issue, Jan. 19, 1916, could not possibly be figured as one fiscal year, plus one-half year. Transl.] The efforts to secure collections were correspondingly greater and this necessitated increased expenditures; also, the work of helping the prisoners and spreading this movement throughout the land, could not be accomplished without funds.

PROPERTY OF

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

Our material collections for the prisoners, as enumerated above, are about 100,000 pounds; and, if a proper appraisal of their cash value would be given, together with the articles which the Ladies' Committee produced, then the ratio of receipts and bills would be much lower.

Furthermore, since the beginning of June, the Aid Society only had two employees on its pay roll. The total salaries are $25.50 per week.

The aforesaid is intended to convey a general idea of your Executive Committee's activities. We believe that we have managed the affairs of the Society to the best of our ability, and that the help which we were instrumental in giving, reached those who needed it most. We have not been satisfied in merely collecting money. It was our aim to ascertain how we could best serve in this great cause.

We again rely on our members and friends of this great work, to give active support during the ensuing year. All who have been associated

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in this task have the assurance, as heretofore, that the moneys entrusted to the Aid Society will be conscientiously disbursed. We shall always endeavor,--in so far as our means permit,--to give help wherever it is most urgently required.

We hope that the New Year will bring us many collaborators so that we can be justly proud of the final results.



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GERMANY

Abendpost, Jan. 18, 1916.

THE GARNERS
Members of the Fair Sex Will Assist the Aid Society

A committee of women has been formed under the auspices of the German-Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, which is particularly interested in the welfare of prisoners of war, the civil as well as military contingents of various countries.

This new association, which calls itself "The Garners," endeavors to assist the Aid Society in its work to ameliorate conditions among prisoners of war in Siberia and Canada, as well as elsewhere. The women intend to collect money, but particularly, warm clothing, underwear, shoes, socks, and other items of importance to prisoners. Shipments will be sent to the detention camps by the Aid Society.

It is desirable to increase the activities and, therefore, more coworkers are needed.

N.P.

Abendpost, Jan. 19, 1916.

All women wishing to be affiliated with this work, should write or call in person at the office of the Aid Society, 154 West Randolph Street.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1916.

IT IS EVERY GERMAN'S DUTY TO DO HIS SHARE OF PHILANTHROPIC WORK

The following sums have been received by the Abendpost for the fund of the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society:

(1) Typographia No. 9. Collected during the funeral of the late Anton Fessler, $9: (2) Handbag, presented by Elizabeth Kautz, Lake Worth, Fla., raffled off by the Hessen Ladies Aid Society, $5; (3) Donations, by the German Veteran's Club of Chicago. (A list of names follows) #15; and (4) Several others, $36.

Total amount, uncluding previously recipted items, $43,785.41.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 5, 1915.

GERMAN SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the trustees of the German Society, the management reported on the activities of the last three months (June, July, and August). It gives us a definite picture of the praise-worthy actions of one of the oldest benevolent societies in Chicago, and proves how, in these great and exciting times, the demands which are placed upon the society are greater than ever.

In the above mentioned period of time, 257 families with 627 children have received cash relief; 424 single persons, among them 37 women, idle and without shelter, have received 5,119 meals and 589 nights' lodgings, against 1,688 meals and 202 nights' lodgings in the corresponding months of last year.

Through recommendation of the society, 19 persons have been admitted to hospitals free of charge; 16 persons to various county institutions; and 14 persons have received medical attention and medicine, free of charge.

The expenses for relief amounted to $2,650.35. For 868 persons employment was secured; most of these people being sent to the rural districts.

GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 6004

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 5, 1915.

In comparison to the stationary number of unemployed since the beginning of the war, only with small exceptions, the offer of work has steadily decreased, therefore the necessity for distribution of a greater number of meals and nights' lodgings is explained. The conditions form an exact measure of improvement or deterioration, by the increase or decrease of persons applying for work, meals, or shelter, and are still more vividly illuminated if the first eight months of the past year and this year are compared.

From January 1, until August 31, 1914, 4,6[illegible]6 meals and 6[illegible]4 nights' lodgings were supplied, while in the same period of this year, 19,218 meals and 950 nights' lodgings were given. Cash relief for the first eight months of 1914 amounted to $5,9[illegible].3[illegible], while cash relief in the same period of 1915 amounted to $8,558.06.

Considering such numbers, which are such mute and yet deliberate proof, and with the sad certainty of conditions becoming worse during the winter months, the society begs all charitably inclined persons for money donations, or for yearly membership to the amount of $10.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1915.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

/Letters to the Editor/

With your article "Parcel Post to the Rescue," you finally hit the nail on the head. Your appeal has taken the words out of my mouth, because I have pondered such a plan for quite some time. England wants to condemn seventy million German men, women, children, old people, and babies to slow starvation, a plan which shows such diabolical bestiality that only a satanic brain could have doped it out. And are we to remain inactive in the face of such a colossal outrage? Whether German or non-German, a protest must be raised right here and now on behalf of humanity; and not a paper protest either, but backed up with plenty of action!

Parcel post service provides us with the means to combat this British scheme hatched in hell. We will get much more satisfaction out of helping our beloved ones and friends at home personally, than to give to the "Red Cross,"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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generous though our gifts have been. And if we had just one dear person in the old country, if we had given to the Red Cross time and again, now we will open our pockets once more, to support this program of pure brotherly love. And people who are inclined by nature to rebel against any kind of oppression will welcome this opportunity to take part in this fight against the mean and cowardly starvation warfare of the perfidious British Government.

How can we carry out our plan? Just to send flour to Germany would not only be impractical from a business point of view, but absolutely without purpose, as long as we can send victuals across which contain a much higher nutritional value by volume, not requiring any higher postage. The British blockade is not limited to flour alone, but includes any kind of imports to Germany. Our parcel post service must accept any kind of foodstuffs for shipment, including meat products. It would be advisable, therefore, to send other, more highly nutritional and concentrated foodstuffs, which contain the greatest possible energy value for any given weight.

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I have had in mind the establishment of several sales and service centers. The meat packers, the wholesale milling firms or flour dealers may find it profitable, for instance, to put up their goods in standard packages, which could be kept in stock at these sales centers. Lower prices could probably be obtained also. The customers could make their selection and the merchandise could be made ready for shipment right on the spot. A simplified mailing system could probably be worked out with the Postoffice Department. Lots of German women and girls would feel honored to act as sales clerks and help with the mailing.

However, these are details that will take care of themselves. The main thing is to get started. If our experiment is successful here, the movement will spread quickly all over the United States. Maybe the German American National Bund would co-operate too.

Once our enterprise meets with the desired and anticipated success, the mail steamers now in service between here and Germany, via Holland, Denmark, and

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Italy will not be able to handle the traffic. This obstacle has to be overcome. The Postoffice Department will have to let more boats carry the mail. More than a hundred additional ships have changed to American registry, making use of the new law. A large number of them has been chartered by our chemical manufacturers for the sole purpose of bringing German chemical products over here via Rotterdam. Maybe we could use these bottoms for our purposes as well. Then we'd dare anybody to tinker with our mail! Our Government in Washington has taken a lot of things, but in this respect they have always been very touchy.

/signed/ Kurt Pietrusky

* * *

Permit me to touch upon the controversy as to whether it is possible to send flour to Germany, as you have suggested in your issue of last Saturday. It is my opinion that this should have been done much sooner because now it will be a real tough job, since England (God punish her!) will carry out her threat and seize all goods going to or coming from Germany. A little while

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back it could have been done, because if food ships could be sent to Belgium for the "poor children" there, there would be no reason why they could not have been sent for German children as well. But there was nobody to organize such a thing. I am certain that every German would have given a quantity of flour or something of the kind. I myself have wondered, for weeks past, whether there wasn't some way to get foodstuffs over there. The United States could not refuse to let American cargo vessels sail for Germany. Two ways are open, the direct and the indirect. The latter, of course, would be much more expensive and would take longer. As to the first, Germany would have to furnish convoy protection, which she gladly would and could do. Thats' the way I figured it out, providing, Italy would not object to transshipment.

[signed] G. Roemmelt

* * *

Your plan to use the parcel post [for food shipment] is certainly an excellent one and of great importance, if it is feasible, and every German and Austro-

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Hungarian should welcome it. The mailing expenses naturally are very high, but it would be ridiculous to apply business standards here where it is a case of charity. A few dollars or shillings do not mean so much when a crisis can be averted. Let us not forget that our folks over there make much greater sacrifices. Should we let a few dollars stand in the way? Of course not! We must go to the rescue! Every German and Austro-Hungarian will surely do his best to make your plan a success.

/signed/ M. Geberger.

* * *

Your article of March 13 regarding parcel post flour shipments to Germany really contains the best suggestion we have come across since the war started. If we can do it, we would again prove our noble sentiments to our fellow Americans, while John Bull will have a fit and lose another poison fang.

We will proudly carry that ten-pound parcel to the post office. By the way, we may soon find a business firm which would put up standard packages at

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reasonable rates and take over the mailing job.
/signed/ J. W. Richter

* * *

Today I read your article "Parcel Post to the Rescue". I beg you to work for the realization of your plan as you have outlined it at the conclusion of your article. But it must be made the business of all Germans and German sympathizers in the country, by means of an effective propaganda campaign (one week isn't enough) in all pro-German newspapers of the country, by German and pro-German associations, by petitions circulated among club members, and then a day or, should I say, a certain hour should be fixed, when everybody would dash for the post office with pushcarts and express wagons, and make it hot for those clerks, mailing the flour parcels.

Those poor folks in Germany must be suffering right now according to a letter received from the old country. Right now is the time to do something about it. Many thousands would be willing to wrap and mail parcels for a week.

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And if this thing works out it may be done regularly, say at the first of each month. We would not begrudge Uncle Sam all the postage he'll get, even if he acts very unfriendly toward our native land at present.

The war will end with a great German victory. Then Germany and the world will recognize with amazement the great moral deed done by the German-Americans. And all the Anglo-maniacs here, and over there, will shamefully confess, "We have not fed the nations with bread, but with cannon".

[signed] Reverend Karl Ostenkoetter

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 1.3.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 13, 1915.

PARCEL POST TO THE RESCUE

(Editorial)

England wants to starve out Germany. By the most ruthless and brutal application of her own sea-power and that of France, in disregard of international law and all trade rights of neutral nations, Germany and Austria-Hungary are to be cut off from all overseas trade, and particularly from all imports of foodstuffs. At the same time England expects to feed her own people and France by importing American provisions. Huge quantities of American wheat have been bought up and shipped to England and France; many more millions of bushels of wheat are stored in the grain elevators of our Eastern ports, ready to be loaded on board ship, and still more quantities are being bought by the English. England is claiming the entire American wheat surplus for herself. A large portion of this wheat crop was raised by German farmers, and millions of Americans of German blood and heritage are sick at heart when they realize that all this golden grain, raised on American soil and by the hard work of their fellow nationals, is to benefit Germany's enemies only.

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German-Americans are trying to find ways and means by which their brothers and sisters /over there/ may receive some of America's wheat surplus and thus thwart the devilish plan of Germany's arch enemy, since a shortsighted American business policy knew how to forestall an export embargo, which would have put an end to partiality.

A remedy is believed to have been found. It is suggested that every German and Austro-Hungarian man and woman should send their relatives and acquaintances in the Reich and in the dual monarchy foodstuffs via parcel post! Especially pure American wheat flour in ten-pound packages!

Would that be possible? Of course! Flour is not contraband, and may not be considered as such if it is destined for noncombatant civilians. International law says so, and that is also attitude of the United States Government in regard to the British starvation policy. The United States Mail will accept flour packages, properly wrapped, for parcel post service to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The U. S. Mail has to accept such parcels, and could not reject them

WAR DEPT. MILL. INTEL. DIV. PROJ. 30275

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if it wanted to.

Would this scheme be practicable ? Is a small flour shipment to Germany advisable? In a practical business sense, no! Because ten pounds of flour--and more could not be sent in a single parcel, since the weight limit is eleven pounds, and about one pound would go for the wrapper--represent a value of nearly forty cents at prevailing prices. The mailing expenses would be $1.45 to $1.50 including wrappings, postage and insurance. The parcel postage alone would be about $1.32 and insurance ten cents per package. The "gravy" therefore would be much more expensive than the "roast," so to speak, and from a business point of view the enterprise would be unpracticable and inadvisable on account of the high overhead. Even so, it would hardly be possible to nourish the German people in this way or even furnish them with an appreciable amount of their food requirements.

The United States Mail would not be equal to that task, and would probably soon collapse under that volume of flour parcels. Besides, there are not enough

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Mail steamers available to transport all those flour gifts.

Other problems and sentimental considerations are also involved in this scheme.

Even if it may not be possible, in this manner, to provide the blood relatives "over there" with the thousands of tons of flour which would be needed to put that delicious white roll back on the German breakfast table, nevertheless any flour parcels that could be mailed would make the recipient families in Germany and Austria very, very happy, and would relieve their food problems to some extent. Besides, it would vex "our" good enemies, the British, no end. Supposing a week from today news would get around that, within the last few days, German-Americans had mailed hundreds of thousands of flour parcels to Germany, and that the movement was spreading among German and Austrian Americans, would not the Britishers be scared and say: "And there are about twenty millions of that kind in America. What is going to happen, where are we going to get wheat and flour, how can we starve the Germans out?"

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The probable impression which this enterprise would make on the English, would be worth the trial!

There are other possibilities which would make the experiment highly tempting, but we cannot go into that now. We just wanted to submit the idea to our readers. In case of a favorable reaction the Abendpost will be glad to find out how the plan could be carried out best and most efficiently and with the least possible expense, and will report on it in its local columns. Other ways could also be devised. What do you think of it?

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 26, 1915.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

The German Society held its annual meeting in the Bismarck Hotel under the leadership of Miachel F. Girten. A short report of the activities of the Society in 1914 was given: 3,207 persons received cash relief, amounting to $8,761.30, meals were given to 10, 882 persons, besides shelter to 1,218 amounting to $1,577.80 a sum total of $10,339.00.

The employment office of the Society places 3,442 persons; 61 persons were admitted to various hospitals, 7 persons found shelter in other institutions, 344 persons were given legal protection; mail, concerning work, or for persons without permanent residence, amounting to 5,179 was mediated.

President Girten points to the necessity of new members; extraordinary circumstances, he asserts, reflects upon the Society which causes tremendous expenses, referring to congestion of business, the closing of the stock exchange, a result of the world war; furthermore, the arrival of many German reservists from other cities, which owing to the impossibility of being sent to Germany, remain here;

PROJECT 30045 WPA

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 26, 1915.

the majority, however being without any means whatsoever to exist, must be taken care of, thus causing a tremendous strain upon the society, although the German Consulate effectively secured employment for a few; nevertheless, the heavy burden rest upon the society, therefore the necessity of securing new members and acceptance of donations of all kinds are commendable.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1915.

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Advertisement)

To our co-workers:

We are well aware that we have made great and continuous demands upon the friends of this good cause ever since our organization was started. We would have failed in our duty if we had not done so.

Since we began our collection drive, we have borne in mind that our humanitarian efforts must keep pace with the titanic struggle of our brothers in the old country. Limited only by our neutrality legislation, we aimed to give those who were bearing the heavy burden of war, our active support, and make them aware of the deep compassion which their brothers and

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1915.

sisters here in America have felt for them.

The result of our activities will show to what degree we have succeeded in that.

It now seems certain that the contest which is raging in Europe will not be decided within a comparatively short time, as we had reason to believe in the beginning, but that this world conflagration may last months or even years.

What is our attitude in view of this development? Can we or should we say: "Our work is finished. The generosity and charity of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians in America is exhausted. We cannot do any more? "We cannot do that. We mustn't!

We would fail in the mission we have undertaken if we should argue like

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that. We also believe that those who have so far willingly lent us their eager support would not be pleased if we should discontinue our work.

And so the all important question presents itself: By which means are we to safeguard the continued existence of our Association? How are we to raise the funds which would make it possible for us to carry on with the task that is confronting us?

We are turning again to those many thousands who have so gladly co-operated with us in the past. We now have to enlist a large number of members in our organization who will be willing to pledge regular contributions from now on until the end of the war. In other words, we want to put our War Relief Association on a permanent basis. That is the only possible way to continue this great work which has had such a promising beginning. Only in this fashion can we hope to be equal to our assignment, which is to

Abendpost, Jan. 21, 1915.

give relief and consolation to the wounded, the widows, and the orphans.

We are confident that all those who have supported us in the past will continue to give us a helping hand in our future efforts.

Bear in mind, you men and women, that you are living in a great time, unequalled in the history of mankind. Prove yourselves to be worthy of it. Do not forget those who are standing in battle and need your assistance. Remember the men who are risking their lives so that Germany and Austria-Hungary may not perish. Don't forget the tremendous sacrifices which are being made over there. Think of the wounded, and help provide the means to make their lot easier. Remember the ones who are left behind by those whom the war has claimed. Join the ranks of the men and women who are rallying around the banner of charity and mercy. As the men will be remembered who have fallen on the field of honor, you, too, will be remembered

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in times to come, if you do your share in alleviating the suffering.

German and Austro-Hungarian War-Relief Association.

Charles Henry Wacker, President
Oscar F. Mayer, Treasurer
Julius Goldzier, Secretary
Karl Eitel, Chairman of Finance Committee

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

ATTENTION CHICAGO GERMANS!

This terrible war which was forced upon Germany and Austria-Hungary has been going on for months now, and the motto of our brothers in the old country is "Victory or Death".

We are in constant suspense about the fate of our blood brothers in the homeland; and we do our best to make our relief work for the alleviation of their distress a success.

The Chicago German element has responded gallantly to our call for financial help, but public opinion has been systematically poisoned by false news reports in the papers. Our German press is doing its utmost to clear things up.

But now we have the opportunity of hearing the best qualified representative

of the German Reich, who will give us firsthand information. It is no other than Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister of the German Reich and a well-known patriot, dipolmat, and orator.

The Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft /German and Austro-Hungarian Relief Association/ has therefore called a mass meeting for Thursday, December 10, 1914, at 8 P. M. in the Medinah Temple, Cass, Ontario, and Erie Streets. The Chicago German element is heartily invited to attend.

Besides Dr. Dernburg, Mr. Charles H. Wacker, Dr. Emil /G.7 Hirsch, Mr. Harry Rubens and Dr. George Scherger, professor at the Armour Institute, will also speak.

Admission into the Hall, which has a capacity of four thousand seats, is free.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

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IV One thousand reserved seats will be sold at one dollar each to cover expenses. Tickets can be obtained at the offices of the Hamburg-American Lines, corner Randolph and La Salle Streets.

The undersigned appeal to the Chicago German element to come to this meeting.

The German vereine [societies] are requested to send their flags and standards to the Medinah Temple in the evening [of the meeting]. The presidents, secretaries, and standard bearers [of the vereine] are to mount the stage. Tickets for this can be had at our office at La Salle and Randolph Streets.

Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, come all, and prove yourselves worthy of the noble cause.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 29, 1914.

The German and Austro-Hungarian
Relief Association,

(signed) Charles H. Hacker, President,
Julius Goldzier, Secretary.

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Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1914.

AN APPEAL

The management of the Austro-Hungarian Relief Association directs the following appeal to the Chicago German element: "Friends: While war is raging in the old country, while our loved ones over there are starving and suffering, we are doing our part over here to relieve their misery. Money is being collected from all sources, and everybody is doing his best to make this relief work a success. That is why the Austro-Hungarian Relief Association has decided to arrange for a great bazaar, to be held at the La Salle Turner Hall, Larrabee Street near Garfield Avenue, beginning next Saturday, and ending November 22. Gifts valued at over one thousand dollars have been collected, and eighty beautiful young ladies will sell them. Every night there will be a different program, thus combining pleasure with business. The opening night, of course, will be a special affair.

"The undersigned are appealing to all those whose sympathy goes across the

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1914.

ocean to the brothers and sisters in the old country, who have not yet forgotten their native soil, who stand for justice and fairness, and whose hearts feel compassion for all those thousands of victims which this bloody war is demanding every day. We are appealing to all who have love for their fellow men to participate in our bazaar, and to do their share, so that we can raise a large sum to be turned over to the German and Austro-Hungarian Relief Association.

"Come one, come all! Help us, and show us that, as Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, you are capable of a noble deed.

"(Signed) Leopold Neumann, President,
"Louis Ille, Secretary,

Austro-Hungarian Relief Association,
branch of the German and Austro-Hungarian
Relief Association."

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Nov. 8, 1914.

GERMAN SOCIETY

According to a report submitted by Business Manager F. von Wysow to the board of directors of the German Society at their last monthly meeting, ninety-three families (including 261 children and 172 single persons, among them 26 women) were given cash relief, and 1006 meals and 129 nightly shelters were provided for unemployed and homeless people. On recommendation, and through the facilities of the Society, five persons were admitted free to hospitals, one to a sanitarium, six to county institutions--seven received free medicine and medical care, and one family was provided with coal. The cash expenditures for relief purposes were $898.64.

Work was provided for 242 persons. It was noticed that unemployment had steadily increased during the last few months, and there are indications that the number of unemployed, already a staggering figure, will continue to grow. The more unemployment, the greater the destitution and misery,

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and the more people will turn for aid to the German Society. This will put an extra strain on the resources of the Society. To meet this emergency in a manner worthy of the Chicago German element, the Society appeals to all charitably inclined Germans to remember their suffering German neighbors in this city, either by becoming members of the Society (minimum annual dues $5.00) or by sending in a contribution.

Incidentally, the Society has turned over a substantial amount of money (from the profits of its Sixtieth Anniversary celebration at the Medinah Temple) to the German and Austro-Hungarian Relief Association for war relief purposes.

With winter just around the corner, there are already requests for warm clothing, underwear, and shoes for men, women, and children. All charitable persons who can spare things like that are requested to turn them

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over to the German Society, which will pick them up promptly if notified either by mail or telephone. The address is 153 North La Salle Street, telephone Main 4026.

Cash contributions also may be sent there. Checks and money orders must be made out to the "German Society of Chicago".

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Oct. 4, 1914.

THE RELIEF FUND FOR THE DESTITUTE
Only a Little More Than Half a Million Dollars
Collected So Far

The Relief Fund for the war victims in Germany and Austria which is being collected in German-America, and for which a goal of two million dollars has been fixed, may hardly have topped the half million dollar mark, according to the Press Bureau of the German-American National Bund. The Press Bureau has based its calculations on compilations of reports of German newspapers giving the results of collections all over the country.

A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in proportion to its inhabitants the largest amount collected (a little over ninety-one thousand) was contributed in Reading, Pennsylvania. If the German element in other cities would display the same generosity, the sum of two million dollars would soon be raised. Unfortunately, this is not the case. In Philadelphia, whose population is

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sixteen times as large as that of the capital of Berks County, not quite eighteen thousand dollars had been collected, according to a collection list published September 27, even though the Relief drive started as early as August 9. In other cities the collections do not make much progress either.

There is too much sympathy by word and too little sympathy backed by action in German-America. One is too generous with beautiful phrases, but too tight with the pocketbook. One is satisfied to have a collection list circulate among one's friends without giving an inspiring example by reaching into one's own pocket and sending a substantial amount to the treasurer of the local Relief Committee.

And it is a strange fact that the spirit of sacrifice is much more in evidence with the little fellow who is not blessed with earthly possessions,

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and with those German women who find it hard to make both ends meet, than in German-American circles where pennies don't have to be pinched any more, because they have made their pile. If people, who are reputed to be worth one hundred thousand dollars find it hard to pledge even one hundred dollars, we can only say that it must be a lack of affection for the old country and an inlication of false "economy".

Neither have German vereine and societies lived up to the expectations which could properly be placed in their generosity and spirit. A good account was given by the lodges of the Hermannessoehne and some war veteran societies, like the one in Omaha, Nebraska, which turned their entire building funds of twelve hundred dollars over to the Relief Fund.

Of course the most shining example of German charity was provided by the Hod Carriers Union of Chicago which, as has already been reported, contributed five thousand dollars out of their treasury to the Relief Fund. This noble

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deed of true humanity and patriotism deserves to be inscribed with golden letters in the history book of German-America.

Everybody should make it his duty to give ten per cent of his weekly income for the good cause during the next five weeks. Of our well-to-do and affluent German fellow citizens we can justly expect that they donate one per cent of their fortune to the War Relief Fund.

If that is done, not only two million, but at least ten million dollars can be sent as a gift from German-America to the old country. It is also recommended not only to make good resolutions but to carry them out. He who gives quickly, gives double. This is not a drive for voluntary contributions for a monument or a hospital, but a campaign for aid to our old country which is bleeding from a thousand wounds inflicted while fighting off her enemies.

In this campaign we must not be tight with our purses and pinch pennies.

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Anybody who is indifferent to the plight of his native land, to which we are tied with a thousand bands, who keeps his pocket closed in the face of distress, who is still debating with himself and hesitant to make a contribution, who wants to see first what his friends and neighbors are doing and who will not move unless the others have done something first, should be ashamed of himself from the bottom of his heart.

Because this campaign has made such slow progress, comparatively, we think it is about time to talk cold turkey. We want to see these contributions come in fast and plenty. It is certainly wrong if the German element of a great metropolis point to a collection of twelve thousand dollars and call it a "large amount for our city." It isn't that at all. On the contrary, it's a disgrace--a public confession of indifference and lack of /German/ patriotism.

This is not an everyday charity affair. It is an action of love for our

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old country, which for the first time in forty-four years needs our help again. He who remains callous and indifferent now, when his "Mother Germania" is in distress, isn't worthy to bear a German name; he is in fact a fellow without a country, with on conscience, with no compassion for his blood brothers and his Volkstum.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Sept. 13, 1914.

HOORAY FOR THE HOD CARRIERS!
Contribute Five Thousand Dollars to Relief Fund

A noble deed which deserves our respect was done by the German Hod Carriers' Union, Local #6. Four Union officials, Charles Engel, Gustav Gaedecke, and Edward Richter, trustees, and August Pioch, treasurer, came into the office of the Abendpost last night and announced without preliminary that their Union had decided to contribute the sum of five thousand dollars to the Relief Fund of the Deutsche and Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society). They had brought the cash with them and they proceeded to pay it at once.

The employees in the newspaper office thought that their eyes and ears had deceived them, but it was really true. Five thousand dollars was turned over by plain German working men who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. Truly loyal German hearts must beat under those overalls for the beloved native land which, surrounded by enemies, is fighting so bravely

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for her national existence.

The Union of the German Hod Carriers has between six and seven thousand members. At a Union meeting they had enthusiastically voted for that large sum to be disbursed by their treasury--built up of membership dues--to be used for the relief of distress and pain in Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is a gift of love in the noblest sense of the word, because it came from people who cannot easily afford such sacrifices. It is made up of thousands of small amounts and its intrinsic value is much higher than the actual amount in figures. It is the spirit of a united willingness to sacrifice, and of unselfish German love of neighbor. The German Hod Carriers Union has highly honored itself with this gift. Three cheers for the German Hod Carriers!

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Conntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AID SOCIETY

The Austrian and Hungarian Vereine, associated with the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, held a meeting last night in the La Salle Turner Hall in order to complete the organization of a /branch/ Aid Society. Mr. Schick, cashier of the North Avenue State Bank, was elected treasurer, and all associated vereine were requested to turn all relief money collected from now on over to him. The sum of $789.00 was handed over last night.

It was also decided to continue with the sale of Red Cross buttons, which had netted two hundred dollars so far, and to put more collection lists into circulation.

On a suggestion of the chairman, Mr. Neumann, it was decided to have the promotion committee visit all the festivities given by the Austro-Hungarian

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vereine and to help the Red Cross by putting up collection boxes.

During the week beginning November 14, there will be a bazaar in the La Salle Turner Hall, the net profits of which will go to the Relief Fund. The members assembled appointed themselves in toto as a promotion committee for the purpose of collecting gifts for a raffle at the bazaar, and every member of this committee will be authorized in writing to accept such gifts. Places of collection are to be established in all parts of the city and will be announced later. Another committee meeting is going to be held next Thursday at the La Salle Turner Hall in order to appoint the necessary sub-committees.

After it was announced that Director Danner of the Germania Theater would give a gala performance of the play "Hermanns Schlacht" for the benefit of the Red Cross, and that all the members of the Aid Society were to contribute their services free of charge, the meeting adjourned.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1914.

IN WHICH THE WAR IS DISCUSSED!

National Committee for Relief Work is Aim of Chicago Aid Society

The management of the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft of Chicago [German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society] publishes below a list of all the paid contributions to their relief fund through August 31.

The list, which includes the names of the donors is a long one, but at that it is only a faint reflection of the generosity of the German-American population.

After the Aid Society had been established on August 7, its first job was to organize this work of relief. Collection has hardly started. The following list only represents sums collected by the Abendpost by means of approximately one hundred circulating collection lists. About eighteen hundred of these lists are still in circulation. Many substantial amounts which were

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pledged some time ago have not been paid yet. There is no doubt that the total amount reported below represents only a fraction of the final total to be collected.

The management of the Aid Society has published the amount collected, firstly, to show the public what has been accomplished so far, and secondly--and this is the main reason--to bring about harmonious co-operation of the entire German element and the sons and daughters of Austria-Hungary. It is the ardent wish of the Aid Society and its management to put this Relief Work on a national scale. To demonstrate to the world that the "American" blood brothers of the German nations now fighting for their honor and existence work together with the same degree of harmony and cooperation in sacrificing for the relief of distress as do the German and Austro-Hungarian armies on the bloody battlefields in the east and west.

In union there is strength. Only unanimous co-operation can bring the best results possible. The Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft

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of Chicago believes in the establishment of a great national committee to which all the money that may be collected in America for similar purposes should be transferred.

Chicago has no desire to earn special glory or a privileged position. She only wants the greatest success. The opinion here is that a consolidation of the Relief Work would not detract from the importance of local committees /chapters/ which have been formed or will be formed in other cities. In order to organize as many aid societies on the same basis with the Chicago Society as is possible, the Chicago Aid Society will gladly offer its advice and experience to individual citizens and vereine of other cities who do not yet have any organization for the promotion of the Relief Work. But the Chicago Society wishes and urgently advises the formation of a national committee, consisting of the most prominent German-Americans and Americans of Austro-Hungarian descent, in which all local Societies would be represented, and where all the funds collected would be pooled. This would give a fitting expression of solidarity among Germany's and Austria-Hungary's sons and

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daughters here in America.

The management of the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Societies of Chicago is asking all those who read the foregoing suggestion to think it over, and, in case the idea seems agreeable, to co-operate and work for its realization. Any further details will be gladly given by the secretary of the Society:

Julius Goldzier,
1030 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Below please find a report of the treasurer, listing contributions received by the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society. The report only includes actual payments made up to and including August 31. Up to date there are approximately fifteen hundred collection lists in circulation, and the unpaid pledges made on these lists cannot be calculated at this time. But since these lists will have to be called in for accounting within ten days, the

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nent publication, which will come out in about a week or so, will inform our readers on the progress of the collection drive.

Abendpost Company	$1,000.00;
Julius Kessler	1,000.00;
Am. Schmidt	1,000.00;
Bismarck Hotel Company	1,000.00;
Von Frantzius Company	1,000.00;
L. A. Liprach	500.00:
Total	$22,026.95

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 23, 1914.

Austrians and Hungarians Co-operate in Relief Work

The officers and representatives of the Austrian and Hungarian Vereine (associations) met last night in the La Salle Turner Hall, in order to found an Austro-Hungarian branch of the German Red Cross Society, and to establish an institution "of which we can be proud in times to come," as the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Leopold Neuhaus, declared in an enthusiastic address. He said the purpose of the meeting was to raise a large amount of money for the great work, and to demonstrate to the world that Austrians and Hungarians are united in this movement. Women's associations were also well represented. The minutes of the preliminary meeting of last Saturday were read by the secretary, Louis Ille, and were approved. The following organizations applied for membership: Lasenburger Laennerchor (Male Chorus) Oesterreich-Ungarischer Gesangverein (Austro-Hungarian Glee Club), Stock im Eisen, Oesterreichisch-Ungarischer Krankenunterstuetzungsverein (Austro-Hungarian Sick Aid Society), Deutsch-Oesterreichischer Frauenverein (German-Austrian Women's Association),

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Oesterreicher und Bayern Krankenunterstuetzungsverein (Sick Aid Society for Austrians and Bavarians), Kranken und Fortbildungsverein der Deutsch-Ungarn (Sick Aid and Educational Advancement Society of German-Hungarians), Ungarländischer Krankenunterstuetzungsverein (Hungarian Sick Aid Association), Deutsch-Ungarischer Arbeitermaennerchor (German-Hungarian Workingmen's Male Chorus) Lincoln Park Lodge, Tiroler and Vorlberger Verein, Banater junger Maennerchor (Young Male Chorus of Bonat), and Eisenburger Krankenunterstuetzungsverein (Eisenburg Sick Aid Association).

The last-mentioned Verein announced a contribution of two hundred and fifty dollars, also another fifty dollars collected during the meeting. Collections are to be continued. The German-Hungarian Verein contributed fifty dollars and will continue collections. The Verein of Tyrol and Vorarlberg announced a contribution of one hundred dollars, the Stock im Eisen Verein announced an amount of one hundred dollars pledged, besides fifty dollars donated by members; one member

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had given a ten-crown gold piece which he had just brought over from the old country. The Lincoln Lodge of the Order of Mutual Protection has called a public meeting for next Thursday evening, in Sieben's Hall, on Clybourn Avenue, for the same purpose. Everybody is invited to come. The chairman announced that the collection work was making good progress, and that various committees were to contact all well-to-do members and businessmen for contributions. Everybody is putting his whole heart and soul into it. A treasurer had to be elected who would have to put up a ten thousand dollar bond.

Mr. Leopold Neumann was then unanimously elected permanent chairman, and Mr. Illo was named as secretary. Mr. Neumann expressed thanks for the honor, and promised to do his best for the good cause. When the election of a treasurer was discussed, Mr. Karl Unsorge pointed out that the Austrians and Hungarians could easily raise forty thousand dollars, although most of them belonged to the laboring class. Mr. Neumann announced that he would present the meetings with a plan whereby a large sum could be raised, a sum of which the compatriots would not have to be ashamed. With great applause, Mr. Charles Heckl was elected treasurer;

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Mr. Leopold Saltiel, an Austrian, and Mr. Karl Dittmarer, a Hungarian, vice-presidents; Mrs. Karoline Fischer was elected secretary of the Women's Association. Mrs. Fischer promised to do every thing she could. The presidents of all the other Vereine were elected members of the executive committee.

Then all kinds of suggestions were made as to how to raise money. Mr. Neumann suggested that a tag day for the Red Cross would be a good idea, since church organizations and charitable institutions had been allowed to collect money on the streets. Even though the mayor's representative had rejected such a proposal, the mayor himself would probably give his consent. Mr. Saltiel observed that such a procedure (tag day) might violate neutrality, that it was a form of begging, and that it would cause resentment among the Slavs and other hostile elements. He believed that it was in much better taste and more dignified to collect from German fellow citizens and business friends. If that did not prove successful, they might as well close up shop. Mr. Karl Ansorge agreed with him and pointed out that a similar plan (tag day) was already under consideration by the American Red Cross. The common question was brought up by Mr. Andreas Kost.

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Dr. A. D. Weiner thought all these suggestions impracticable. He said nobody could foretell how long this war would last, how many human lives it would cost, how many widows and orphans would become dependent on public relief. Enthusiasm may soon die down. Right now everyone and members were falling over each other to contribute large amounts, but how long would that last? It would be better if every Verein and every member would pledge a certain monthly amount for the duration of the war. A much larger amount could be collected that way, and regular contributions would be obtained from a large number of people. This would be better than to get a large amount just once; it would be better to raise six thousand dollars a month, every month, than to get fifty thousand dollars in a lump sum "If we are really sincere in our sentiments, we ought to be able to carry out this plan successfully," concluded Dr. Weiner amid great applause. The plan met with general approval. "Everybody will contribute according to his ability," said Mr. A. Havill. "The plan is good and can be carried out systematically. It should be submitted to every Verein. Whoever wants to participate can do so voluntarily," added Mr. Neumann. A Hungarian gentlemen protested violently to the idea, saying he belonged to many Vereine and could not make a monthly contribution to each one of them. He

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that. The latter told of one woman who had promised to take in washing, so that she could contribute to the relief fund; other women had employed similar methods to raise money for charitable purposes. Now, money could be earned especially for this purpose. Mr. Karl Dittmar expressed his hearty approval. Everybody should do his part, and should think of the fathers and brothers who have had to leave their loved ones behind, may be never to return from the battlefield, or perhaps to be crippled for life. Harmony prevailed when the meeting was adjourned, and Mr. Neumann reminded everybody to forget all pettiness in this critical hour. The chairman will call a conference of the executive committee within the next few days, for discussion of Dr. Weiner's and other suggestions, and to make decisions.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1914.

GERMAN RESERVISTS LEAVING ELMHURST

The colony of German reservists in Elmhurst has been dissolved. The hospitality which the authorities of the evangelical seminary for a few weeks had extended the reservists, who were stranded here because they could not obtain passage to Germany, had to come to an end. Vacation time is almost over, and the institution had to make preparations for the return of its regular students. The /German/ consulate, by the way, has found jobs for many of the reservists, with the help of the press and private individuals, leaving only a few men who have not been taken care of yet. In spite of all warnings, there are still men coming from out of town to report for service.

Keep Faith With Germany

It is a wonderful thing that the war, which the land of their fathers has to fight now, has revived the loyalty and patriotism of German-Americans of the second and third generations. Yesterday Mr. E. W. Wagner, head of the brokerage

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firm of E. W. Wagner & Co., a grandson of Lorenz Brentano and nephew of Judge Theodor Brentano, started a collection among the members of the grain exchange for the funds of the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society). On the first day he netted more than a thousand dollars, which will be forwarded to Mr. Oskar F. Mayer, treasurer of the Aid Society. Mr. Wagner will continue the collection, and hopes to turn over another generous amount to the relief fund. We hope that this splendid example of German loyalty will inspire other descendants of Chicago German pioneers to do likewise.

The Aid Society

Next Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, the management of the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft, consisting of the officers and chairmen of the subcommittees, will hold a meeting in the Germania Club, where important matters will be discussed. We hear that a decision is to be made as to how the names of donors are to be published in the newspapers. Contributions are coming in steadily, and in satisfactory amounts.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1914.

UNANIMCUS ACTION OF THE GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AID SOCIETY
Progress Satisfactory

That the German element can act in unison when a great and noble cause is at stake, and that this co-operation can really bring wonderful results, was clearly and effectively demonstrated at last night's meeting of the various committees of the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society). Since the meeting at which the Society was created, this was the first time that all the committees have met in conference, and the fact that only a very few members failed to answer the roll call proved that eagerness and good will prevailed.

Shortly after eight o'clock, president Charles H. Wacker opened the meeting in the crowded upper clubrooms of the Bismarck Hotel. Immediately a request was made that all motions should be made in writing, in order to avoid errors, so far as possible. After the minutes of the organizational meeting were read,

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Secretary Goldzier announced that a bond of fifty thousand dollars had been approved for the treasurer, that the incorporation documents had arrived, and that approximately one thousand collection blanks had been distributed among individuals, Vereine, and factories where many Germans were employed. Also the following lists of names of members of subcommittees were read:

Program committee: A. Georg, chairman; Henry Suder, Jacob Spohn, G. A. von Massow, Oskar Gross, Gustav Berkes, and Heinrick Kraft.

Committee for correspondence and relations with out-of-town associations: Louis Sala, chairman; Hugo Voigt, August Lueders, Albert Graff, Max Leichsenring, E. H. Seemann, Rudolph Seifert, and Fritz Maas.

Music committee: Wilhelm Arens, chairman; A. Gill, Martin Fluegke, Fritz Maas, and Otto Haubold.

Committee for meetings: Karl Christmann, chairman; Karl E. Schick, E. G. Kusswurm, Fred Hummel, L. E. Brandt, and Leopold Grand.

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Upon request of the Austro-Hungarian Vereine, Leopold Neilmann announced that these Vereine had decided, at a meeting held last Saturday in the La Salle Turner Hall, to form a branch of their own /of the Aid Society/, that they already had started to make collections, with good results so far. The comparatively small Verein Stock im Eisen, for example, had pledged to raise one thousand dollars, and a Hungarian Women's Aid Society had already collected two hundred and fifty dollars. These amounts were to be turned over to the treasurer, Oskar Mayer. Another organizational meeting was to be called for next Saturday, in the La Salle Turner Hall. In order to give this department of the great Aid Society proper representation in the association, it was requested to admit five more delegates to the committee and four more vice-presidents to the executive management. This request was approved unanimously. The report on the activity of the new department /committee for organization/ was greeted with loud applause.

No Great Volksfest for the Time Being

At the request of the entertainment committee, chairman Adolph Georg reported

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a plan to hold a big, but plain and simple, German Volksfest (picnic), on September 6th, in Riverview Park, for which steps had already been taken. Since the overhead expenses would be very low, great profits for the general treasury were to be expected. But, on request of Paul F. Mueller, who said that any festivities, which would lead to demonstrations, would not be advisable under present critical conditions, the proposal was referred back to the committee. Mr. Mueller's objection met with the active support of Theodor Kuehl, John Koelling, Arthur Josetti, Wilhelm Legner, and other speakers, and finally won the approval of the entertainment committee. A festival, therefore, will not take place.

Chairman Eitel of the finance committee, reported on past activities, and declared that the committee would have a slow start while becoming familiar with their duties and assignments. He also mentioned Adolph Georg's plan to issue artistically designed coupon books in denominations of twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar. These books are to be put into all German stores, and their principal purpose will be to facilitate contributions by

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people in the lower income brackets who would like to do their share by helping the good cause along with smaller amounts. This idea was liked so well that it was decided to ask the finance committee to have such coupon books printed at once. Mr. Eitel also promised that, pretty soon, a list of contributions made so far would be published.

Then followed a report of the secretary about the activities of the executive committee; then, a report on the press committee activities by its chairman, E. Raster, who pointed out that almost three hundred Vereine had been asked to report all events and incidents, having any relation to the relief work, to this committee for publication and dissemination. Charles Runkel reported on the past success of the German Club, and how it had organized its relief work. Finally, it was decided to charge a committee of three with working out the business rules and bylaws, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 20, 1914.

THE RELIEF WORK

Every German's Sacred Duty to do His Part

Hundreds of thousands of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians are now shedding their blood on the battlefields of Europe, and many of them will worry about their loved ones at home, whom they left without a provider when the war drums called them to the colors. Whole trainloads of wounded will leave the war zones for home after the great battles, and the care of these wounded and the relief of distress among the destitute families of the soldiers will cost many millions. Their compatriots living abroad have the sacred duty of taking part in this relief work, and of contributing, without exception and to the best of their abilities, to the relief fund which will be turned over to the Red Cross. Any gift, no matter how small, is welcome; the pennies from a child's savings bank as much as the check of the businessman or the donation of the workingman. Every cent will help to alleviate pain, to dry tears. And if the men now go through hell and death learn that their blood brothers across the great pond have not forsaken them, but stand by them loyally and effectively, their

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courage will be steeled for the horrible struggle ahead. The Abendpost, which has been authorized by the German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society to accept contributions, asks its readers to open their hearts and their purses, and either take their donations to the Abendpost office or mail them in. The money will then be forwarded to Mr. Oskar F. Mayer, treasurer of the Aid Society. The amounts received will be published daily in the local columns of the Abendpost.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

GOOD PROGRESS
Collections for Relief Funds Show Good Results

Although the exact amount collected by the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society) for the relief fund is not yet known, we can say with assurance that the results of this humanitarian and philanthropic movement will certainly not be disappointing. The number of donors and subscribers is considerable, and after the many collection places have been established, the locations of which will probably be published within the next few days, the results will be still more gratifying.

The manner in which the collection lists will be published has not yet been decided. Last night, during a meeting of the finance committee, under the chairmanship of Karl Eitel, it was pointed out that it would be too much trouble to send a complete daily list to the newspapers, for since the finance officers are performing their duties voluntarily and without aid, it would be impossible for them to make copies of the complete lists everyday. There are also other

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pertinent considerations.

The way this matter is going to be handled will be decided at the meeting next Wednesday in the presence of the entire committee. As proof that the movement is popular we like to mention the fact that this morning Julius Kessler, a member of the finance committee who is out of town at present, instructed his manager to mail a contribution of one thousand dollars to the Aid Society. This was promptly done.

Those who would like to collect smaller amounts on behalf of the good cause will be furnished with coupon books up to five dollars, with single coupons of twenty-five cents each. These coupons will serve as receipts.

The secretary of the Aid Society has sent the following petition for incorporation to the state capital:

We, the undersigned Charles H. Hacker, Ferdinand Walther, Hermann Paepcke,

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Hy. Van Meeteren, **Karl C. Roessler**, Eugen Niederegger, Otto L. Schmidt, Mrs. Berthold Singer, Henry F. Runkel, Arthur Herez, Chas. Christmann, Hermann O. Lange, Louis Sala, Clara Rehtmeier, Oscar F. Mayer, Paul F. Mueller, Horace L. Brand, and Julius Goldzier, citizens of the United States, intend to form a corporation, subject to the law of the State Legislature of the State of Illinois of April 18, 1872 and the amendments attached thereto, and we submit the following details concerning the objectives of this organization:

1. The name of the company is to be Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft von Chicago.

2. The purpose of the Society is the collection and distribution of moneys for the care of the wounded and alleviation of their sufferings, for the support of persons or families who have become destitute through the present European war, and for other humanitarian and charitable purposes which bear a relation to this war in Germany and Austro-Hungary.

3. The executive power of the aforesaid Society is to rest with a directorate of

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nineteen members, to be elected annually.

4. During the first year of operation, the following persons have been selected to the administration of the Society: Charles H. Wacker, Ferdinand Walther, Oscar F. Mayer.....

5. Headquarters of the Society is Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, and the address is 133 West Washington Boulevard, Room 1020.

The management of the German Club of Chicago also held a meeting last night in the Bismarck Hotel. A committee of twenty-five members was appointed to take care of collections among the club members. Collected sums will, of course, go to the main fund. A special circular which will probably be mailed tomorrow will point out to the club members that the time has come to open up hearts and purses.

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GERMAN

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LET'S GET BUSY!
Collections for the Relief of Distress Show
Generosity of the Schwabenverein

The collections for the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society) of Chicago are in full swing. The purpose is to bring relief to those whom the war has caused to suffer. The Abendpost, too, has been authorized to accept contributions for the good cause, and can boast of gratifying results. This afternoon, the finance committee, under the chairmanship of Karl Eitel, will meet to work out the details. It is probable that in addition to the workers who were furnished with collection blanks by the various Vereine, a number of places will be authorized to accept contributions. The names and locations of these places will probably be published tomorrow. The names and contributions of the individual donors will also be published, and this publication will serve as a receipt.

Karl Eitel, chairman of the finance committee, has appointed the following

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members for his committee, which is to consist of fifteen gentlemen: August Blum, Julius Kessler, Arthur Josetti, Harris W. Huehl, Peter Theurer, Dr. O. S. D. Schmidt, A. Uhrlaub, L. Guentzel, and Rudolph Brandt. /Translator's note: only nine names are given./

The executive committee of the Aid Society, consisting of the president, the vice-presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer, met yesterday afternoon at five o'clock for a secret session. After the reading of the minutes of Saturday's session, and the appointing of the special committees, the following appeal was issued to the German element of Chicago.

Appeal to the Masses!

"War has broken out and is claiming its toll. Countless sacrifices are being made daily and hourly in countries from which we originated. We cannot stop the slaughter; we can only hope that it will be of short duration, and that the peoples of Europe will soon again enjoy the blessings of peace.

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"It is a tragedy that in our age of progress, war, with all its horrors, has become a fact. But that does not serve as an excuse for us who far away from the theater of war to stand idly by and shirk the duties which the times have imposed upon us.

"Where there is war there are wounds. To heal these is our sacred duty. Where there is war there is also want and suffering. To alleviate this want, to relieve this misery, and to act as comforters and good samaritans is the obligation of those who live far away from the war area. Our motives should be charity and love of neighbor.

"Inspired by these motives, the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft has been organized. It is our intention to use all the available means at our command to lighten the burden of war.

"While under the neutrality laws we must be careful not to give assistance to the armies of the belligerents; it is our right, nevertheless, to help the

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wounded and to give our sympathies and active assistance to the widows and orphans.

"The territories of the countries and the masses of the population which are affected by the war are so tremendous that great sums of money are required if we desire to discharge adequately our duty toward our bloodbrothers.

"Trusting that we will have your friendly co-operation, we are asking every-body to join in the great work we have set out to tackle. Our movement is not one of a few individuals, but a mass movement. We do not appeal to a hand-ful of people, but to all our German brothers whose homeland is either Germany or Austria.

"You must show that your hearts beat for your brethren across the seas. Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians over here stand united in this work of love, just as they are united in defense and attack on the other side of the ocean."

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It was then decided that the treasurer, Oskar F. Mayer, should place a bond of fifty thousand dollars. Issuance of blank collection lists is to be closely checked to avoid errors. Every list bears a number, and the name of the person to whom it was issued is to be recorded by a collection official. It was announced that four gentlemen had already pledged amounts of two thousand, five hundred, and three thousand dollars. The names of the generous donors, however, were temporarily withheld in order to avoid possible errors in the lists of official receipts which are to be published later. It was also resolved to hold a meeting of all the committees next Wednesday night in the upper clubrooms of the Bismarck Hotel.

At yesterday's meeting in the Green Mill Gardens, the Erholung Club (Recreation Club) decided to turn over five hundred dollars to the Red Cross. According to the president, Mrs. Ida Schrader, this contribution is to be increased if it is found that more funds are required.

The Schwabenverein, true to its tradition, always among the first to relieve

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suffering and distress, and aware of its duties as the largest German Verein during this world crisis of the German cause, held a memorable meeting in the North Side Turner Hall, and resolutions were made which are indeed a credit to this organization.

President Fritz Hess opened the meeting and pointed out its purpose: namely, to find ways and means to assist the fighting German brothers and their dependents. After he had explained the causes of the World War in an interesting manner, Secretary Heinrich Hieber read four recommendations of the executive committee. The first one suggested that the sum of one thousand dollars be given to the relief fund of the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft, and that later a portion of the proceeds of the Cannstatter Volksfest (annual Swabian festival; Cannstatt is a locality in Germany) be used for the same purpose.

During the ensuing discussion, however, it became apparent that the members did not care to bother with trifles, and when Mr. Karl Haerting pointed out

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that a Verein which could spare fifteen thousand dollars for a monument was well in the position to spend more than one thousand dollars for the victims of the greatest German war, applause was heard which proved the sincerity and interest of the German element.

"We would be willing to give our last drop of blood for our countrymen," said Mr. Haerting, "but since we can't do that, we want to give at least every cent we can spare. I move that all proceeds from the Cannstatter Volksfest be turned over to the relief fund."

With rousing applause the motion was adopted unanimously.

The next recommendation of the executive committee, that the entire amount be turned over to the treasurer of the Deutsch-Amerikanische National-Bund, was also adopted.

Mr. Ansorge's plan, to erect a sales tent at the Volksfest at his expense for

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the benefit of the relief fund, was also approved. If the expenses should run too high, the Verein would assume a share.

The last recommendation of the executive committee was in regard to the certified collection blanks issued by the National Bund and on which individual donors may register their pledges. Two of these lists had been sent to Mr. Hess, and in no time five hundred dollars was pledged by the audience.

Mr. August Lueders called the attention of the meeting to the Irish picnic next Saturday in Brand's Park. The purpose of the picnic is to aid the Irish countrymen who are fighting for their existence across the seas. Mr. Lueders announced that the Irish had invited the Germans and that as an expression of their sympathy with Germany they intended to raise a German flag. Together with the Irish, the Germans could make a protest against the closing of the German radio stations /Translator's note: Transatlantic transmitters probably/ located on American soil. The Irish had already offered their co-operation, and therefore Mr. Lueders suggested that the Schwabenverein appear in

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a body at the Irish picnic and protest against the silencing of the German wireless stations.

Both motions were adopted, The protest against cutting off communications between Germany and America will be carefully worked out. As far as the Irish picnic is concerned, as many members as possible should participate. The entire executive committee will be there.

During the discussion it was also revealed that nobody would have to drink California or Ohio wine at the Cannstatter Volksfest, for twenty-five barrels of imported wine has been procured for the guests. Then there was the question of whether it was fitting and proper to hold festivals during these grave times, but it was decided that an affair like the Cannstatter Volksfest, for which preparations had been made so long in advance, could not be cancelled upon so short a notice, even though such amusements are untimely.

With a vote of confidence to the executive committee whose business administration

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during the past was lauded, and with an expression of unlimited confidence in its efficient handling of the great problems of the future, the meeting adjourned.

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GERMAN

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GERMAN WORK OF CHARITY

Last night, at a meeting in the North Side Turner Hall, a crowd of delegates offered various suggestions as to how the local branch of the Deutsch-Amerikanische National-Bund could raise sufficient funds, in the shortest possible time, for the treasury of the Deutsch und Oester-reichisch-Ungarische Hilfsverein (German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society). That the good work was well under way could be learned from the satisfactory reports made by various vereine. The Schlesische Verein had given fifty dollars, and the Verein Saxonia the same amount, as an initial contribution, with fifteen dollars a month thereafter for the duration of the war. The Verein der Handlungsgehilfen (Society of Commercial and Office Employees) has collected one hundred and fifty dollars from forty of its members, the Hamburger Club has raised fifty dollars, and the Katholische Gesellen Verein (Catholic Artisans and Craftsman's Society) thirty-two dollars.

The meeting was opened by President Ferdinand Walther, who briefly explained

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the purpose of the meeting. He called attention to the establishment of the Aid Society with which the local branch had been consolidated in accordance with the decision of the directors. He declared that the National-Fund was honor bound to increase the funds of the **Hilfsverein** by raising substantial amounts of money. The executive committee had prepared collection blanks to be distributed among the delegates. The collections would be turned over by the local branch to Mr. Oscar F. Mayer, treasurer of the Aid Society, and would be used mainly to assist the German and Austro-Hungarian war widows and orphans.

After the steps taken by the directors had been unanimously approved by the delegates, there was a lengthy discussion regarding the manner in which funds should be raised by the vereine associated with the local branch. Proposals and sugrestions were made, as, for instance, to put up collection boxes or to arrange benefit performances.

Finally it was decided to have the delegates request the vereine to form

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subcommittees to direct the collection work and to have the collected sums turned over to the directors who would forward them to Mr. Mayer, treasurer of the Aid Society.

Some other propositions were made. The practicability of selling ribbons or buttons or holding a large fair was argued pro and con.

Mr. D. G. Brillow held up as a shining example the employees of the Hotel Kaiserhof, all of whom had voluntarily decided to turn over a certain percentage of their wages to the relief fund, and in this manner had contributed about twenty-five dollars a week.

Mr. Walther announced that the employees of the Bismarck Hotel had collected and turned over one hundred and two dollars.

Regarding a suggestion made some time ago that during these grave times no verein activities should take place, Mr. Ernst Nusswurm remarked that in his

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opinion club activities should not be curtailed, but that a portion of the proceeds should be turned over to the relief fund.

Mr. Georg A. Schmidt's motion that the membership dues of all new members be turned over to the relief fund, was favorably received, which meant, in effect, that anybody who contributed at least the membership dues during the collection drive, would automatically become a member of the National-Bund without further formalities. The motion was accepted unanimously.

Mr. Georg Landall suggested that the membership dues be doubled for the benefit of the relief fund, as proposed by several vereine. These were about all the suggestions made regarding the relief work. Beyond these every verein will be expected to use its own judgement.

A discussion of another topic was started by Mr. August Lueders, who read a report published in the Abendpost under the title "The Irish in Favor of the German Cause". This article stated that German speakers and representatives

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of the German element are invited to the annual festival which is to be held next Saturday at Brand's Park. Mr. Lueders pointed out that the Germans, hated by all and sundry, should welcome any friend, no matter whom, and that they should grasp the Irish hand of friendship and visit the Irish affair in large numbers.

Most of the other speakers were of the same opinion, and a motion was adopted that next Saturday afternoon the members of the executive committee and as many other members as could possibly do so, should go to the Irish festival. It was planned to issue emblems to distinguish the visiting Germans.

The president of the Schwaben verein, Mr. Hess, announced that at its next festival the verein would put up a collection tent flanked by German sentries, and that a resolution would be adopted at the annual meeting today, pledging generous support of the relief work.

The following motion, which the president of the Bund, Dr. Hexamer, had

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submitted to all the local and state branches with a request for its adoption, was passed as a resolution:

"Whereas, The American nation is composed of immigrants from all parts of Europe, who have made America what it is today, and

"Whereas, Approximately twenty-five percent of the people of the United States are either of German birth or of German descent, and that this part of the population, from early colonial times until the present, has done more than its share to safeguard our liberty, to preserve the Union, to develop agriculture, commerce, and industry, and to promote the culture of his nation; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, as American citizens, insist on our demand that the American press publish their /war/ reports impartially and without any prejudice, and that their editorials be kept free from malice or hatred against any section of American citizens, as far as that is possible, because this nation, while

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speaking the English language, is not an English nation, and during these grave times it is not asking too much to apply the American spirit of fair play in order to maintain harmony among American citizens of any race and creed; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the editors-in-chief of every newspaper in the city."

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GERMAN

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READY TO HELP
German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society Established:
Charles H. Wacker, Chairman

At a large meeting of the representatives of the most prominent German societies, held last night in the Germania Clubhouse, it was clearly shown that the Chicago Germans are ready to do their utmost to help alleviate the inevitable suffering of their brothers in Germany, as well as in Austria-Hungary, which countries are now engaged in a bloody war. To be sure, there were some differences of opinion regarding details, but there was unanimity on the main objective, namely to establish immediately a powerful central organization consisting of the representatives of all German sections and factions, in order to collect funds for the support of all those whom the war has made eligible for relief. This is to include the care of the sick and wounded, relief for soldiers' families in distress, and adequate support of the widows and orphans of the men who sacrificed their lives on the field of honor, in defense of the fatherland. For this purpose the Deutsche und Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Hilfsgesellschaft von Chicago

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/German and Austro-Hungarian Aid Society of Chicago/ was founded last night. It was decided to incorporate the Society immediately in Springfield, and, if necessary, to empower the business committee, which was also appointed last night, to effect a change of name, perhaps to include a reference to the Red Cross contained in the title. The purposes of the Society were briefly formulated by Paul F. Mueller as follows: To obtain funds to relieve the suffering and distress caused by the war.

The meeting was opened shortly after eight o'clock by Eugen Niederegger. Although he had been chosen to act only as temporary chairman, he was put in charge for the duration of the meeting, assisted by Julius Goldzier, acting as secretary. Several hundred representatives of associations and organizations of all kinds were present.

Before this meeting took place, about fifty members of the Chicago branch of the German-American National Bund had held a preliminary conference at the Red Star Inn. At this meeting, a tentative list of committee members for the great movement was to be drawn up. Although the Chicago branch had

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received strict instructions from the executive office in Philadelphia that all relief measures decided upon had to be carried out under the latter's supervision, and all funds collected were to be transferred to the Quaker City, the Chicago branch was persuaded, especially after the speeches of Ferdinand Walther, chairman, Paul F. Mueller, Arthur Josetti, Heinrich von Meteren, Karl Eitel, Ernst Kusswurm, George A. Schmidt, and August Lueders, to disregard their own interest and co-operate with the other committees already appointed at conferences on Monday and Tuesday. Paul H. Mueller made a motion, which was accepted, that a committee of twenty-five be appointed, drawn from the roster of committees elected on similar occasions. This list was to be submitted later at the large meeting in the Germania Clubhouse, and would serve as a nucleus for a larger committee. The idea was to let the National Bund have one-third of the /committee/ membership. The list included the following names: Charles H. Wacker, chairman, Ferdinand Walther, Paul F. Mueller, George A. Schmidt, Gustav Geleng, Oscar F. Mayer, Karl Eitel, E. F. Uihlein, Arthur Josetti, Heinrich Runkel, Franz Schuetz, Horace L. Brand, Herman Paepcke, Louis Kohtz, Wilhelm Legner, August Lueders, Leopold Grand, F. W. Hess, Eugen Niederegger, H. O. Lange, Oscar Kropp, W. A. Wieboldt,

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Theodor Kuehl, Fritz von Frantzius, and Dr. Huxmann. After the list was approved, the conference adjourned.

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Now the real business of the evening was taken up. Opinions differed sometimes about the name /of the society/, about the formulation of the bylaws, and finally about the composition of the business committee. Debates on these three pertinent questions arose, in which John Koelling, Julius Goldzier, Max Wild, Theodor Kuehl, Leo Austrian, G. F. Hummel, Alfred Steffen, D. B. Brillow, Horace L. Brand, Ferdinand Walther, Arthur Hercz, Arthur Josetti, Paul F. Mueller, August Lueders, Leopold Neumann, George A. Schmidt, and Heinrich von Meteren participated.

Finally it was resolved to approve the list of twenty-five names submitted by the National Bund. Following that, again after a lengthy debate, it was resolved also to approve the committee lists set up Monday night in the Germania Clubhouse, and Tuesday at the North Side Turner Hall, and to empower the associated committees to co-opt additional members which was done later by admitting all the executive officers of the Chicago branch of the

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German-American National Bund and some members of the German Club. For the remainder of the evening the meeting acted as a combined committee.

The actual business /executive/ committee is made up as follows: president, Charles H. Wacker; vice-presidents, Ferdinand Walther, Eugen Niederegger, H. O. Lange, Heinrich Runkel, Dr. Otto Schmidt, Arthur Hercz, Frau Consul Singer, Harry Rubens, Oscar Kropp, Hermann Paepcke, Wilhelm Rothmann, and Heinrich von Meteren; treasurer, Oscar F. Mayer; secretary, Julius Goldzier.

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The president, the vice-presidents, the treasurer, and the secretary will confer tonight at seven o'clock in the Germania /Clubhouse/.

Immediately afterwards, the drive for contributions is to start. Only persons holding the proper credentials shall have the right to collect funds for the Society. Steps are to be taken immediately to incorporate the Society. Tentative plans were drawn up for a great exhibition, the net receipts from

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which would augment the relief funds of the Society. Another big mass meeting was also contemplated, and the suggestion was made that the Society establish a number of places where contributions would be accepted.

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GERMAN

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ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING AT NORTHSIDE TURNERHALLE

Many people who attended the mass meeting at the North Side Turnhalle last evening left the Hall singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and continued to sing it along the streets on their way home. This meeting was called to discuss ways and means of helping Germany and Austria-Hungary. Both the hall and the galleries were filled beyond seating capacity when the appeal was read by H. L. Brand. After Mr. Eugene Niederegger was elected chairman, Ballmann's Orchestra played "Die Wacht am Rhein," and the entire assemblage joined in the singing. Upon the recommendation of Mr. August Lueders, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, it was resolved to organize on a permanent basis. Reverend Rudolph John then addressed the assembly as follows:

"Fourteen days ago we buried a war veteran; according to custom the band played 'Ich Hat' Einen Kameraden Einen Besser'n Find'st Du Ni't' (I Had A Dear Old Comrade, and You'll Never Find a Better One), while the casket was being borne to the hearse. Only a few veterans were present at the time, but they all said,

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IV 'We are burying a good man, and he was more than that to me'. I was deeply moved, shaken to my innermost being--my heart was touched, and I spoke then, as now, with deep sincerity. Every word that I say comes from deep within my heart.

"During these crucial moments, while world history is in the making, our speech should not only be influenced by calm judgment and keen intellect, but also by our heart, our faithful German heart.

"Many years ago, there came from the southern regions of the United States long trains bearing great numbers of sick and wounded who were being brought home to be cared for and nursed back to health, or to die in the arms of their loved ones. At that time I was a small boy and my mother allowed me to assist the nurses who were under her supervision. It was my work to shred lint; this was a very humble chore, but it taught me that all people, even small boys, can aid in charity work.

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IV "At times higher powers may place an entire nation under a very severe strain, and at such times it cannot be emphasized too strongly that co-operation is necessary, that unity is vital, and that petty differences of opinion must be forgotten!

"Much has happened across the Atlantic during the last two days that will not be revealed until later, but we have been informed of one occurrence that evokes our admiration and astonishment--a great people have united. A short time ago, when we dedicated a monument to the memory of a great German genius, many of us probably felt that this memorial should have taken a different form, especially in view of the fact that many thousands of people had come to pay homage to the poet (Goethe); but we were all in perfect accord in our belief that he had earned this distinction. We were united when we built the Altenheim, we were united also when we erected the Hospital [German Deaconess]; and now we again hear the cry--this time from across the seas--'Help our widows and orphans!'

"War may bring honor, but it also brings misery and care. We cannot solve

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world-wide problems, nor can we take up arms, as the old soldiers among us would like to do, but we can furnish dressings for the wounded, bread for starving families, and consolation for the sad, the downhearted, and the mourning. Friends, though we cannot follow the standards of battle, we can serve under the flag of the Red Cross. Thus the old song 'Dear Fatherland, No Fear Be Thine' may develop a new meaning."

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An equally enthusiastic reception was accorded the address of Mr. Leopold Neumann. He pointed out that great events have always brought harmony into the ranks of Chicago's Germans. "Let enemies try to trample on German culture," said Mr. Neumann, "and we will show our sympathy for our German brothers abroad by rendering all possible aid, both moral and financial." In his closing remarks the speaker cautioned the gathering to put forth united efforts in this cause, and he berated the American press for attempting to incite members of various nationalities in this city to enmity.

At the conclusion of this speech the Austrian national anthem was sung. Mr.

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IV H. O. Lang was the next speaker. He declared that the situation was very grave. He said that in 1870, when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, a similar meeting was held in this hall, and that young Turners had assembled here before leaving for the Civil War. "Today," he said, "the situation is much more serious. Americans of German descent should show their gratitude for the many benefits which they have received from their brothers in the old country." Mr. Lang concluded his talk with the request that everyone present attend the meeting at the Auditorium this evening.

The Austro-Hungarian and German Consuls sent greetings and expressed their regret that they were unable to attend the meeting.

The Westseite Harmonie [Gesangverein] announced that it has doubled the amount of its dues for the duration of the War, and that one half of the total amount will be donated to the Relief Fund....The Allied Austro-Hungarian Societies contributed one hundred dollars as an initial payment; the Deutscher Krieger Verein donated two hundred and fifty dollars; an anonymous American donated one hundred

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dollars and promised the same amount every month, as long as the war lasts; and the firm of Eitel Brothers pledged one thousand dollars per month.

The following resolutions were then passed:

"Whereas, The Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians have been forced to abandon the field of regular activity and to enter upon the arena of a bloody struggle, and

"Whereas, Every war, even though it be carried on in the interest of the highest human ideals, is accompained by occurrences which appeal to the sympathy of every human being, and

"Whereas, The horrors of war have descended upon those in Europe who are flesh of our flesh; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians assembled in the North Side Turnhalle on the fourth day of August, 1914:

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"1) Organize as the German Red Cross;

"2) Express our deep regret that war has broken out, and our hearty sympathy for our brothers who are fighting for national ideals and justice;

"3) Do our utmost to alleviate the distress attendant upon the conflict--to accord the wounded proper care, to aid those who are in need of food, clothing, shelter, or mental and spiritual comfort, and

"4) Elect a committee of twenty-five or more members to carry out our plans and to devise ways and means of collecting and duly forwarding money to attain our noble object."

Short but well-recieved addresses were also made by Mr. Emil Weidener, Mr. Josef Schlenker, Mr. E. G. F. Brill, and Mr. Julius Meyer.

The following were elected members of the Committee: Mr. Eugen Niederegger,

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Reverend [Jacob] Pister, Mr. Fritz Hess.....

Resolutions of the Germania Club

The Executive Board of the Germania Club met yesterday to organize a society for the purpose of soliciting funds for the support of the German war victims. The following resolutions were recorded and read by the secretary, and approved by the members of the Board:

"Whereas, We, as American citizens, deplore the horrors of war and would rejoice if war were made impossible forever, and

"Whereas, We are convinced that the German nation is acknowledged to be the leader in industry, progress, and civilization, and

"Whereas, We believe that the Emperor of Germany is a true advocate of peace and a watchful and wise defender of the security of his subjects, and that he

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would not begin hostilities without valid reasons, and

"Whereas, We believe that all Americans of German descent will desire to aid their former countrymen who have espoused the cause of civilization and are defending it against the onslaughts of the enemies of progress; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Executive Board of the Germania Club, that a general meeting of the members of Germania Club be called for the purpose of organizing a society to undertake the task of collecting money for the support of German war sufferers, and that all other German organizations be invited to lend their moral and financial support to this worthy cause."

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

APPEAL!

The undersigned held a meeting yesterday in the Germania Maennerchor Clubhouse. It was resolved to invite the chairmen and secretaries of all German societies of Chicago and vicinity to a conference which will be held at eight o'clock this evening in the clubhouse of the Germania Maennerchor, Clark Street and Germania Place, to discuss plans for a mass demonstration and for collections for the benefit of the German Red Cross. The various societies were notified by mail yesterday, but the letters may not reach them in time; therefore, they may consider this appeal to be their official notice.

H. C. Lang, Julius Goldzier, Ferdinand Walther.....

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

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GERMAN

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APPEAL /FOR FATHERLAND/

German women, German men, no matter from what province you hail, your former fatherland is calling! Jealous enemies have forced Germany and Austria-Hungary to take up arms! Young and old men are in the fray--thousands upon thousands of them will never return from the battlefields, and untold numbers will be crippled.

It is our duty to assist in the work of alleviating eventual pain and distress. Therefore we invite you Germans, no matter whether you come from the north, south, east, or west of Germany, to attend a meeting at the North Side Turnhalle, at 8 o'clock, to devise ways and means of helping our former father-land.

Eugene Niederegger,
C. T. Ansorge,
H. L. Brand

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, December 5, 1910.

AN APPEAL TO THE GERMANS.

As has been already announced, a fund shall be established for the support of needy veterans in Chicago and Cook County. These veterans of German wars received a small pension, but as soon as they became citizens of the United States, they lost these pensions. Others who were in favorable financial circumstances, lost everything and are in dire need.

Because of these facts, the German War-Veterans Organization, established 1874 in Chicago, with the cooperation of local German military associations, and eminent citizens of German descent, have decided to undertake the support of these needy veterans in Chicago and Cook County.

There will be a huge and dignified celebration on January 12th consisting of a great concert, speeches by eminent orators, allegorical plays, and marble-groups.

The total income will be turned over to this fund. The celebration will take place at the Northside gymnasium.

II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 30016 W.P.A.

ABENDPOST, November 7th, 1910.

German Society.

According to a report given by the business manager of the German Society, this organization has spent during the month of October a total of $396.15. They supported 94 families with 282 children and 50 single persons. In 225 cases board and lodging was given.

For 562 persons jobs were obtained which is quite an accomplishment for this time of the year. Most of them found work on farms. The demand for factory laborers was extremely low. About this time of the year many of the unemployed from other cities come to Chicago and therefore the increased number of those needing help.

Members paid a total of $670.50 in fees.

Used clothing and shoes will be gladly accepted and distributed to poor German families.

II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, September 3rd, 1910.

The German Society of Chicago.

The directors of the German Society of Chicago held yesterday their regular monthly meeting. President Kalb acted as Chairman. Present were the directors S.S. Blum, W. A. Hettich, R. Seifert, A. George, and the business manager C. Spaeth. The business manager read the report about the activities of the society during July and August.

During the month of July 81 families with a total of 214 children and 36 single persons received financial help and during the month of August a total of 90 families with 247 children plus 45 single individuals were assisted.

The amount spent for support totaled $689.00. In 220 cases board and lodging were granted. Employment was obtained for 480 persons in July and for 505 individuals in August.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 9th, 1910.

Benefit Concert.

Next Wednesday at North Clark Street, Germania Place, the Germania Male Chorus gives a benefit concert for the relief of the flood-sufferers in France. The board, appointed by its president Dr. Ernest Saurenhaus, also has Mayor Busse as a member. A sub committee, consisting of Dr. Saurenhaus, F. J. Dewes and Julius Goldzier is making the necessary preparations.

It is expected that eminent, local artists will participate, to make the concert an artistic and financial success.

II D 10 GERMAN

Abendpost, December 7, 1908.

GERMAN SOCIETY
REVIEW OF THEIR ACTION IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

According to the report of business manager, Spath, the German Society has in the month of November considered 180 applications for assistance, of which 172 were granted. One hundred and eighteen families with 274 children and 54 single persons received help, a total of $555.50 being spent for this purpose. In 220 cases board and lodging, and in 18 cases 1/2 ton of coal, were paid for. Three hundred ten persons receiving employment. Since the cold weather set in, the number of unemployed were from out of town has greatly increased and in consequence, the requests for help have so increased it is to be feared the unemployment situation, which has lasted for over a year, will continue during the winter.

The inquiries for farm laborers have ceased altogether, and prospects for factory workers obtaining employment, soon, are still very unfavorable. Membership contributions totaled $155.00 while expenditures for assistance have increased threefold.

Abendpost, December 7, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is urgently requested, that more German citizens of means should join the German society, that they may be in a position to extend their humane work, for the benefit of the needy German workingmen's families, widows and orphans. Second hand clothing will be called for, if the donors leave their address at 61 La Salle Street, or telephone Main 4206.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 7, 1908.

GERMAN SOCIETY ASSISTED 155 FAMILIES IN THE LAST MONTH

According to reports, which Manager Spaeth submitted to the Board of Administrators of the German Society, at their business meeting, in the month of May 155 families with 375 children, and 116 single persons received assistance. For this purpose $717.45 were spent. In 225 cases board and lodging was granted. Employment was procured for 383 persons, of which the larger part were placed as farm laborers. There is no demand for factory workers, or building, furniture, locksmiths,machinists, electricians, or kindred trades, on account of which great suffering prevails among them. For membership dues $499 were paid in; twelve new members joined with an annual contribution of $120.00, fourteen members increased their yearly contribution. The following ladies societies and lodges received assistance; Harmonie Lodge No. 3, Order of the Hermann's Sisters, Phoenix Ladies Society, Swabian-Badenser Ladies Society, Chicago- Bavarian Ladies Society. The branch of the German National Union of Chicago, allotted us $25.00. The German Society appeals once more to the charitably minded, better-situated German citizens of

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

our city, to add their mite, to place them in a position of continuing the good work among our suffering countrymen. All members of the German Society are especially asked, to try and obtain new members among their friends and acquaintances. The German Society has, during its 54 years of existence, proved to be one of the best organized charitable institutions in Chicago, and for this reason it should receive a befitting support from the public.

PROJECT 3004.9 W.P.A.

Abendpost, May 3, 1908.

GERMAN SOCIETY
THEIR ACTIVITIES IN APRIL, VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS REQUESTED.

Mr. Charles Spaeth, Manager of the German Society of Chicago, reported at the last monthly meetings of the administration-board, about the activity of the society in the month of April, as follows: Assistance received by 168 families with 390 children and 107 single persons. $840.00 were spent for this purpose. In 246 cases board and lodging were granted, employment was secured for 355 persons, of which 250 were placed with farmers. $462.00 were received from members. 22 joined as new members, with a total contribution of $150.00 amd 16 members raised their yearly contribution from $5 to $10. The distress among the laboring population of Chicago, has, in spite of the increased spring activity of the building trade, not much improved, and the demands on the German Society are just as large as before. The cash assistance of last month, exceeded those of April of last year by $520.00, and the membership contributions by almost double, so it seems inevitable, not to touch the capital. The directors and the special committee

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, May 3, 1908.

for acquiring new members are doing their best to increase the membership, and have, so far acquired about seventy new members, but all this is not sufficient, to meet the demands. The German Society repeatedly appeals to the Germans in Chicago, for co-operation in this noble work of philanthropy and begs for energetic financial assistance from all citizens. The German Society requests all Germans of Chicago, to remit volunteer contributions directly to the Society, 61 La Salle Street.

They will be gratefully received and used for relief of really suffering, deserving countrymen.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, April 3, 1908.

GERMAN SOCIETY

The means of the German Society in Chicago, have been, during last winter, almost exhausted through appeals from suffering countrymen and therefore the society finds itself in a position to have to appeal to the German public for help.

For this purpose a meeting is called for tonight at 8 o'clock, in the upper rooms of the Germania Clubhouse, and the Society hopes, that a large number of their members, will be present.

II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Die Abendpost, March 9, 1908.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT
(GERMAN SOCIETY)

According to the report of Mr. Charles Spaeth, business manager of the German Society, 124 families with 407 children and 232 single persons were helped during last month, with a total expense of $800.45.

Furthermore 125 persons received meals and rooms, 25 persons were given shoes and 8 families received coal. The Society collected $200.00 in monthly dues from members, but did not receive any donations recently.

There were 141 jobs, mostly on farms, available for applicants. The demand for factory help was very weak.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Sept. 11, 1907.

GERMAN SOCIETIES.

The directors of the German Society, which held its monthly meeting, calls attention to the fact that the financial means of the Society being used aiding all deserving poor, applying for aid, are inadequate. All Germans in good circumstances, although not members are urged to support the benevolent work of the Society with adequate gifts and donations. Besides cash, discarded clothing will be welcome. The Society will gladly send for these when informed of address.

Secondly, the report of the business manager for the last two months shows that 110 requests for aid were received, 105 families with 262 children and 82 single persons were assisted at a cost of $10.64; 27 cases received board and lodging. 960 persons were directed where to find work.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, May 29, 1907.

GERMAN CHARITY LEAGUE

Mr. Adolf Frese, organizer of the German Charity League, which was founded 16 years ago in Pittsburgh, organized lately two lodges in Chicago. The establishment of the new lodges, which will bear the numbers 334 and 335, will be celebrated at a meeting tonight in Sieben's Hall, 174 Clybourn Avenue, and two more high officials of the League from Pittsburgh, Messrs. Louis Voltz, Supreme President and Joseph Klaus, Supreme Treasurer are going to be present.

The League has, since its existence of 16 years, spread over ten states, with a membership of 14 thousand. Besides the work of assisting needy ones, it has made it as its task, to cultivate the German language, German customs and habits and participates in the fight against bigots.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1901.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

Account given of the activity of the association during the past three months.

The administrative council of the German Society held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, at which Mr. William Vocke presided.....

The business manager of the German Society submitted the following report covering the months February and March:

From 208 applicants asking assistance, 206 received consideration. Help was also extended to 155 families and 51 single persons. The cost of the assistance just enumerated totaled $762. In fifteen instances board and room was paid, and thirteen tons of coal were distributed among twenty-six needy families. The society was also happy to announce that its membership has increased since its last

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1901.

regular meeting adding to the list the following persons and business firms: Braun, Habicht, Braun and Company, Hassel, Gross, Fischer, Adler, Doctor Frank, and the Illinois Vinegar Company. In addition, the society has received a supply of bandages from Mr. Anton A. Frank thus expressing to him its deep appreciation.....Membership dues amounting to $821 were paid.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 5, 1901.

GERMAN SOCIETY
Statement of Activities During December 1900 and Last Quarter of Past Year

The administration of the German Society held a regular session yesterday under the leadership of its president, Theo. Brentano.

Charles Spaeth, business manager, submitted his report for December. During the month, 148 applications for assistance were filed and 143 were considered. Support was given to 93 families with 278 children, and to 50 single persons. This entailed an expenditure of $466.17. In fifteen cases room and board were paid; thirteen tons of coal were distributed among twenty-five parties; shoes were provided in ten cases.

Membership dues amounted to $125. Mr. Max joined the society, paying

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 5, 1901.

$5 for a one-year membership.

Employment was found for 234 persons. We received requests from employers for 246 men. We received 258 communications and mailed 263 letters and cards in connection with our employment activities.

During the last three months, October to December 1900, the German Society helped 195 families and 557 children, and 107 single persons. We supplied 21 pairs of shoes, 46 half-ton loads of coal, paid room and board in 27 cases. Our expense was $1,037.84. Membership contributions during the same period were $706.

During the last quarter we obtained employment for 864 persons; 831 communications comprising requests for jobs and offers from employers were received, and our list shows that we mailed 933 letters and cards.

PROJECT 65-2-9 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 5, 1901.

As a result of the many unfortunate strikes which affected certain classes of workers, increased requests were made to our society during this quarter.

In order to enable us to continue the humanitarian work of allaying suffering among German families, and even enlarging the scope of our endeavors, we urgently implore all financially able German compatriots in Chicago to become affiliated with our organization.

PROJECT 30.09 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1900.

/BENEFIT ENTERAINMENT FOR GALVESTON/

p. 5.. The concert and gymnastic exhibitions given at Sunnyside Park yesterday were a success in every respect. The entertainment was arranged by the German Turners and singers, for the benefit of the hard hit population of Galveston and neighboring towns.

Chicagoans responded splendidly to the call for assistance from their fellowmen in Texas.... Every German gymnastic society as well as the singing societies, engaged in hard work preparing for this affair. The Indiana Turner District did likewise.

The performers were well repaid for their efforts by an appreciative audience. The proprietors of the Sunnyside establishment, Messrs. John H. Colvin and Fred W. Erby, most graciously donated the use of the park. Their humanitarianism went still further as they contributed 25 per cent of the gross receipts from all the food and drink consumed on this occasion.

The Boys Orchestra directed by their instructor, Mr. A. Winkler, executed its part of the program splendidly. Other participants of the excellent musical program were: the mass-choir, consisting of the singing sections of different Turner societies, the United Male Choir, and numerous other singing societies.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1900.

The were under the direction of Mr. Gustav Ehrhorn. The audience followed the gymnastic exhibitions of the Turners with exceptional interest.... Club swinging was performed by the renowned gymnasts, the Turner trio, Gustav Ehrhardt, William Hadank and Pierce Mc Bride.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1900.

THE SOUTH SIDE TURNER COMMUNITY.

The doors of the South Side Turner Hall were opened last night on a benefit fair, the net proceeds of which are intended for the Boer nation. The large hall was magnificently decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of Transvaal. The attendance of the first evening at the fair, was beyond any expectation. Much interest was exhibited in the shops, as well as in the splendid exhibitions of Turner performances.

II D 10
III B 2
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1900.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

At yesterday's meeting of the German-American Charity Association, held at the Schiller building, new officials were appointed. They are: Gustav Fischer, president; Richard E. Schmidt, vice-president; Wilhelm Rapp, junior vice-president; John Koelling, treasurer; and Philipp W. Seipp, secretary... The secretary of the association reported, that 52 new members joined the society during the last year, the complete membership list now containing 165 names.

[MASS MEETING CONTRIBUTES TO BOERS]

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 13, 1900.

The mass meeting, arranged by German-Americans, at the Auditorium Theater last week, was according to the announcement of the Executive Committee, a great success. They are also happy to inform every one interested, that the net proceeds of $901.22 will be sent immediately, to the President of the South African republic.

Gratitude was expressed by the committee in charge of the mass meeting as follows:

"The committee thus conveys its deep gratitude to the German singers and to Professor Wm. Middelschulte, the organist, for their participation at this great demonstration. Their service was a donation toward the worthy cause. It has been decided, that the net proceeds $901.22, intended for the care of wounded Boer soldiers, will be officially conveyed to the Boer President Paul Krueger by Mr. Hay, the secretary of state of our country.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJECTS

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1900.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

This society held its annual meeting yesterday at the Association's headquarters, 50 N. La Salle Street, which was attended by the entire staff. After the president, Mr. Brentano, explained the purpose of the meeting, he proceeded with the following report. At the end of last year this Association had a membership of 549, thirty-two of whom were new members. This is a sadly small number, if we take into consideration the large German population of Chicago, which exceeds 500,000. Contributions received from our members totalled $3,230.38....

WPA

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1900.

A correct statement of the number of immigrants who remained in Chicago cannot be given, but it is certain that the number exceeds that of the previous year. The number fitted for factory work was largest. The next largest group was composed of people seeking employment in the business world. The number of agricultural laborers, however, was surprisingly small. During the past year 3,850 employers and 3475 employees were successfully served without any charge through the medium of our agency. The German Society expressed its deep appreciation to the German-American Charity Association for the donation of $400.00. They also expressed their gratitude to the Bureau of Justice, the German and the Alexian Brothers' hospitals, the varuous railroad companies, and to the representatives of the North German Lloyd, and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. This Society also expressed its appreciation for the services rendered by the German newspapers of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2[illegible]

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1900.

The resignation of six directors was announced. A committee for the nomination of new directors was appointed with the result, that the election of candidates for that office fell upon the following: E.G. Halle, Alexander Klappenbach, E. Mannhardt, E. Wm. Kalb, Gustav E. Fischer and Adolph Georg. They were elected unanimously.

II D 10
III B 2
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 6, 1900.

GERMAN SOCIETY

The Board of Directors of the German Society held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at which Mr. Wilhelm Vocke, the president of the society, presided. The following report was given by the society's business manager which covers the society's activities for the month of December 1899: Of the 190 cases applying for help, 179 have received consideration. Furthermore, help has been extended to 129 families and 48 single persons, and 203 persons received employment. During the past three months the German Society extended help to 263 families, including 803 children and 138 single persons. The society purchased and distributed 33 pairs of shoes, 79 half tons of coal, and in 56 instances paid for food and rent, with a total expenditure of $1,362.40 against the income of paid membership dues to $711.00.

II D 10

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 8, 1899.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Board of Directors of the German Society held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. Mr. T. Brentano was their chairman. Their business manager, Mr. C. Spaeth, made the following report about the activities of theorganization.

Financial assistance and support received 51 families with 112 children, and 30 single individuals. Employment for 342 persons was obtained through their efforts.

During the last six monthe there have been assisted and supported a total of 504 families with 1443 children, and 1334 single persons, for which the sum of $2909.04 was spent. Besides this there were 136 individuals assisted with coal, board, and lodging. Employment for 1075 unemployed was effected through hhe societies efforts. The total sum of $2214.00 was paid in regular fees.

II D 10

GERMAN PROJECT W.P.A. 3006

Abendpost, December 3rd, 1898.

ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the German Society held their monthly business meeting yesterday. Their business manager, Charles Spaeth gave the monthly report from which the following is quoted:

During the month of November 167 applications for support were received and 161 of these were considered. Assistance were rendered to 110 families with 267 children and to 51 single persons. Cash spent for charitable purposes during the month amounted to $561.40. Board and lodging were given to twenty people, and twelve others received help along other lines.

A total of 235 persons were able to receive jobs through our agency. The applications for support or assistance are increasing steadily and alarmingly since the cold season has started. The Society appeals to all German citizens who can spare used wearing apparel for men, women and children, to let the Society distribute them to the needy. The Society will be glad to send for these things, if notified.

II D 10

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, July 2nd, 1898.

German Society.

The Board of Directors of the German Society held their monthly business meeting yesterday. We take the following quotations from the report of the business manager:

Spent for charity $314.15. This amount was distributed among 85 families with a total of 119 children, and 48 single persons besides. It helped to procure board, lodging, and shoes. $213.00 was received in membership fees. Mr. Madlener gave $1000.00 in memory of his deceased father. Employment was assigned to 327 persons.

During the past six months the Society spent $2098.98 in helping to support needy families and single persons. A total of $2278.00 was received in fees. The Society appeals to all Germans to support their worthy undertaking.

II D 10
III B 2

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 3rd, 1898.

For a Good Cause.

The preparations for the fourth German-American Benefit Ball are progressing nicely under the leadership of its committees. Although the above Association has only been in existence for three years, it nevertheless succeeded during that time, in distributing $27,000.00 for the aid of Chicago Benevolent Institutions. Last winter, when the Mayor issued a proclamation for the amelioration of suffering, the Association was among the first to respond to the call and two days after the request it has $1500.00 available which it distributed as follows: United Bureau of Charities, $500.00; Chicago Relief and Aid Society, $500.00; German Relief and Aid Society $500.00; The net proceeds of the Benefit Ball, which was given on the 21st of January, 1897, were $10,450.00.

After deducting the above amount, a balance of $3950.00 remained, which was allotted to "The German Old Age Home, Alexian Hospital, German Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, Lying In Dispensary, Bureau of Justice, Association "Recreation"(German) Home for Destitute and Crippled Children, Uhlich's Orphanage."

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 3rd, 1898.

The Association decided to distribute souvenirs again, to all who will visit their Ball.

II D 10
III B 2

Abendpost, November 30, 1897 GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

German-American Charity Association

The management leased the large hall at the Auditorium for a Charity Ball, on January 25th, and again it is expected that this entertainment will become a brilliant social affair.

Although only three years old, the Association has distributed in this short time more than $27,000. among needy charity institutions of Chicago, following the Mayor's appeal to citizens, last winter, to assist in mitigating the general distress. The German-American Charity Association was one of the first to respond. Two days after the proclamation, $1.500. was put at the disposal of the following institutions: United Bureaus of Charities $500.; Chicago Relief and Aid Society $500. The net profit of the Charity Ball, January 21st, 1897 was $10,450. After deduction of the above mentioned amount there was a balance of $8,950. left, which was distributed among the following charitable institutions: German Old Peoples' Home, Alexian Hospital, German Hospital, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Michael-Reese Hospital, Lying-In Dispensary, Bureau of Justice, Club Erholung, Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Uhlich's Orphan Home and Chicago Orphan Asylum.

II D 10

GERMAN

OCT 30 1939 W.P.A.

ABENDPOST, September 4th, 1897.

German Society

The Directors of the German Society held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. George H. Rapp, their regular monthly meeting. From the report of the business manager, Oscar Kuehne, we mention the followin g statements: Aid was given to:30 families with 96 children and 35 single persons, and for this, including 19 cases for room and board(and in 5 cases for shoes) $165.23 was spent...Through the mediation of the German Society, 158 people received employment. In contributions $151 was received.

During the past 9 months (Dec. 1896-Sept. 1897) 559 families with 1953 children and 404 single persons received aid and 1307 people were assigned to jobs. The total expenses for the aid given amounted to $2995.54 inclusive for the costs of the employment office, 158 half tons of coal, 196 pairs of shoes and in 120 cases board and lodging. In contributions of the members were received $2791. During the same period last year $2125 was spent for aid, 1919 people received employment and $3115 came in.

II D 10

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 8, 1897.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT (GERMAN SOCIETY)

The German Society held yesterday afternoon , its regular monthly meeting; Mr. John C. Meyer president; Mr. Oscar Kuehue, the business manager, made the following report about the society's activity during April:

There were few requests made for assistance on account of unemployment; most requests were made by families, who were visited by sickness, or were in need through the death of father or mother.

All of them received consideration. Thirty-six families with 127 children, and 29 single persons were assisted, and altogether $243.83 were spent for this purpose. In 14 cases board and lodging was given; besides 10 pairs of shoes were distributed; 182 persons received employment. In comparison with the same month last year, the number of people getting work, was smaller due partly to the unfavorable weather conditions during April, and partly on account of poorer business generally prevailing.

PROJECT W.P.A.

Abendpost, May 8, 1897.

Among the many letters received pertaining to employment matters, was an inquiry for an able German physician, who could find a good position in a small town near Chicago. The manager is very willing, to supply any information desired. Contributions from members are $1007.00.

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PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, January 13th, 1897.

German Charity Ball.

In Rooms 1017 to 1025 of the Schiller Building, yesterday evening, all those Boxes which have not been previously sold, were raffled off for the third big German-American Charity Ball, to the highest bidders. Mr. Harry Rubens acted as auctioneer. The result of the auction was very satisfactory; more than $5000.00 were realized from the sale of 30 boxes. The highest bidders were: Joseph Theurer of the Schoenhofen Brewing Company, $525.00; Edward G. Wihleim $500.00; Mrs. C. Seipp $400.00; F. J. Dewes $375.00; Ed. Lehmann $350.00; Jacob Rehm $325.00; Rudolph Brand, $300.00; Ernest Tosetti $200.00 and Michael Brand $125.00. Besides boxes were reserved by the following ladies and gentlemen: Dr. F. A. Heming, John Kranz, David Meyer, Levi Mayer, Jacob Heissler, Paul Heissler, Paul Juergens, Frank Hecht, John Gromenes, O. J. Foreman, Leon Mandel, Ludwig Wolffm Maurice Rosenbaum, F. Madleuer, Peter Schuttler, Leo Schmidt, Mrs. Christian Lichtenberger, Jacob Birk, C. Hotz, Chas. H. Wacker and others. Single tickets cost $10.00 and are sold in the office of the secretary Room 712, on the evening of the Ball, Tuesday, January 19th. Tickets can be had in the ticket office of the auditorium.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 300.9 W.P.A.

Abendpost, December 15, 1896.

GERMAN SOCIETY
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREASURER

Under the presidency of Mr. Max Eberhardt, the German Society held yesterday evening, in its business location, 40 La Salle Street, its 42nd annual General Meeting, which was attended by many members. The yearly report was received with great acclaim of which the following items deserve special mention: At the close of the 1895 fiscal year, the society had 754 members. In the course of the year, 17 new members, with an annual contribution of $110.00 were accepted. Through death, removal and other causes the society lost 69 members, therefore the total membership at present is 702. -- 43 members refused, on account of poor business conditions, to contribute anything, while 10 members reduced their annual contributions.

The total amount received during the current year, amounted to $3971.00, compared with 4550 last year. The number of people for whom work was secured gratuitously, was 2415. Of these 2203 were employed as farmhands and laborers, and 212 as trade workers. According to nationality 2052 came from Germany, 158 from Austria-Hungary and Switzerland and 20 from Russia. The German Society gave assistance to 471 families with 1447 children, and to 301 single persons, and spent for this purpose $2346.39 in cash, $221.38

GERMAN PROJECT W.P.A. 30046

for coal, $66.84 for artificial limbs, $54.93 for board and lodging and $149.00 for shoes, of which 111 pairs were for mwn and 38 for women and children, the total amount spent for assistance reached $2833.54. Seven sick persons were admitted to Hospitals through the societies intervention; 29 received legal protection and in 38 cases the "Bureau of Justice's services were obtained. In 33 cases assistance was refused, because the parties did not deserve it. During the 12 years from 1885 till now, the German society assisted 5124 families with 14, 817 children, and 3078 single persons, with a total expenditure of $28,321.14. The new Department for drawing up power of attorneys was very much in demand. According to the treasurer, Mr. Chas. Emerich's report, the total receipts(including cash on hand on December 1st, 1895,) amounted to $13,123.16, the total expenditures to $11,834.27, leaving a balance of$1,288.89.- It was decided to hold the yearly General meeting in the future instead of in the month of December, in the month of February. As members of the board of directors, the following were elected: E. G. Halle and Alexander Klappenbach(re-elected)further Dr. Wilhelm Hessert, E.W. Kalb and Alb, Madlener.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

ABENDPOST, May 2nd, 1896.

German Benevolent Society.

Presided over by Mr. Max Eberhardt the regular monthly meeting of the administration of the German Benevolent Society took place. Mr. Oscar Kuehne read the report about the activity of the administration in the month of April. Twenty eight families with eighty six children and seventeen single persons have found support. The majority of applicants were widows with children and such, who have become needy on account of illness. The amount of $776.15 has been spent for support. In eight cases Board and lodging was given and in three cases shoes have been provided.

The demand for workmen was rather good, Three hundred seventeen persons found employment.

II D 10

GERMAN PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, March 19, 1896

DELIGHTFUL RESULT

The German-American Welfare Society had of its Charity Ball on January 21st, a net surplus of $10,400.00 which was distributed as follows:-

Old People's Home	$2,400
German Hospital	2,400
Alexian Bros. Hospital	2,400
Michael Reese Hospital	750
St. Elizabeth Hospital	750
German Society	300
Home for Crippled Children	200
Lying In Dispensary	350
Bureau of Justice	200
Uhlichs Orphan Home	200
St. Mary's Maternity Home	150
Fireman's Fund	100
Policeman's Fund	100
Society Erholung	100
	$10,400

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GMR. III

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Abendpost, [illegible]. 1[illegible], 1896.

SWISS CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

Of the Annual reports of the Board of the Swiss Charity Association which were presented at the general meeting, the following statements are of general interest. According to the report of the Treasurer there was:

Cash on hand on Jan. 1st, 1895.--------	170.82
The total income was ----------	4780.33
The expenses ----------	4079.92
Cash on hand on Dec. 31, 1895---	771.23
Balance: Assets, Dec. 31, 1894--	4650.82
Assets, Dec. 31, 1895--	4771.23
Increase during 1895----	120.41

Sisters of the Poor in the Old People's Home four old lonely Swiss are boarding, and the Bureau of Justice. Of the German Society we wish to say that it investigated all cases given by us, that it supported them when necessary, and that many a country man received work through their employment office. We give also to this institution our highest recommendation.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1936.

The meeting resolved to give the following support: Maxixian Hospital $100.00, Uhlich's Orphanage 50.00, Asylum for Infirm People 50.00, Bureau of Justice 15.00, and German Society $1,000.00.

The new election of officers had the following results: President: Hugen Hildebrand, Vice President: Jacob Lenz, Secretary: William H. Hildebrand, Treasurer: Jacob H. Lepp, Substitute men: Johann Podenbrunn and as Representative to the German Society: Consul A. Holinger.

II D 10

PROJECT 30 W.P.A. 9

GERMAN

ABENDPOST, February 8th, 1396.

German Society.

Business manager Kuehne yesterday handed over his report to the board of directors of the German Society for the month of January. During this month 109 applications for help were made of which 3 have been rejected and 4 have been referred to other Societies. 102 applications have been considered of 67 families with 191 children and 35 single persons.

For Charity $418.86 were spent and 17 pairs of shoes have been distributed. Employment has been procured for 142 persons. The business manager calls attention that, according to present conditions, employment can only be procured for single persons on farms. For married people and factory workers it is very difficult to find employment. Membership fees were received amounting to $555.00.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, December 6th, 1895.

The "German-American Charity Association."

Various German societies, which had been founded for the purpose of helping needy Germans and German-Americans, also to aid German Hospitals and German Institutions of any kind, finally decided to combine as one incorporated Organization. This has been already accomplished, and the incorporation-papers were made out accordingly.

The new organization will be called the "German American Charity Association" and will carry on with its charity work among the German elements of Chicago. The officers of the new organization are: William Rehm, president, Horace L. Brown, vice President, Lessing Rosenthal, 2nd Vice President, H. A. Eschenburg, treasurer, Wm. G. Wassmannsdorf, secretary, and Karl Eitel, Julius Loewenthal, Arthur Woltersdorff as advisers.

II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, January 25th, 1895.

The Great Charity Ball,

held last night under the auspices of the German-American Charity Ball Association in the auditorium hall, has been a great success in every respect. There were about 4000 persons present, members of the City Councils, Judges of the Court, Representatives of the various Municipal Departments and all the heads of the many German Institutions of Chicago. The great Polonaise was the climax of the evening. The "Hands" Orchestra and the Military Band of the first regiment conducted by Mr. Brooks had been won for the evening, and contributed by their magnificent play to the success of the evening.

The festival parade started in two columns at 9:30 which was the opening of the ball and all the celebrities took part in it. The net profits as far as can be ascertained at present were about $8000.00. This amount will be distributed principally among the German Hospital, the Alexian Hospital and the German Home for the Aged, but in case of great need, no distinction will be made as to religion, nationality or race.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Die Abendpost, October 30, 1894.

APPEAL TO THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO.

The Chicago Turner Society (Turngemeinde) has received many letters for help from Minnesota and Wisconsin Farmers, who lost their houses and existence through the terrible forest fires of last summer.

The Chicago Turngemeinde is asking herewith all German societies and organizations to send delegates to a special German meeting at the Turnerhall, Chicago Avenue and Clark Street, coming Saturday afternoon 2 O'clock, November 4th.

This meeting will take immediate action to organize and finance the necessary help for the needy German farmers and their families.

II D 10
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III B 2
II D 8
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1893.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

p. 6. The regular monthly session of the German Society's Directorate took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the office, No. 49 La Salle St. Mr. Max Eberhardt, the president of the Association, presided. Seven gentlemen were present.

Mr. Kuehne's report about last month's activities stated: "As we expected, the demands upon the Association's treasury, were much greater than in former years. The increase of unemployed continues, likewise there are many immigrants from Germany who remained in the East for only a short time, and others who came here by way of Montreal, Canada.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1893.

"Every day people request free transportation back to the country of their origin and this includes people who have been here for quite some time.

"Assistance was given to 54 families with 45 children and 26 single persons. Help was extended for the first time to 23 families with 59 children and 21 single persons. In spite of previous help 31 families with 86 children and 5 unattached individuals found it necessary to appeal again to the society.

"The causes for this distress are: In 7 cases death of the bread-winner of the family; in 7 families sickness of the father; in 3 cases mother and children were ill; 8 families were deserted; 24 suffered want through unemployment, and 5 families were of advanced age.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1893.

"The destitution of the single persons was due to sickness and lack of employment; distress was caused by sickness in 5 cases, and by unemployment in 20 cases.

"We have spent $304.25 in cash and $6.12 for room and board, a total of $310.37.

"Employment, mostly farm labor, was found for 121 persons whereby we saved them $242 in agency fees.

"It is regrettable that we have to record many occasions where people refuse to accept work for irrelevant reasons or, give up their job soon after having obtained it.

"We received and mailed 137 letters and post-cards.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 2, 1893.

"Mr. M. J. Bransfield and the Prussing Vinegar Co., have been accepted as members, contributing a total yearly amount of $10."

II D 10

I D 2 c

II D 10

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1893.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

p. 2. The administration of the society held its meeting yesterday afternoon at its office, 49 La Salle Street under the chairmanship of Mr. George H. Rapp, vice president. At this regular monthly session the following gentlemen were present: Chas. Emmerich,....and eight others. Mr. Oscar Kuehne, the business manager of the Association, read the reports of last month. The present crisis has also affected the German Society. The requests for relief were much greater than during any July in the Association's history, likewise the demand for labor was considerably less than has ever been recorded for that month in former years. There is a considerable influx of unemployed Western laborers whose expectations do not materialize and they are generally without funds.

GERMAN

PHOTOSTAT 3006

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1893.

Under these conditions they apply to us for aid or seek help from other charitable persons. Individuals and business people should be very careful before extending a helping hand, as there are many well disguised beggars, confidence-men and drunkards who use the present situation as a pretext for profitable mendicancy by pretending to be without work, food and shelter. Good farm workers always find immediate employment but those who claim to be able to do any kind of farm work but never did any, find difficulty in obtaining jobs.

Aid was given to 34 families with 100 children, and to 22 single persons. Aid was extended for the first time to 17 families with 53 children and 5 single persons.

The causes for these conditions are attributable to the following factors: 8 families were bereft of their supporter; 12 families became destitute

through the father's sickness or incapacity. Three families had ailing children; 6 families were deserted; 5 families were poverty stricken through unemployment.

Regarding support given to the single persons: 6 were ill and incapable of earning a livelihood; 13 had no work nor funds. Three were old and decrepit.

For this relief we spent $217.14 in cash and $5.94 for room and board. Employment was obtained for 217 people, whereby they saved $434 in labor agency fees. In labor matters we sent and received 436 letters and cards. The Fuller and Fuller Company and Mr. Frz. Bopp, Vice Consul, were initiated and paid the yearly dues, totaling $15.

II D 10
III B 2
II A 2
II D 8
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1893.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The regular monthly session of the German Society was held yesterday afternoon under the leadership of its president, Mr. Max Eberhardt. The business manager, Mr. Oscar Kuehne submitted his report of last month's activities: Aid was given to 20 families with 48 children and 9 single persons; nine families with 20 children, and six single persons were helped for the first time, while 11 families with 28 children and three single persons had received help from the society previously.

The reasons for their distress were: In five cases, the bread winner of the family had died; in five other cases, the father was sick; and in the same number of cases the provider had abandoned his family; two families were destitute and had no employment and among three families advanced age and infirmity were the causes of poverty. Of the single persons to whom assistance was given, two were sick, four had no money, or work, and three were old and feeble.

The society paid $141.50 towards their support. Employment was found for 288 people, whereby they saved $576 in agency fees. Correspondence involved

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1893.

the reception and mailing of 337 letters and post cards. The following firms became members of the German Society and paid the yearly dues of $50: E. W. Zander & Co., Charles Seitz;.... and seven other companies; also, Dr. J. P. Buck.

II D 10
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PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Abendpost, December 7, 1892.

The German Society.

According to the last report of the general meeting the membership of the German Society amounts to 1016. The previous annual report mentioned 1001. 128 new members joined the association during the year, and 113 members left it. This years report complains that only a small number of the needy immigrants asking for help are farmers or land workers, but the majority are business people or business employees. Also many women and children who followed their husbands but could not locate them, applied to the association for help. 3,457 persons were in need of work, which had been found for 3,353 applicants. For direct help $2,423.22 was distributed, also $252.00 for coal and $59.00 for board and lodgings. 450 families with 1,287 children and 197 individual single persons found help. Contributions were made to the amount of $6,283.72, gifts $90.50, interest $6,678.78 so that the total receipts were $14,622. The expenses were: support $2,754.43; wages and rent $2,770.00; printing $198.45; postage $8610; taxes $5.32; miscellaneous $56.80; loans $8,041.97. Total expense $13,933.07. Present cash on hand $798.93. Total assets $35,900.00. A resolution has been accepted to ask Mr.Julius Goldzier, Congressman and member of the association to collect material concerning the status of the movement for limitation of immigration and keep the association informed on that subject.

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1892.

GERMAN SOCIETY.

The members of the German Society held their general meeting yesterday with Max Eberhardt presiding. As usual, the president had prepared an annual report, on the activities of the Society.

According to the report, the Society had 1,001 members a year ago. One hundred and twenty-eight joined during the previous year. Since 113 memebers died or left the Society, a total of 1,016 members remained.

The report also gives interesting information about German immigration. To judge by the activity of the German Society along that line, it was very

PROJECT 30076 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1892.

large although cholera restricted immigration from Germany in September, October, and November. However, the fact that immigrants who seek employment on farms have been fewer, and older or weaker persons, such as clerks, bookkeepers, etc., have come to us in larger numbers than before, is rather detrimental.

Other difficulties for the German Society consisted in finding the husbands' unknown place of residence for many women immigrants, who came to us for information and help, and who were without means of support for themselves and their children. The German Society took energetic measures to protect German immigrants against fraud by employment agencies. Circulars were distributed in Chicago and, especially in New York, at landing places, where the immigrants, bound for Chicago, were advised to come to the German Society.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1892.

The demand for labor during the past year was unusually large; especially farm hands were greatly needed, and as already mentioned, the number of strong, healthy immigrants, suitable for farms, was very small. About 3,450 employers requested help through the agency of the German Society, and 3,353 workers procured employment. The following is a record of the employment division of the German Society for the last eight years:

Year.	Employer.	Employees.
1885	2,011	2,354
1886	2,366	2,599
1887	2,382	2,530
1888	2,197	2,249
1889	2,325	2,256
1890	2,923	3,097
1891	3,226	3,169
1892	3,457	3,353

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1892.

Of these, 595 obtained jobs in their trades, and 2,758 as farm hands and day laborers. As far as nationality is concerned, there were 2,849 Germans, 271 Austrians, 174 Swiss, 59 Russians. Employment was obtained in Illinois for 3,261; in Indiana for 3; in Iowa for 3; in Michigan for 5; in Minnesota for 3; in S. Dakota for 1; in Wisconsin for 16.

It was necessary to write 1,910 letters to make these negotiations possible. The needy were aided, as usual, according to our best ability. The Society spent during the previous year a total of $2,423.22 in cash, $272.05 for fuel, and $59.00 for board and lodging, aiding 450 families with 1,287 children, and 197 single persons. The German Society received valuable aid in this relief work from the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, from the County Agent and the Bureau of Justice. Also German physicians

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and pharmacists, as well as the German and the Alexianer hospitals, were always ready to help. Likewise the cooperation of the German Societies in New York, San Francisco, and Milwaukee were in many cases very beneficial.

The total income of the Society was $14,662 - which consisted of $6,283.72 in membership fees, of $90.50 in gifts, and $1,659 in interest.

The total expenses were $13,933.07 for relief, $2,754.43; salaries and rent, $2,770; printing, $198.45; postage, $86.10; taxes, $5.32; miscellaneous $56.80; loan for real estate property $8,041.97. There is a cash balance of $728.93 now on hand.

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II D 5
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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1892.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SWABIAN SOCIETY.

The Swabian Society made the following contributions at their general meeting the day before yesterday. The grants are for charitable purposes and institutions and also for the projected Goethe monument at Lincoln Park.

For the suffering in Hamburg, Germany	$100.00
Old People's Home	50.00
Alexianer Hospital	50.00
German Hospital	50.00
Rosehill Orphanage	50.00
Uhlich's Orphanage	50.00
Michael Reese Hospital	25.00
Financial Support for the Blink family	25.00
German Society	25.00
Goethe Monument	500.00
Total	$925.00

II D 10
III B 2
V A 1
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

FOR THE AMELIORATION OF CHOLERA SUFFERERS IN HAMBURG.

The news of the great misfortune now afflicting the city of Hamburg and the descriptions of the rampant misery, have aroused sympathetic response and nurtured the seed of philanthropy in the breasts of our Germans here. We reported recently that the Hamburger Club and the Plattdeutsche Volks-Fest-Vereen (Low-German's Festival Club, a Pomeranian Association) have already come to the rescue in an energetic manner, by collecting funds for the sufferers and in connection therewith, we take great pleasure in calling particular attention to the deeds of two Germans, who, during their afternoon spare time, started a collection among their friends and acquaintances. It must be a great source of pride and satisfaction to these gentlemen, when they reflect upon their unselfish labors, that the results of their efforts netted the tidy sum of $588.25, for that is the amount which Messrs. Adolph Nickelsen and Emil Fillmann gathered.

PROJECT WPA

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 30, 1892.

This money has been sent by check throughthe local National Bank of Illinois, to Henry Salomon of Hamburg, a banker, who has been given authority to distribute the money to the needy, according to his own discretion.

Mr. Salomon was thus empowered because of the great esteem he enjoys among Hamburg's citizens and he is also a friend of Mr. Fillmann of Chicago as well as others, whose names appear on the appended list of donors; everyone therefore has the fullest confidence in his integrity.

The List.

Otto Sommer.....$25.00....69 names, and varying sums are listed.....
Total $588.25.

Banker Salomon will acknowledge the above memtioned sum and the Staats-Zeitung will then publish the official receipt.

II D 10
II B 1 a
III B 2
III H

GERMAN

PROJECT 30043 W.P.A.

ABENDPOST, September 30th, 1892.

For the Alleviation of the Distress in Hamburg.

The Hamburg Club is holding a concert, for the benefit of the distressed in Hamburg, at the Northside Gymnastic Hall, Thursday, October 13th, 1892, at 8 o'clock P. M. The concert will be given by 35 of the best musicians of the Hugo Weege Orchestra with the assistance of a Section of the Singing Club of the gymnastic association, and of the Singing Club,"Vorwaerts."

We want to point out, that the Northside Gymnastic Club and music director Weege, have met us in a most charming manner. The gymnastic Club has loaned us their locality for the evening free of charge and Music Director Weege has given us the use of his famous Orchestra likewise without cost.

We appeal again to the charity of our patriotic clubs and citizens, to support us as much as possible.

Hamburger Club.

II D 10
III B 2
V A 1
III H

GERMAN



ABENDPOST, Chicago, September 17th, 1892.

APPEAL

T he Hamburg Club appeals to all its members and patrons to assist in reducing the great misery existing in their hometown in the old country, by helping them with cash. The misery in the home town on account of the Cholera, has grown to such an extent that people are also starving to death.

All business has been suspended and there is no work. Speedy help is essential and the Hamburg Club hopes that this appeal will find a good reception. All details about collection lists will be made known by further publications.

The Hamburg Club.

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 31, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/6

APPEAL TO GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Mr. Murphy, one of the American agents in Russia, will soon issue an appeal to German-Americans, to aid German colonists who are starving in Russia. He says that there are in the distressed provinces 300,000 German colonists, 220,000 of whom are Lutherans and 80,000 Catholics, who are in distress, who appeal to their kinsmen in the United States for aid. The crops have failed for several years and there was not a drop of rain for ninety-two days in 1891. The colonists have been decimated by spotted typhus fever. The government has done all in its power to relieve the sufferers and has expended over two million rubles ($110,000,000). Aid must be speedy in order to be effective.

If the German American citizens will send a shipload of unground Indian corn, the peasants will be enabled to grind part of it in their own windmills and to sow the remainder. Mr. Charles Emory Smith, the United States Minister here, will see that it is properly distributed among the German colonists, who have been instructed how to cook it.

II D 10
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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 8, 1891.

GERMAN SOCIETY

A DETAILED ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT, MR. EBERHARDT

The German Society held its annual meeting last night. Its President, the Justice of the Peace, M. Eberhardt, read the annual report of the society, which extented over the period from December 1, 1890, until December 1, 1891. The activities of the German Society were beneficial and successful. The income was increased and the expenses were restricted to the most necessary requirements. All reasonable claims of those seeking help and assistance have been readily granted. The membership of the society increased during the last two years from 675 to 1001, exclusive of 83 members who left the society. This large increase is evidence of the generosity of the Germans and of the successful activities of the society's workers.

The amount of regular contributions by members has increased by $2703 and 37 members voluntarily raised their combined contributions by $75.00.

PROJECT 30043 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Dec. 8, 1891.

According to a pretty accurate estimate, 100,000 immigrants came to Chicago, of which approximately one third Germans. It is not possible to ascertain definitely how many of these remained in Chicago.

The employment office of the society revealed the glad news that the inquiries for workers by employers increased remarkably. The German Society was able to place 3169 workers, and 3226 inquired for work. Good farm help was much in demand.

During the year a total of 445 families with 1162 children, and 202 single persons obtained help from the society. The amount of $2008.77 was spent for this purpose. The expenses have been reduced compared with the previous year, because it was easier to place those who wanted work.

The German Society received during the past year 458 letters to be delivered to immigrants, and only 30 of them had to be returned as unknown.

President Eberhardt praised the agent of the German Society, O. Kuhne, and his assistant, A. Sander, for their energetic and untiring efforts in behalf of the society. He also expressed gratitude to the County Agent, to the Chicago Relief

PROJECT 30048 W.P.A.

and Aid Society, and to the Bureau of Justice for services rendered. A tribute of thanks was likewise extended to the physicians and pharmacists who had given assistance free of charge, as well as to the German, the Alexian, St. Lucas, County, and M. Reese Hospitals for the admission of patients.

The treasurer of the society, C. L. Nichoff, gave the following financial report.

Total Income	$21,562.47
Balance on Dec. 1, 1890	2,859.60
	$24,422.07
Total Expenses	22,827.62
Cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1891	1,594.45
	$24,422.07

III B 2

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

GERMAN

Abendpost, November 20th, 1891.

Die Gesellschaft"Erholing"(Club "Recreation)

The well known Social Club "Erholing" celebrated last night, with numerous attendance of its members and friends in Freiberg's hall, its sixth foundation Festival. The program was simple, but gave general satisfaction.

Articles donated by the ladies, were raffled. The net profits of the festival will be used as Christmas presents for poor children because the whole aim of the Club based on charity. Fourteen families are aided at the present time. The officers of the Club, who arranged this Festival are: President Mrs. Dr. Fredigke, Vice President, Mrs. Berger, Prat. Secretary Mrs. Bergersdorf, Finance Secretary Mrs. Loescher and Treasurer Mrs. Rohlfs.

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II D 4
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IV

PROJECT W.P.A. 30046 ILLINOIS

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 14, 1891.

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

The Swabian Society held their [illegible] meeting the [illegible] inst. Again they manifested their famous liberality by making the following donations: Goethe Monument Fund - $500.00, Reuter Monument Fund - $50.00, German Old People's Home - $50.00, German Hospital - $50.00, Ulrich's Orphanage - $50.00, Rose Hill Orphanage - $50.00, German Society - $75.00, total amount - $825.00.

The Fund for the Goethe Monument of the Swabian Society, managed by C. H. Wacker, the treasurer, now contains the sum of $1500.00.

II D 10
II D 8

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sept. 5, 1891.

GERMAN SOCIETY

At the regular session of the Directors of the German Society, which took place yesterday, their agent, Oscar Kuehne, submitted the following monthly report:

The German Society during the past month assisted twenty-five families including fifty-six children and seventeen single persons. Among these were six families with 12 children and 13 single persons who received charity for the first time.

A total of 342 workers found employment through our agency during the past month. This represents a saving of $684.00 which would have been paid by the workers to the Employment Agencies.

The amount of $86.05 was spent in cash, and $1.44 additional for meals and lodgings, which is a total of $87.49.

Annual subscriptions collected from members amounted to $641.50, and a special contribution of $12.50 increased the total to $654.00.

PROJECT 0049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, March 7th, 1391.

The German Society .

The monthly meeting of the "German Society" took place yesterday. Mr. Theilepape read his last month's report and stated, that, fifty two families, one hundred and five children and thirty six single persons received help amounting to $285.80.

Also one hundred and sixty applicants found employment through this Society. They had to elect a new agent in place of Mr. Thielepape as he is retiring next week. The nomination of the new agent will take place next Tuesday at 5 P.M. by special appointment.

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1890.

WOMAN'S RECOVERY SOCIETY.

The woman's society, "Recovery", whose purpose it is to aid German families in distress, held an entertainment last evening in Freiberg's hall.

The first part of the program consisted of a number of splendid recitations, and the second part of special dances.

The cash balance, which resulted from the evening's entertainment will be put into the treasury of the society. More than a dozen really poor German families are aided from the treasury with a total outlay of $35.00 to $40.00 per month. The society has now 150 members, and the membership increases in proportion as the actual requirements of needy families, are continually growing.

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III B 2
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GERMAN

"Abendpost", Apr. 16, 1891

"ERHOLUNG" (RECREATION) CLUB

The Club, "Recreation," well known in the remotest circles by its charitable actions arranged yesterday in Brand's Hall an evening entertainment with dancing. The program an excellent one, was given in the most charming manner. The ladies, Marie and Ida Rahlfs, A Greiner, Tillie Bischoff, Bergholdt and Wohlecke, also Mr. Goekel and the Royal Zeither quartet and the Kreuzer quartet Club deserves special appreciation for their musical and recital performances.

A very jolly dance entertainment concluded a most successful evening. The takings exclusively have been used for charitable purposes. The arrangements of the evening have been accomplished by Messrs, Kiebe, Lueders, Berger, Leischer, Siegers, Hertschel, Rahlfs, Greiner, Tinnette and Glanz.

II D 10
II D 8

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 5, 1891.

/GERMAN COMPANY/

The Directors of the German Company held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. From the report of the manager, Mr. Wm. Thielepope, we understand that during the entire month of December, only sixty-four families, with one hundred fifty-eight children, as well as fifteen unmarried people, received relief to the amount of $326.56. One hundred thirty-eight people received work.

The following men joined as members: S. Frendenburg, Robert E. Bluthardt, Henry W. Lehmann, Gustave Frukler, I. W. Kraft and Huttonlocher.

PHOTO. 3UL.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 2, 1890.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT (GERMAN AID SOCIETY)

The German Aid Society of Chicago had its 36th Annual meeting at the office, 49 La Salle Street. According to the report of Police Judge Eberhardt, President, the Society has 683 members. 3097 German immigrants got employment through the Emoloyment-Department of the Society, while 370 German families with 981 children received support.

The total expenses were $14,078.12, the total income $15,080.14. The present cash balance on hand is $32,275.73. The election of new members for the Board of Directors gave the following results:-

Doctor Th. J. Bluthardt,
Adolf Sturm
Julius Goldzier
E. G. Halle,
Edward Koch.

Die Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1890.

/GERMAN AID SOCIETY/

The "Deutsche Gesellschaft" (German Aid Society) had its monthly meeting last night, at which occasion the following report was read:

During the past month of October, 27 families with 71 children and 20 single adults were supported. Furthermore, 277 workmen were put to work. The total expenses for support given amounted to $173.40, while the contributions from members were altogether $524.00 in monthly dues, gifts, etc.

As new members, the following were taken in: Messrs. David, Heirner, Weber, and Erby.

II D 10
II D 8

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, July 12, 1890.

GERMAN SOCIETY

The administration board of the German Society gathered this afternoon for its regular monthly meeting. According to the report read, 28 families with 65 children and 12 single adults received help during last month, amounting to a total expense of $144.67.

Furthermore 314 persons were put to work.

The Society recieved $436.00 for dues last month and a gift of $4.00. The following gentlemen were accepted as new members: John Schlenker, Ch. Bohlans, E. Hecht.

II D 10
II D 8

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Feb. 8, 1890.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY. YESTERDAY

Under the leadership of President Eberhardt, the above society held its monthly meeting. Agent W. A. Thielepape gave his monthly report.

Support was given to 39 families with 120 children and 31 single persons, aggregating $174.25 cash, $28.50 for coal, $20.88 food and lodging, total $223.63.

Besides, work was found for 110 laborers, through the society's efforts. Collection of yearly contribution dues, $268.50. A list of people and brewers who voluntarily increased their contributions for the following year was appended.

II D 10

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Jan. 27, 1890.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF DAKOTA'S SUFFERERS

Mr. Friedrich Gehm, of 141 S. Water Street, who has tried his utmost to personally ameliorate the suffering in that State, has sent the first allotment of clothing and funds. Although the present amount is small, it will help to alleviate some of the distress. To contributors he gave receipts; a total of $13.50, and for this amount he issued his personal check for $21.00. Besides this, Mr. Gehm sent 140 circulars to the ministers of the city, imploring them to come to the rescue of their "sister community," Vermont City, Edmunds County, So. Dakota.

We may predict that this call for assistance will not remain unheeded. The Ch. M. & St.Paul Railroad announced it will deliver gratis all articles which are bonafide donations to their destination.

II D 10
I C
II D 10 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1889.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

A COMPARISON OF BENEVOLENT ACTIVITIES AMONG GERMANS AND JEWS.

In the Sunday issue of the Chicago Herald a comparison is made of the benevolent activities of the Germans and the Jews of this city. There are 200,000 Germans back of the German Society and only 35,000 Jews support the United Hebrew Relief Association. The majority of the 200,000 Germans are well off, but a large number of the 35,000 Jews live in poverty. How do the Germans and the Jews take care of their poor? A thorough investigation of this matter disclosed the fact that the Jews take sufficient care of their poor, while the Germans do not.

During the past year the German Society assisted 176 German families for which it spent $1,560.91, which is less than $10.00 per family. The United Hebrew Relief Association helped 1,224 families and spent $16,044.09 for this purpose. More than ninety per cent of these families came from Russia and Poland, but their benefactors, the Jews of Chicago, who contributed the money, were nearly all born in Germany.

The German Society has about 700 members, who contribute annually between $4.00

GERMAN

30019

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1889.

to $50.00. The Swiss Mutual Benefit Association furnished the largest amount, namely $200.00 due to the fact that the German Society takes care also of the Swiss. Not one of the German millionaires in Chicago gave $100.00 or more.

The 200,000 Germans of Chicago, as represented by the 700 members, who are considered as the best of the total German population, contributed only $14,805.05 to the German Society, and of this amount the Society spent $13,800.00.

Now let us compare this with the Jewish charitable activities, as represented by the United Hebrew Relief Association. This Association spent for relief, as mentioned before, the sum of $16,044.09, or $2,000.00 more than the German Society was able to spend for its different purposes. Thousands belong to the Jewish Association, and the example of the Sinai Congregation is evidence of their liberal contributions. Ten members of that congregation gave the total amount of $1,175.00. Of course, it is the richest of the Jewish congregations, yet others gave evidence of similar liberality.

The agent of the German Society, H. C. A. Thielepape, was asked: "Why do the 200,000 Germans of Chicago contribute so little to charity for their countrymen?"

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1889.

He replied with an air of indignation: "The Jews are more sensitive, and more susceptible to charity; but the Germans in Chicago are rather illiberal and every cent, destined for charity, must be wrested from them. We have in this city German millionaires who can spare $10.00 only, annually, for this Society, which is the only one assisting the needy among their own nationality. This is a disgrace for our German population, and, mind you, even these small contributions must be collected by us. We must make the rounds, and ask, and beg for the same, otherwise, we would have no means to help."

If the Society has to labor under such unfavorable conditions then we can understand why it is unable to even approximately alleviate destitution prevalent among the German speaking population.

It is true that the German Society has other activities, besides assisting the needy among their people. One of its chief purposes is to assist the immigrants from Germany in every possible way, and to find employment for those unemployed. But to help the needy and destitute among its own people belongs to its objectives. The Society assisted twenty-five families in the month of February, which required $105.00.

W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1889.

The Jews, on the other hand, have a much better record. They assisted

143	local,	and	20	immigrant	families	in October
103	"	"	26	"	"	" November
134	"	"	25	"	"	" December
156	"	"	27	"	"	" January
125	"	"	20	"	"	" February

II.D 10
I E

GERMAN

PROJECT 30 W.P.A.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1889.

3000 PEOPLE ATTEND FESTIVAL

The third festival of this season to raise funds for the wives and children of our martyrs was a great success.

We estimate that about 3000 people were present in the North Side Turner Hall last night.

The whole affair was a tremendous demonstration of the solidarity of all the progressively minded elements of the population of Chicago.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1888.

(Editorial)

Our charitable organization the "German Society" seems to associate itself completely with the law - for yesterday this society elected as president a police-judge, and a constable as secretary.

Obstinate greenhorns who from now on do not approach officials of the society with suitable modesty can therefore be punished and tamed immediately. This certainly is progress.

II D 10
III B 2
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I E

GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 9, 1888.

[THE GERMAN SOCIETY]

Yesterday was the monthly business meeting of the board of directors of the Deutschen Gesellschaft in Niehof's bank offices.

The impudence with which this so-called benevolent society makes its statements public is indeed touching. From total monthly receipts amounting to $362 only $57.42 were spent for the original and correct purpose.

And what will become of the rest? Our readers are asking.

Well, there are the officers and clerks, receiving each $80.00 per month, and there is the rent, a very important item, as Mr. Niehoff, the owner of the building, himself is a prominent member of the society.

He shows himself, though, once a year, as a great benefactor, by considerably reducing the rent on December 31st and then raising it again on January 1st. This procedure does not show any advantage for the society as far as we could figure out with our modest and limited abilities.

During winter the society is forced to spend more for charity, but on the other hand the receipts are larger. All in all, we do not think it an

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sep. 9, 1888.

exaggeration to state that for every dollar paid out for charity, your dollars are being used for other purposes.

But in another direction this society's blessings show very effectively. When anyone of the slave drivers cannot procure a slave on the market, mostly because he is known or on account of some strike, he confidentially applies to the Deutschen Gesellschaft, for this society always has a number of these unfortunate ones on hand, who can be bought for any amount. This is, in short, the humanitarian activity on the part of the Deutschen Gesellschaft.

II D 10
II D 8

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 4, 1888.

GERMAN SOCIETY

The German Society has granted relief and assistance to 14 families, with 32 children, and 10 single persons during the past month...

The society has also succeeded in placing 250 unemployed, thereby saving a total amount of $500.00 which the unemployed, would have been forced to pay to employment agents.

The total of $65.20 was spent during the month for relief; cash $55.25; for coal $2.75 and for meals $7.20

Members contributed in fees $462.00 during the month and as new members were added. Messrs. Foreman Bros. and Mr. Ch. von Helmolt made annual contributions of $10.00.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung June 2, 1888.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

Expenses for charity of the so-called Deutschen Gesellschaft amounted to $85.30 last month while the receipts showed $585.00.

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II B 1 c (3)
II D 8
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PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1887.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Following is the annual report of the President of the German Society, William Vocke: "It is a pleasant mission of mine to report the last year as one of the most successful years the society has had. There was a marked increase in membership. The interest in the organization by the German people of Chicago has become more acute. The financial support, extended to our clients, has been more generous and the financial status of the German Society is much more satisfactory now than ever before. The activity of this society's employment agency did not change during the past year, although the anarchistic disturbances of recent years prejudiced the American employer against German labor. They prefer Scandinavian and Irish workingmen, in spite of the fact, that the Germans are generally regarded as the cleverest and the most diligent amongst laborers. Fortunately this prejudice is confined to the city only, for the American farmers still look for help among the Germans, whom they consider most conscientious and expert workers and appreciate their knowledge acquired in the old country. Financial assistance was extended to 246 families and to 221 single persons, which amounted to $1,595.95. The German Society supervises a $13,000 fund and aside from that, the society owns a piece of real estate property valued at $4,000.00, besides the sum of $1,362.85 in the cash register January 1st, 1887.

PROJECT 3045 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 7, 1887.

The executor for the late Mrs. Louis Hesing handed, according to the will of the deceased, the sum of $500.00 to the treasurer of our society. This donation deserved a special mention, as it is the first large gift since the existence of the society. In tribute to the donor, the managing council of the German Society decided to add this gift to the already established fund and listed it as the Luise Hesing Fund, the interest of which should be used for beneficiary funds. The festival at the Turner Hall, April 17th, for the benefit of this society netted us $727.07. During the year ending November 30th, 1886, 111,696 immigrants arrived in Chicago; 41,635 of whom were Germans, many of them seeking the aid of this society. The German Society, in existence for thirty four years, never felt the need for the erection of a home for immigrants more than it does now, and we call on our compatriots to help and support us in this endeavor. We express our deep appreciation to the Alexandrian Brothers Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, and the German Hospital, for their kind co-operation."

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II D 8
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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1886.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The German society in the emp[illegible] last Sunday, the annual meeting at Wilhoff's brewhouse [illegible]. The president of the society, Mr. Wilhel[illegible] Tocha re[illegible] elected, [illegible] the laboring classes [illegible] in this city [illegible]. Its statement is based on the [illegible], that [illegible] the social [illegible] financial support. Mr. Tocha is, [illegible] a liberal economist, professor[illegible]; it [illegible] loss to the world if he continues [illegible] to the [illegible] labor [illegible], the whole world could be benefited [illegible]. Mr. Tocha [illegible], the real [illegible] not through [illegible] of his [illegible] for politi[illegible], financial support has [illegible] the exception [illegible] "[illegible]", "[illegible] the social work" "brothers" and "professional [illegible]".

During the strike in the stock yards, the society [illegible] to. [illegible] highly commendable things for this society, so provide [illegible] for the opposers! This koscher society's membership [illegible] 377, [illegible] and members joined last year. The immigration from Germany is on the increase; during the years 1885-86, 130,000 persons arrived in Chicago [illegible] although many [illegible] different destinations in mind.

II D 10
II D 7

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 8, 1885.

THE GERMAN AID SOCIETY (DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT)

The German Aid Society held a meeting last night, presided over by A. Thielepape. According to his report, $183.50 were paid to applicants for financial assistance and $14.40 were spent on meal tickets for needy persons during the past month. This assistance was given to thirty-seven families and twenty-two individuals. Clothing and shoes were provided for forty-four adults and sixteen children.

The German Aid Society received during last month $53.00 in donations from generous German residents and $40.00 from the Swiss Aid Society.

After Mr. S. Bucher explained the purpose of the Free Legal Advice Section of the German Aid Society, the meeting was adjourned.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 22nd, 1885.

GERMAN SOUP KITCHENS (SUPPEN ANSTALTEN)

The Executive Board of the German Aid Society held a meeting last night, in the guest room of "Old Quincy No. 9", presided over by Mr. John Feldkamp, who introduced Messrs. Wilhelm Bocke and Henry Hill as speakers. They both took the standpoint that the German Aid Society, even when aided by donations, would not be strong enough, financially, to establish and maintain a soup-kitchen in every part of Chicago. A program of this magnitude can be carried out, only, with the assistance and cooperation of the city administration. Therefore, Mr. Wilhelm Thielepape was intended to write to the Mayor of New York, and ask him for information on the functioning of soup kitchens, which have been in successful operation there many years, each winter.

II D 10
III B 2
III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 3, 1885
Deutsche Gesellschaft (The German Aid Society)

The Executive Committee of the German Aid Society held an important meeting yesterday, in order to come to a decision regarding German soup kitchens. There are more unemployed this year than during last winter. The misery is particularly severe among newcomers from Germany, who do not speak sufficient English to contact freely with employers of any kind throughout the city.

The establishment of soup kitchens would be a great blessing for this multitude of unemployed men who in the majority are single and homeless. The German Aid Society has received, already, generous offers from German groceries, meat markets and bakeries concerning permanent donations of food supplies. This will be a great help towards the upkeep of the planned soup kitchens. There will be a soup kitchen in every district of Chicago. The German Ladies' Society has expressed its willingness to cooperate in every way, to make the humanitarian enterorise a success.

There will be another meeting next week to hasten the opening of the German soup kitchens.

II D 10
II D 5

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1884.

/THE GERMAN SOCIETY LADIES' AUXILIARY/

The directors of the German Society's Ladies Club held its monthly meeting yesterday. In the treasurer's report we find: Contributions received, $85.25; donations for the Altenheim fund through Mrs. Ebner $50.00; from the "Red Cross" Society $162.15 as half of the surplus from the collection for the Ohio flood-sufferers, for which the thanks of the directors will be expressed. Expenses were $85.25 for aid and $7.00 for collection. For aid in the month of April $65.50 was appropriated. A gold piece which was found at the anniversary festival ball, will be added to the Society fund, if not claimed by the loser at Mrs. F. Sommer's home, 2212 Archer Avenue.

After resolving to call a general meeting for Tuesday the 8th inst. in order to prepare for the election of officers in Ulrich's Hall, adjournment took place.

II D 10
II D 1

GERMAN

Die Fackel (Die Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung), Mar. 22, 1884.

CHARITY BALL

and

SHOW EXERCISES

For the benefit of two orphans of a deceased member of Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 9 A. O. U. W. and New Chicago Lodge No. 506 I. O. O. F.

will be held
Friday, March 28, 1884
at the Aurora Turn Halle
Tickets 50 cents for Gentlemen and lady

The Committee.

II D 10
II D 7
II D 8
III G
III H

GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1884.

THE "GERMAN" SUFFERING IN CHICAGO

The monthly report of the German Society's Agent, Chas. Enders, for the month of February, states:-
1500 Immigrants arrived against 1300 in January.
Only a small part remained in the city. Extortions by immigrant tavern keepers were not reported. The call from the unemployed at the Bureau is still very large; most of them want to get work in the city, because they don't like to go to the country.

Good farmhands are already in demand. Employed, mostly farmers and gardeners were 123. 136 unemployed were given work and board, among them 42 woman and girls. Of those who asked for relief 72 were given assistance and for this purpose $406.25 have been spent. 85 letters were received. About 40 persons called for their mail. In one of the letters the heirs to a large legacy in Germany were sought, whom we located in Salem, Marion County, Illinois. The other letters were mostly requests for work and assistance, also asking for information.-

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1884.

The assistant agent and collector, Mr. E. Klingenberg obtained $264,50.

The following 4 members jointed:-

F. T. Schlegel ----------	$ 5.00
Chas. Breyfolge ----------	4.00
Adolph Sturm ----------	10.00
Eugene E. Krussing -------	25.00

Yearly contributions

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1884.

(HELP FOR THE OHIO FLOOD-VICTIMS)

German citizens of Chicago!

The appeal for help from Ohio has also reached our city. Thousands of unfortunates lost all their possessions, now exposed to hunger and cold pray for help!

Shall we let them perish or, remembering the fire catastrophe of our city in 1871, when we were in the same position should we extend a helping hand to our benefactors? Convinced that the German citizens of our city will extend help to our unfortunate brethren in Ohio, the same as they did last year to our brethren on the Rhine and the Danube, the Chicago Turngemeinde, issues an invitation to the representatives of the different German Lodges and Societies, also to the German citizens in general, to be present at a meeting at the Nordseite Turn-halle on February 18th, at 8 o'clock P.M.

II D 10
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II D 8
III G

GERMANY

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Feb. 4, 1884.

IMMIGRATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The German Societies Agent Mr. Enders, reports:-
Last month's immigration was a very small one compared with that of December. While in December 6500 persons arrived and left again only 1500 persons did so last month, the majority of them continued their journey to follow their countrymen, who preceded them to settle in their midst. Most of the immigrants came from Western Prussia, Poland, etc. All had very little means.

The requests for assistance were considerable. Out of the many who applied 65 were found worthy of help and $410.85 was distributed among them. Besides 10 poor families were helped with heating material. 99 employers asked us to supply them with workingmen and we furnished work and lodging to 172 unemployed, along them 14 women and girls.

II D 10
III B 2
II F

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1884.

[THE GERMAN SOCIETY]

The German Society received a new charter and will be called "German Society of Chicago" hereafter.

The Society was permitted to acquire real estate and to increase the number of directors from 11 to 15.

It was resolved to hold another meeting on Friday in the office of the banker, Mr. Nichoff, on which occassion the organization of the new charter will take place.

II D 10
II B 1 c (1)
III B 2
II D 1

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 12, 1884.

[JOHANNA LODGE]

The great dramatic and musical evening performance which the "Johannah Lodge" is giving for the benefit of poor children will take place in Brand's Hall tomorrow evening.

In the musical program, Mr. L. A. Phelps, Miss Rae Rosenberg and Mrs. I. C. Stein are participating while the dramatic part which consists of the one act comedy "Who is to Win Him?" will be performed by Messrs. G. B. Danncona, S. T. de Lee, Milton J. Foreman, Miss Hattie Spiegel, Miss Addie Greenebaum, Miss Therese Frank and Miss Laura Hay.

II D 10
II D 8
I C

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 7, 1884.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

In yesterday's meeting, Messrs. Hettich, Hill, Madlener, Boerlin, Warpold, Michoff and Sturm were present. The following reports were received: Collected as per reports for the month of May $429.75. Messrs. Schennuel and Franz Thielmann joined the Society. The agent reports: Last month's immigration was also heavy. From the total who arrived, half were Swedes, Norwegians and Danes. Of those who came next, the majority consisted of English subjects, principally from Ireland.

A good many "subjects" were from the German Empire, also from Austria, especially many Bohemians and Poles from the latter country. From Switzerland came very few, French and Russian almost none. A total of 13,500 against 16,500 in the month of April. The majority had some means and continued their journey and joined their predecessors in the western and northwestern states and territories. Of lost baggage only 2 cases were reported to us and we took the necessary steps to recover same. There is a considerable demand for farm hands and servant girls. We secured work and lodging for 635 unemployed, against 441 in April, of which were 55 women and girls and 590 men and boys. The requests for direct help were more

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 7, 1884.

moderate, a total of $447.75 being spent against $503.07 in the previous month.

The correspondence consisted of 41 letters received, called for 28, and mailed 21.

Charles Enders, Agent.

II D 10
II F

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1883.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The German Society: The receipts of last month amounted to $183.75.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Niehoff, Swissler and Borlin was elected for the purpose of getting in communication with real estate dealers, to find a suitable lot for the projected building of the "German Society." The cost of the latter was estimated at $40,000(the price of the lot not included); the building should have five floors with a high main floor; first of all it should serve the purpose, to offer all immigrants a moderate priced and safe refuge, naturally to contain ample rooms for the German Society's own business offices. Also it should be located as close as possible to the center of the city.

The elected committee should issue a proclamation to the German citizen, regarding the making of subscriptions for the building... The agent's report says, that the immigration in September of this year amounted to 5300 persons.

II D 10
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II D 8
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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 6, 1883.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

At the general meeting yesterday the following reports were received: The Treasurer reported that the sum taken in by the Society during the past year amounted to $6,977 on payments of loans, $6,424.54 on contributions, $673.60 interest and $1,119.90 additional payments of the Women's Society; adding the sum of $81.99 present in the cash register at the beginning of the financial year, makes a net total of $13,477.03. The outstanding claims amount to $9,800.00. The expenditures for the year were $12,564.72, of which $2,039.59 were spent on relief, $6,950.83 is invested capital and $3,574.32 for salaries, rent, etc. According to this report the Society disposes of a surplus of $912.51. This, together with the afore-mentioned outstanding claims, and property representing a value of $5,000.00, amounts to $15,702.31, the Society's total fortune. The President's annual report told further that the Society's membership increased from 602 to 731, with an increased annual contribution from $3,563.00 to $4,835.00. The immigration was heavier during last year than ever before, the total figure reaching 712,542 of which 229,986 were German immigrants, the majority of the last mentioned group has chosen the Western States as their domicile. Chicago was the destination of 226,000 immigrants, almost one third of the total number. The immigration officials are working under the supervision of the Federal Government which is of great advantage to the immigrants. We express our gratitude to the railroad companies for their willing cooperation. We also commend the employment offices

[illegible] 6

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 6, 1883.

for their good work. Of the 15,706 persons looking for employment, 5,067 were placed. -The City Council has been appealed to for an ordinance by which, operating an employment bureau would depend on the Mayor's consent and therefore, would be under police supervision. This request has been complied with for the benefit of the immigrants. The Society has been asked to help 23,452 persons (20,216 males, 3,136 females). Relief and advice was given 3,887 exceeding the list of the previous year by 873.

Complying with the request of the German Society, the County agent helped 678 and the Relief and Aid Society, 302 persons. Medical treatment was received by 116, another 156 have been referred to hospitals and 38 received medicines free.

The financial status of the Society is, as pointed out by the treasurer, satisfactory. A building for permanent occupation by the German Society has not been found so far. The following men then were elected directors: Messrs. Jacob Beiersdorf, William O. Hettich, Max Eberhardt, Conrad L. Niehoff, Louis Wampold, Henry W. Hill, F. Madlener, Edward G. Uehlein, George H. Rapp, Carl Moll, William Vocke, William Swissler, Louis Borlin, John Feldkamp and Richard Schicle.

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V A 1
II D 8
III G

GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Saturday, June 3rd, 1882.

/THE GERMAN SOCIETY/

The German Society held its monthly session ,yesterday. The Swabian Society was received and report of the agent is as follows:- In the last month 210 employers called to obtain workers, but quite often without any result, although a sufficient number of employment seekers were at the same time present in the office. 613 applications for employment were placed, the agent is complaining that some of these immigrants are demanding too many favors which causes the society unnecessary trouble.

The influx of immigrants through Chicago in February was 10,450, in March 16,700, in April 20,000 but in May over 50,000. Little over 1% remained in Chicago. etc.

II D 10
III G
II D 8

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sat. May 7th, 1882.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 P.M. the regular business meeting was opened by President Beiersdorff and the following report was received. In February 10,450 in March 16,700 and in April about 20,000 inimmigrants went through Chicago. Of this the Scandinavians constituted the majority; next were the Bohemians and West Prussians. Only a few of the travellers were in need of help and a very small percentage remained in this city. At the office of this Society we had 1924 persons calling, among them 205 employers, mostly farmers and florists. The demand for carpenters and cabinet makers was very lively. Only 271 applicants for work out of 1132 were placed.

Mr. Beiersdorff, criticized the granting of Mr. Lemont's (Quarry Owners') request of supplying him with working men, Mr. Lemont's letter was then transferred to the employment office.

II D 10
III G

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 24, 1882.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

Possibly a few of our readers are ignorant of the colossal duties at present of the German Society since emigration has attained such large dimensions. Quite a few families arriving are in utmost distress and are taken care of by the society and especially their indefatigable and capable agent Charles Endres, earned the gratitude of two families worth mentioning. One couple with three small children arrived from Hinterpommern with their destination as North Mc Gregor, Iowa, but only railroad tickets to Chicago and in possession only $8.00 left. This was spent soon and the hotel management put them on the street. The German Society with the aid of the Frauen-Verein, came to their rescue, gave them lodgings and transportation to North Mc Gregor. Under similar conditions a family of five children was taken care of.

II D 10
III G

PROJECT W.P.A. 646

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Wed. March 15th, 1882.

For The Protection Of Immigrants.

Yesterday afternoon the Agitation Committee of the German Society held its meeting, to find means and ways to assist German immigrants.

Mr. Kerkel explained in a long speech that it would be of great benefit to Chicago if immigrants travelling through the city formed a favorable opinion of it. According to his views it would not be so very difficult to induce some persons or parties to make donations, let us say: 10 at $100.00, at least 20 at $50.00, at least 50 at $25.00 , at least 100 at $10.00. It should be possible to find at least 4000 more who would make annual contributions to the Immigrants' Protective Fund of the German Society.

Mr. Kenkel then was elected General Agent for the purpose of soliciting new members; as assistant for the Southside Mc Damman will function for the Westside, Mr. Riese.

II D 10
II D 8
V A 1
III G

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 4, 1882.

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

GERMAN

[THE GERMAN SOCIETY]

The German Society held its regular Session yesterday. Great numbers of new members were initiated and the agents report accepted. We quote from it: Almost twice the number of employers made use of our office during this month as compared with the previous one: 69 employers as compared with 40 in January. We supplied 176 unemployed persons with worl and shelter, against 75 in January. Among them were many immigrants.

Last month's new arrivals in Chicago total 10,450 against 7, 200 in January, the majority of them coming from Westphalia and from Alsace-Lorraine. The agitation committee has been requested again to crusade against the crooked Employment offices.

II D 10
II D 7
III G

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Saturday, February 18th, 1882.

/THE GERMAN SOCIETY/

The Directors of the German Society held a meeting, yesterday, and passed a resolution requesting the Council of Administration to employ more collectors and to put on a drive for new members.

American and German wholesale houses shall be visited and solicited for back donations, for the reason that these firms indirectly profit from immigration.

As soon as we have enough testimony collected, we will prosecute all employment offices engaging in fraudulent practices.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 8, 1881.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

At yesterday's regular monthly session of the German Society the following persons were present besides chairman Beiersdorff and Secretary Eberhardt: Mrs. Weakmeister and Messrs. Madlener, Hill, Hettich, Erbe, Berg, Uihlein, and Biroth.

Carl Moll tendered his resignation because he did not approve of Agent Ender's conduct. The resignation was not accepted because the affair was not considered of sufficient importance...../Translator's note: Details are given but are omitted in the translation because it was simply an altercation./ The monthly report of the agent follows.

According to estimates 18,000 immigrants arrived in Chicago by rail in the month of September, or an average of 600 per day. All European nations were represented. Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes were still most numerous. About four fifths of these continued their journey after a short stay. With few

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 8, 1881.

exceptions they were farm workers and laborers and had little money.

In the last month 1492 persons called at our office, an average of 57 daily. There were 1239 men and boys and 253 women and girls. The following vocations were represented: laborers 785, druggists 6, bakers 33, butchers 5, brewery workers 6, miners 3, bookbinders 6, printers 2, building carpenters 25, dyers 5, gardeners 9, goldsmiths 4, hatters 1, engineers 4, clerks 88, coopers 6, waiters 2, teachers 9, millers 10, bricklayers 7, painters 6, machinists 43, stonecutters 3, tailors 3, blacksmiths 7, typesetters 11, shoemakers 55, saddlers 2, locksmiths 52, cabinetmakers 24, paperhangers 1, potters 2, wheelwrights 4, total men 1239 /Translator's note: I can find only 1229 according to the figures given/; total women 253, grand total 1492.

All together 164 employers called this month; last month, 144. We had 11 reports of lost baggage and took action in the matter and succeeded in locating the articles in 7 cases. We had 276 requests for aid and gave assistance to 31. Our total expenditures for aid, etc., amounted to $238.80.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 8, 1881.

The following gentlemen became members: M. J. Stallus, Louis Koerner, Harold Zimmermann, Eduard Hoffmann, Charles Kaltenbach, Wartmann Brothers, Gerhard Soeffker, Louis Klinckerfues, M. Wassermann, J. J. Jung, and C. Cunon.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 5, 1881.

REMEMBER THE POOR HERE AND IN MICHIGAN!

The Ladies Aid of the German Society will serve luncheon in the afternoon and evening today at Baum's Pavilion. The affair will appeal to any one who likes German environment. Not only will good entertainment be provided; there is a greater motive. All who come to this gathering will actually help our poor as well as the unfortunate people who lost their possessions in the Michigan fire.

At yesterday's executive session of the Society it was decided to appeal to the people, to show what dire distress prevails among some of the poor families which the Society is now taking care of; and this proves what a large field presents itself to private charity! At the same time the members of the Society are urged to attend in full numbers and to bring their friends.

A business meeting of the members is scheduled for this evening at eight o'clock.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1881.

BENEVOLENCE

To the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

The Ladies' Aid of the Deutsche Gesellschaft announces an entertainment to be given at Baum's Pavilion, corner Indiana and Cottage Grove Avenues, on Thursday, September 22, and hopes that the public will patronize the affair, since one half the receipts will be given to the people in Michigan who have suffered such frightful losses in the forest fires, and the other half will be used for local relief. It will hardly be necessary to lay stress on the benevolent aspect of the entertainment in view of the great distress now prevailing in the burned districts, and undoubtedly every one will do his share. The ladies feel that they can place reliance on the Germans in supporting the efforts of the Society. The festivals given by the Ladies' Aid in the past are still well remembered, and in this instance good entertainment and refreshments will come fully up to the standards maintained in the past. Admission is twenty-five cents, and all ladies who

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 14, 1881.

are willing to take part in selling tickets are requested to obtain them at the office of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society), 51-53 La Salle Street.

II D 10
II D 1
III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1881.

THE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

The Deutsche Gesellschaft /German Society/ held its monthly meeting yesterday, and thirteen members were present, among them Joseph Brandner, vice-president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft of New Orleans. Mr. Beiersdorf, president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft of Chicago, acted as chairman, and Secretary Eberhardt attended to the minutes.

The report of the treasurer and that of the agent of the Society were read and accepted. Messrs. Frank Kiss, John Hochstaetter, and M. J. Hallers were admitted as members. Carl Moll and Mrs. Merkmeister were re-elected members of the board of control for another month.

A vote of thanks was given to the arrangers of the Old Settlers' Picnic, and then the meeting was adjourned.

According to the report of the Society's agent 1303 people called at the office

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 3, 1881.

of the Deutsche Gesellschaft in August, 1881, 1147 men and 156 women. There were 144 employers who wanted to hire help. Immigration diminished considerably in comparison with previous months. In July there were 24,000 immigrants, whereas in August the number dropped to 15,000. All nationalities were represented, and the majority of the arrivals went on to the far West. We received eight complaints about lost baggage; in five cases the lost articles were found.

Through the intercession of the Deutsche Gesellschaft the Barkmann family was supplied with funds to return to Germany. Mr. Barkmann died of sunstroke, as previously reported.

As mentioned before, Franke, a baker from Berlin, read in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung that his family, now increased by twins, was anxiously looking for him; so he came.

Charles Enders, the Society's agent, estimated that $509 was spent /in August/ for relief and so forth.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1881.

THE RELIEF FUND FOR NEW ULM.

The donations for New Ulm of late have not been very liberal. Perhaps it may be advisable for Chairman Rudolph Brand to call together the members of the various collection committees and remind them of their duties.

Those gentlemen also who sold tickets for the New Ulm benefit concert should hurry a little in settling their accounts. New Ulm still needs considerable help,and Chicago's Germans have fallen far short of doing their duty toward the stricken city.

Treasurer Madlener sent $500 to New Ulm the day before yesterday and reported that he had received the following amounts:

From Inhof and Meyer [collection committee]: Alderman Inhof, $5; [various anonymous contributions]; total $31.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1881.

From J. Beiersdorf [collector]: Mrs. S. Goldstein, $2; total $20.

From T. Arnold [collector]: J. Eckmann, $2; total $8.

From F. Madlener [collector]: Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, $10.

From F. Washausen [collector]: Wehner and Company, $5; total $6.

Up to August 23 the relief committee for New Ulm had received a total of $37,188; $10,819 of this was from Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II D 8
III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

Statistics

The Employment Bureau of the German Society obtained jobs for 471 persons last month. There were 964 applicants. The following trades and vocations were recorded:

Laborers, farm, factory, and miscellaneous, 433; druggists, 5; physicians, 5; architects (or draftsmen), 9; bakers, 18; butchers, 38; miners, 8; brewers, 5; bookkeepers, 6; barbers, 1; bookbinders, 1; carpenters, 17; distillers, 2; wood turners, 2; dyers, 1; gardeners, 19; goldsmiths, 3; tanners, 4; engineers, 5; cooks, 1; clerks, 102; coachmen, 6; coopers, 11; waiters, 3; teachers, 6; maltsters, 9; millers, 8; masons, 6; painters, 43; machinists, 56; tailors, 3; blacksmiths, 14; ropemakers, 14; typesetters, 1; saddlers, 4; shoemakers, 17; locksmiths, 53; cabinetmakers, 33; paperhangers, 2; potters, 4; weavers, 8;

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tinsmiths, 6; weavers [probably of heavy goods, but not specified], 8; wagonmakers, 8; total, 964. Women and children, in addition to these, 108; grand total, 1072.

A comparative table showing the activity of the agency during the last three months, May, June, and July, and the corresponding period last year is appended.

	May 1880	May 1881
Applications for employment	666	784
Jobs obtained	108	325
Employers	107	196

	June 1880	June 1881
Applications for employment	696	864
Jobs obtained	283	345
Employers	127	208

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

	July 1880	July 1881
Applications for employment	727	964
Jobs obtained	311	471
Employers	167	223

According to those figures the number of employers who wished to hire men increased by 226 over the same period last year, and 539 more persons obtained employment this year.

Immigration diminished last month in comparison with the previous month. This condition, however, has prevailed in the summer season in former years. It was estimated that only 24,000 immigrants arrived at all Chicago railroad stations last month, while in June the number was approximately 35,000. Moreover, last month nearly all nationalities were represented, and almost all the immigrants had sufficient money to continue their journey to the western states and territories; only a few of this contingent remained in Chicago.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

Swindling and overcharging by local hotels and boarding houses catering to immigrants, or by so-called agents or runners working for such places, were not reported, except the three incidents recently published; in each case it was doubtful who was to blame.

There were nine complaints about lost or undelivered baggage. In three cases the lost property was found; in two instances claims for damages were made; concerning the remainder no answer has been received up to the present.

There were five women among the many people who appealed to us for aid or advice. The Barkmann family, husband, wife, and three small children, who hailed from the vicinity of Hamburg, arrived here last May. After a short time the father died of sunstroke and left the family destitute. Citizens, neighbors, Messrs. Wassmansdorf and Heinemann, and the German Society provided enough money to fulfill the wish of the unfortunate

FBI 30775

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 15, 1881.

widow to return with her children to Germany. They reached their destination a few days ago. Another case was that of the Frank family, in poor circumstances. There are three children; another is expected soon. The husband is a baker, present whereabouts unknown. According to the explanation of the woman he is anxiously looking for them, but regardless of advertisements in the newspapers and inquiries at police stations he could not be located. The other three women were single, and since they had no means, they were sheltered temporarily in suitable institutions for women.

In this last month 169 persons have applied for aid at our office; 43 requests were granted after thorough investigation. We paid out $379.15 in cash for relief, etc.

Respectfully,
Charles Emders, Agent

II D 10
II A 3 b
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1881.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT FOR NEW ULM

Although many people will regard last Friday's concert at McCormick Hall as a failure because of the scant attendance, there are others, experts in such matters, who say that the hall would have been overcrowded if the weather had been cooler. And these "gentlemen who know" did not believe that the purpose of the concert, the benefit angle, was the sole drawing card; to the contrary, they were of the opinion that the featuring of the simpler German songs met with great popular approval...../Translator's note: Here follows a dissertation advocating popular German songs instead of classical selections--several long paragraphs. All the performers receive favorable comment. The receipts are not mentioned./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II A 3 b
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1881

NEW ULM
Great Success Expected

The benefit concert for the stricken people in New Ulm will be given by our local singing societies tonight in McCormick Hall. Quite aside from the purpose for which the concert is to be given, which should fill the hall to overflowing, the concert itself deserves liberal patronage. The program consists principally of typical male choral selections, simple songs for four voices, which should have been featured by our German singing societies but have been generally neglected. Male voices are never more effective than in these unpretending compositions of folk-song character, which invariably remind one of fields, verdant forests, and vineyards on hills--in short, of our beautiful German fatherland. And since these songs arouse our feeling for the land of our origin, it was a particularly fortunate idea to make such a selection for a concert which is to be given for our destitute countrymen. The singing societies accepted the idea in the proper spirit and in their performance offer that with which they are

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1881.

most familiar, and therefore the public may expect to hear a real German male choral concert.

In regard to the soloists who have promised to participate, Hugo Lindau of Cincinnati deserves special mention. He was scheduled to appear at the last festival concert but because of his father's sudden death did not come to Chicago. He is a highly gifted tenor and is bound to appeal to the audience. Let us hope that as an encore--which will surely be demanded after he sings the great aria from "Joseph"--he will oblige us by singing a simple German folk song, the more unpretentious the better. Mr. Leivermann intends to sing a popular air if an encore is requested and will not give us the "Porter's Song" from "Martha". Edward Schultze will also select some attractive German air, for which his appealing voice is so highly suited, instead of an opera part.

As far as the financial aspect of the concert is concerned, we have assurances that the advance sale of tickets has been more than gratifying, and that the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1881.

ladies of the festival chorus have spared no efforts in disposing of the tickets. If some of the kind ladies who did not receive any tickets believe that they can place a few, then J. P. Hand, 176 Madison Street, first floor, or A. Bucher, 143 Wabash Avenue, will gladly supply them.

The price of the tickets is only fifty cents, and the entire proceeds go to the people in New Ulm.

The Program

Tenor Solo, "Gebet vor der Schlacht".....Moehring
Edward Schultze

"Liebesfruehling".....Zech
Gesangverein Frohsinn

Chorus and Solos, "Ossian".....Beschnitt
Schiller Liedertafel, Chicago Saengerbund, a section of the

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Catholic casino Frohsinn, F. Spreyne, tenor, and P. Spod, bass

"Fantasia from Rigoletto".....Liszt
C. F. Balatka

"Das Einsame Roeslein".....Hermes
Orpheus Male Chorus

Aria from "Joseph".....Mehnl
Hugo Lindau

"Brunnen Wunderbar".....Abt
United Chorus and Hugo Greiner, baritone

Aria from "Ernani".....Verdi
A. Leivermann

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5, 1881.

"Mutterseelenallein".....Braun
United Chorus

"Gute Nacht".....Fischer
Alemannia Maennerchor

"Salomons Tempelweihe".....
United Chorus, H. Balatka, conductor, and A. Leivermann, bass

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1881.

THINK OF NEW ULM
Chicago Has Not Done Its Duty by Any Means

The contributions for New Ulm, so far as Chicago was concerned, had only reached $9,000 up to yesterday evening. Of course many committees have not yet submitted their reports, but nevertheless, the result was anything but satisfactory. Above all other cities it is Chicago's undeniable, sacred duty to help its sister city [Translator's note: Sister city in this case refers to the fact that New Ulm was originally settled by Chicago Germans, members of the Turners' Association] in the proper manner until a sum commensurate with the losses caused by the catastrophe [cyclone] has been raised.

The benefit concert will be given tomorrow evening at Mc Cormick's Hall. It provides an opportunity for those who can contribute only moderately to the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1881.

relief fund to do their share, since the tickets cost only fifty cents, and every cent goes to the fund. The concert in itself will be fully worth the price, since the program presents the best selections of the combined choral numbers given at the last song festival and various choral pieces sung by our various clubs, including numbers by such soloists as Hugo Lindau, E. Schultze, A. Leivermann, and others. [Translator's note: In another article the name is spelled Leiermann.

Miss McCarthy cannot appear, unfortunately, since she will not be able to reach Chicago in time, and Mrs. Bartlett-Davis, who gladly consented to participate, has suddenly been taken ill. The concert will therefore be given without the participation of any women [singers] and in this respect will be a novelty.

The last rehearsal will be held this evening at Mc Cormick's Hall, and all participants are requested to be present at eight o'clock.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1881.

FOR NEW ULM

Treasurer Madlener sent another thousand dollars to New Ulm yesterday. He also received acknowledgments from that city for the $500 and the $1,500 previously sent as well as for $18,733 representing individual contributions, that is, money which was not sent by the organization. The detailed list will be published tomorrow.

The collections were not so successful yesterday as might have been expected. Let us hope that the various committees will not lose their ambition, but perhaps they have not yet reported to the treasurer.

The sale of tickets for the benefit concert which is scheduled for Friday evening at McCormick's Hall already shows gratifying results, and it appears that the expectations of the committee will be exceeded. Since every cent from the sale of tickets will go to the relief fund, every holder of an admission card may regard the full amount of his purchase as a donation to the sufferers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 93-2-3278

II D 10
II B 1 a
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1881.

NEW ULM

The Aid and Collection Committee met at the Sherman House yesterday forenoon. Rudolph Brand was the chairman. The various collection committees submitted their reports. A. C. Hesing /Illinois Staats-Zeitung/ had received $385 /largest sum/..../various business houses contributed/. Treasurer Madlener reported that he had already sent $2,500 to New Ulm /city destroyed by a tornado/, and that he would send another $1,000 in the next mail.

Since several members who were appointed to the collection committee declined to serve, it became necessary to appoint the following additional committees: for furniture dealers, Mr. Woltz of Stotz and Woltz..../and eight other mercantile branches; nearly all committee members have German names/.

MICROFILMED BY UPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1881.

The assembly resolved to support the concert in every respect and also accepted with thanks the offer of L. J. Kadish to hold a swimming contest in his natatorium on the West Side, the proceeds to go to the relief fund.

The Concert

The committee on arrangements appointed by the Central Board of the Singers' Alliance to take charge of the details of the concert appeared in full attendance at Quincy Number Nine and elected E. G. Uihlein chairman and A. Bucher secretary and treasurer. It was reported that the various song clubs had accepted the idea with enthusiasm and would do everything to make the concert a success. After a long discussion it was decided to give the concert at McCormick's Hall because other locations would hardly provide sufficient room for the large combined chorus, and the date was set for next Friday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1881.

Mr. Gestefeld read the following letter:

"To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

"We read in the columns of your valued paper that the singing societies of our city intend to give a concert, the proceeds of which will be given to the relief fund for the stricken people of New Ulm. We regard the idea as a manifestation of genuine humanitarianism and are heartily in favor of the proposal, but we regret that we cannot participate in the concert, and therefore we ask you kindly to add the enclosed sum, fifty dollars, as our contribution to the New Ulm fund.

"Very respectfully,
"The Fidelia
"J. Lorenzen, secretary"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1881.

Hans Balatka was requested to arrange the program; it will be published tomorrow. The combined choral numbers of the last song festival, such as "Schlachtgebet," "Mutterseelenallein", and "Braunnen Wunderbar", will be included in the program. There will be several single choral selections and also solos by Miss Hanna McCarthy and Messrs. Hugo Lindau, E. Schultze, and Leiermann and perhaps a few more. Mr. Bucher will have charge of the sale of tickets. The Following announcement was made after the session adjourned.

To All the Singing Societies of Chicago

The delegates of clubs affiliated with the Singers' Alliance have appointed and authorized a committee to arrange a concert /to be given/ at McCormick's Hall on Friday, August 5, for the benefit of the stricken city of New Ulm, Minnesota. Participation of all the singing societies of the city is expected, and their respective directors or music committees are requested, to

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1881.

see Hans Balatka not later than four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, July 30, at Quincy Number Nine, to make arrangements for appearance at the concert.

The committee also appeals to the clubs to be active in selling tickets for the concert. Admission will be fifty cents. The secretaries of the various clubs are asked kindly to confer with Mr. A. Bucher, 141-143 Wabash Avenue, any time after 2 P.M. of Saturday, July 30, to obtain blocks of tickets.

The Committee,
E. Uihlein, chairman,
A. Bucher, secretary.

The Ladies

The appeal to the lady members of the festival chorus brought generous response. At eight o'clock about a hundred members appeared at Brand's Hall.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 30, 1881.

Mr. J. P. Hand gave a short address in which he emphasized that the aid of the ladies was desired for a humane cause. He stated that all arrangements had been made to give the projected concert next Friday at McCormick's Hall for the benefit of the sufferers in New Ulm.

The ladies were asked to do the principal and most difficult work, that of selling the tickets. Since 5,000 tickets were printed, the 250 members of the Ladies Festival Chorus have a job on their hands. However, the enthusiastic response with which this announcement was received leads one to believe that the ladies will try their best to prevail upon their friends and acquaintances to help along the good cause. The ladies were asked to obtain tickets from Mr. A. Bucher, 141-143 Wabash Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1881.

THE BENEFIT CONCERT FOR NEW ULM

The committee on arrangements appointed at the last session of the Central Committee of the Singers' Alliance will meet today at five o'clock at Quincy Number Nine to decide on the hall and the date of the concert to be given for the people in New Ulm. As far as the various singing societies are concerned, probably all will participate in some manner. Those who cannot appear can be very useful, however, by selling tickets.

The committee expects to hear from every song club of the city today.

The Ladies

The ladies who were associated with the last song festival are kindly and urgently requested to come to Brand's Hall, headquarters of the Germania Male Chorus, this evening to make arrangements for their participation in the New Ulm concerts. The ladies can be exceedingly helpful in making the affair a success.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1861.

A Letter of Appreciation from New Ulm

"New Ulm, July 26.

"To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

"Dear Sir:

"In my recent visit to Chicago I was not able to thank you personally for the sympathy expressed in your valued paper for our misfortune.

"I therefore take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude in the name of the people of New Ulm.

"Immediate help is always best, and if Chicago does provide it, then I feel convinced that our town will be rebuilt within a few months and appear substantially as it did before.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1881.

"Again thanking you heartily, I remain

"Very respectfully,
"S. Loewenthal
"For the Relief Committee"

To the German Singing Societies of Chicago

Members!

The delegates representing fourteen clubs affiliated with the North American Singers' Alliance have unanimously decided to give a concert next week for the benefit of the victims of the New Ulm disaster.

It was agreed not only that combined choral singing should be offered, but that the separate clubs should also sing their own selections. The undersigned committee desires to provide an opportunity for all our German singers to do their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 29, 1881.

share in this humane work and also asks all clubs which are not affiliated with the Alliance to appear in the concert. This immense concert will also be the basis for the eventual formation of an alliance comprising all Chicago's singing societies, an organization which is being planned for the near future.

All clubs which accept our invitation and intend to sing at the concert are asked promptly to send their addresses and their lists of songs selected for the occasion to Hans Balatka, Kingsbury Block, Room 5.

Greetings from the Central Board of the North American Singers Alliance.

Franz Amberg, president
Oscar Schmidt, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II B 1 a
II A 3 b

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

PROJECT 6400 W.P.A.

AID FOR NEW ULM

As reported elsewhere, the collections for the sufferers in New Ulm proceed in a lively though not oversuccessful manner. Indications are not lacking, however, that the various committees which have not yet reported are doing their utmost to make the affair a credit to Chicago.

It is highly desirable that every committee member appear tomorrow morning at ten o'clock at the clubroom of the Sherman House, where a session will be held to consider what else can be done for the people in New Ulm.

In the interim no one desiring to give aid should wait until a committee member calls. Mr. Madlener, treasurer of the Relief Committee, as well as the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, will accept contributions for the New Ulm fund at any time and give a receipt.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

The proposal to give a great concert, presenting combined choral singing as well as separate offerings by our local singing societies, has met with general approval. The committee on arrangements requests all leaders of song clubs to come to the meeting tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock, at Quincy Number Nine, to speed up the preliminary work.

The ladies who are members of the mixed chorus are urged to appear at Brand's Hall /Germania Hall/ on Friday evening at eight o'clock. The committee relies on the participation of the ladies to make the concert a success and hopes that no one will be absent.

Mme. Peschka-Leutner has unfortunately already returned to Germany, but it is hoped that Miss Cary, the favorite of Chicago's concertgoers, will participate. Mr. Lindau also, who was prevented from appearing in the Song Festival because of his father's death, has promised to participate in this concert.

The concert will be highly successful if the singers make the proper effort.

II D 10
II B 1 a

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 27, 1881.

GERMAN SINGERS TO GIVE BENEFIT CONCERT FOR TORNADO VICTIMS IN NEW ULM

A special meeting was called by the Central Executive Committee of the North American Singers' Alliance yesterday evening at Quincy Number Nine to consider details preparatory to giving a concert for the victims in New Ulm, as suggested by the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. The Central Executive Committee represents the majority of our Chicago singing societies. The Germania, Orpheus, Eintracht, Harmonie, Concordia, Allemania, Freier Saengerbund, South Side Liederkranz, and Schiller Liedertafel were represented by delegates. Franz Amberg, president of the Alliance, acted as chairman, and O. W. Schmidt, secretary of the Alliance, attended to the minutes. After a lengthy discussion of the plan, in which it was shown that Miss McCarthy, as well as Messrs. Schultz and Leivermann, could be relied upon to co-operate, that Hans Balatka would be the leader, and that the program would consist of selections given by the combined choral societies in the last Song Festival and of numbers sung by the separate clubs, it was decided to give the concert and that German folk songs

WPA ILL PROJ 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 27, 1881.

should predominate. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. P. Hand, Philip Maas, Hermann Pomy, A. T. Nussbaumer, A. Bucher, E. Heinze, and E. G. Uihlein was appointed to procure a hall, stipulate the day, and so forth. Hans Balatka and Theodore Gestefeld were added to the committee in an advisory capacity.

The committee will meet Friday at 5 P.M. at Quincy Number Nine to receive the reports of subcommittees about halls, soloists etc. In the interim the chairmen, the music committees, and the various leaders are requested kindly to communicate with Mr. Balatka before Friday if possible and to submit a list of the songs which the several clubs have selected for the occasion in order to arrange the program. It has been planned to restrict the concert entirely to songs, simple choral selections, since our local singing societies have so large a repertory available. Of course not every club can appear separately because of the limited time available, but several clubs which have the same conductor can combine as a single unit. Enough time for rehearsals is available because the concert can hardly be given before the end of next week. The invitation to participate in the concert applies to all singing societies,

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whether they are affiliated with the Alliance or not, and the committee expects that every German song club will do its utmost for the success of the cause.

At the session of the Central Executive Committee matters, pertaining to the Singers' Alliance were also considered, and the president and the secretary were requested to send letters to all who were associated in making the last festival a success. Besides expressing appreciation for the efforts of all participating, the letters all lay stress on the formation of an alliance of all the Chicago singing societies. The secretary was requested to circularize all Chicago singing societies, inviting them to send delegates to the convention which is to be held at some future date to consider the formation of the afore-mentioned Chicago Alliance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2075

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 23, 1881.

NEW ULM

Organization of Aid Committees--"Send Contributions!"--
Appeal to Lodges and Clubs

The citizens' committee which was appointed at the Turner Hall on Wednesday evening to raise money for the stricken people of New Ulm /Translator's note: Town was destroyed by a cyclone/ met at the Sherman House yesterday in the forenoon. The following gentlemen were present: R. Brand..../eight names/ and S. Loewenthal, a delegate representing the inhabitants of New Ulm.

Mr. A. C. Hesing was offered the chairmanship but declined and proposed Rudolph Brand, who was unanimously elected. Emil Hoechster was appointed secretary, and F. Madlener treasurer.

A. C. Hesing after a short survey of the work to be undertaken recommended that subcommittees be formed, representing various business branches, since

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that would simplify collections and make the work more effective. He also suggested that German clubs and associations should be asked to participate in the promotion of this cause, and he mentioned that at a meeting of the executive board of the Bavarian Club a motion had been considered to donate $100 from the expected receipts of the Bavarian Festival to the aid for New Ulm Committee. At the same time Mr. Hesing mentioned the contributions which had been sent to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. /Translator's note: Mr. A. C. Hesing was the president of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Publishing Company/.

Complying with A. C. Hesing's suggestion, the committee then nominated the various subcommittees, which were expected to act immediately.

F. Madlener will call on liquor dealers and distillers; R. Brand and John Hoffmann on county, city, and government officials and employees; A. C. Hesing on newspapers and newsdealers; Theodore Arnold on packers and butchers; F. Hartmann on hotels and lodging houses..../Translators note: There are forty-seven other classifications, including doctors, lawyers, judges, and railroads./

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The treasurer and the secretary were requested to supply the gentlemen with collection books. The committee adjourned and will meet again when called by the chairman.

NEWS FROM NEW ULM

According to a recent telegram, heavy rains on Wednesday evening and the following night increased the damage; those buildings which are still standing are roofless.

Mr. Weyhe, one of the representatives of the New Ulm Relief Committee, departed for Milwaukee yesterday, and Mr. Loewenthal will return to New Ulm today, encouraged by the fact that Chicagoans will send aid promptly and have not forgotten their own misfortune of ten years ago and the liberal help which was given by this city at that time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3427

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 23, 1881.

Action up to the Present Time

The following contributions had been received up to yesterday afternoon:

S. Friedmann, $100 /highest/; Marshall Field and Company, $50 /three firms gave $50/; E. Rothschild and Brothers, $25 /ten business houses contributed $25/; cash, $1 ..... Total contributions, $ 638.

This amount has already been sent to New Ulm. J. B. Drake, owner of the Pacific Hotel, gave a hundred dollars. He sent the money to the mayor of the stricken town when first reports of the catastrophe reached Chicago.

In conformity with the recommendations made by A. C. Hesing the chairman and secretary of the committee issued the following appeal:

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30276

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 23, 1881.

"Appeal!

"To the German Lodges and Societies!

"New Ulm, a city in Minnesota, has met with misfortune. A cyclone has destroyed the thriving town; 250 German families have been rendered homeless and lack the bare necessities of life.

"Help is urgently needed. A committee of citizens will visit various business houses and solicit funds for the stricken people.

"The undersigned committee asks the German lodges and associations also to do their share and hopes that its appeal will not be in vain, since the inhabitants of New Ulm were the first who came to our aid and sent us a carload of flour when we suffered misfortune [the Chicago fire].

"Kindly send donations to the treasurer of the committee, F. Madlener, 147 Lake Street. "For the committee: R. Brand, president; E. Hoechster, secretary."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 23, 1881.

Additional Contributions

The Wirthsverein (Saloonkeepers' Association), sent $1.50 to the committee at New Ulm yesterday, and the Thueringer Club will receive a recommendation from its festival committee that at least ten per cent of the receipts to be derived from its trap-shooting event, which will begin tomorrow, shall be given to the relief fund.

WPA FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROJECT

II D 10
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1881.

DO YOUR DUTY!
New Ulm Needs Your Help--Will Chicago's Germans
Permit the Germans of New Ulm to Suffer?

A week ago today a storm laid waste the town of New Ulm in Minnesota, a city which was regarded far and wide as a monument to German diligence and perseverance. Hardly a building remained undamaged. More than 200 families are homeless. The town has only 3500 inhabitants, mostly Germans. Many families have lost their sole support, and many others face the same misfortune, since more than 70 citizens were seriously injured when their houses were destroyed; more than 20 have already been buried.

When Chicago became a smoldering ruin, New Ulm's citizens were the first to send a carload of flour to our stricken fellow citizens. But New Ulm's catastrophe was proportionately vastly greater than the destruction which the fire caused in Chicago, and furthermore, not a single person was insured.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1881.

The distressing conditions are indescribable, and help is urgently needed; if it is not forthcoming, the entire German community will perish. The Germans of Chicago, who received help from the people of New Ulm when fire drove us from our homes, are bound by gratitude to help the stricken inhabitants of New Ulm now, when they appeal to us and have confidence in us. Duty requires that we give gladly and generously.

In order to organize a drive for aid, a meeting was held at the Turner Hall Wednesday evening; it was fully described in yesterday's issue. Those present nominated a committee consisting of Messrs. F. Madlener, August Beck, A. C. Hesing, H. Schultz, George Schneider, S. Friedmann, Rudolph Brand, Louis Wahl, A. Schoeninger, Fritz Hartmann, Henry Weber, Jacob Heisler, Theodore Arnold, Charles Wacker, T. J. Lefens, and Henry Hochbaum in order to render organized assistance. The committee was supposed to meet again yesterday afternoon, but because of a misunderstanding about the day the session had to be postponed to ten o'clock this morning.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 22, 1881.

The above-mentioned gentlemen are urgently requested to come to today's meeting in the clubroom of the Sherman House at 10 A.M.

Collections had already begun to pour in on Wednesday evening, when the organization was being contemplated; $225 had been received at that time. To this amount the Illinois Staats-Zeitung adds another $55, of which $50 was sent to us by Mr. Schwab, and $5 was received anonymously by A. C. Hesing.

A nice start, to be sure, but it is only a drop in the bucket. Damage in New Ulm amounts to $300,000, and at least $100,000 is needed to protect the homeless from starvation and cold before the approach of winter. If Chicagoans are able to raise this sum without outside help, they will repay in part what the world sent to this city after the great fire.

Mr. Schwab's Explanation to the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

Today's issue of your paper gives an account of a meeting which was held for

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the purpose of organizing aid for New Ulm; the article also mentions that I treated somewhat gruffly a gentleman who came to see me in the interests of the people of that city. I admit making the statement attributed to me, but it would be a great injustice to me if the strong declaration which I made at that time were to be regarded as my true sentiment toward the Germans. I was highly incensed by the Jewish persecutions prevailing in Germany of which I had read; I had also been approached shortly before on various matters involving a considerable strain on my benevolence; in short, I was in bad humor, and when the gentlemen spoke to me about New Ulm, it did not improve my temper.

I believe that the fact that I have always been ready to do something for the Germans during the twenty-eight years which I have lived here, aiding with money or indirectly, doing whatever it was in my power to do, has given the public a truer opinion of my sentiments toward the Germans than may be deduced from my thoughtless remark.

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To prove that I also am liberally inclined toward New Ulm, and that my heart is in the right place, I am herewith enclosing a check for fifty dollars, which I ask you kindly to hand to the committee in charge.

Very respectfully,

Charles H. Schwab.

W.P.A. (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

ORGANIZE AID COMMITTEE FOR NEW ULM, STRICKEN CITY IN THE NORTHWEST

A meeting was held in the library of the North Side Turner Hall, Chicago, to consider Emil Dietzsch's appeal to arrange a Garfield Festival and to give the proceeds to the stricken inhabitants of New Ulm, Minnesota. /Translator's note: General news items in earlier editions gave a detailed description of a cyclone which destroyed the town and killed people and livestock./

The majority of the people present were members of the Turngemeinde (Turners' Association). Messrs. Dietzsch, Hoechster, Madlener, Mannhardt, Friedman, Stimming, and others were there; the meeting was well attended. Mr. Hoechester was nominated chairman after Mr. Dietzsch had declared that he considered it best to postpone the Garfield festival for the present, and that something should be done immediately to help the people of New Ulm.

S. Loewenthal, treasurer of the Turnverein (Turners' Society) of New Ulm and

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delegate of that city's aid committee, was then asked to address the assembly. He gave a short account of the catastrophe which had destroyed the town and explained that he and Henry Weyhe, another committee member, had been delegated to seek help in Chicago. Mr. Loewenthal then cited an incident which occurred yesterday, while he was calling on Mr. Schwab, of the firm of Selz, Schwab and Company. We append the report verbatim to show to the Germans of Chicago as well as to out-of-town customers of the concern what Mr. Schwab's attitude is. Mr. Loewenthal said:

"In collecting contributions today I was introduced by Benjamin Eisendrath of the firm of Schnadig, Foreman and Company to Mr. Schwab in the latter's office and explained the object of my visit. Mr. Schwab declared that no details of the misfortune were known. I asked politely whether he had read the newspapers, and he retorted by asking, whether those people in New Ulm were not all Dutchmen. I replied that he was mistaken; that to the best of my knowledge the people there were Germans. He replied:

"'It makes no difference; I would'nt help those Dutchmen up there anyway. They

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have never bought anything of me, and if a Dutchman was starving across the way, and I could save him by giving him a cent, I would not do it. It is all a fair punishment for the people of New Ulm.'"

As might have been expected, this account caused great indignation among those present, and what they said was not complimentary.

A committee was then appointed to nominate fifteen citizens to make collections. The committee held a short consultation and reported through its chairman, Mr. E. Mannhardt, that the following gentlemen had been selected: F. Madlener, August Beck, A. C. Hesing, H. Schultz, George Schneider....[all together fifteen names].

The nominations were accepted, and the committee was requested to publish the following appeal:

"To the People:

"The frightful catastrophe which befell the people of New Ulm last Friday has

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induced a number of prominent citizens to hold a meeting at the Turner Hall to devise ways and means to provide prompt and effective aid to the unfortunates of that city. Messrs. H. Loewenthal and H. Weyhe, delegates of the New Ulm Relief Committee (headed by W. Pfaender, chairman, the Reverend Alexander Berghold, secretary, and Charles Wagner, treasurer), explained to the meeting the dire need in which their fellow citizens are. Two hundred and twelve families are homeless and have lost everything; several have lost the members who provided for them, and many face the same situation, since seventy-five persons were seriously injured, and up to last Monday twenty dead had been buried.

"This is the third time that New Ulm has been afflicted with terrible misfortune. The first disaster was the Indian massacre; then came the grasshopper plague, which lasted seven years; now the storm. Chicago is the metropolis of the Northwest, and it is the city's duty as such to help a sister city in time of distress, especially since the world generously helped us /after the Chicago fire/; and it is our especial duty to help New Ulm because that city sent the

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first carload of flour to the starving, homeless people of Chicago when we experienced disaster.

"Help is needed urgently. The summers of northern Minnesota are short, and money must be sent immediately, so that the people can at least get temporary shelter before the approach of cold weather.

"The undersigned, members of the committee, will call on their fellow citizens and ask them to donate liberally for the cause. But it is impossible to see every one, and those who feel sympathy for others are therefore requested to seek the committee members."

The following amounts have been received up to the present date: S. Friedman, $100; Marshall Field, $50; Chicago Turngemeinde, $50; ladies of the Turngemeinde, $25; Schnadig, Foreman and Company, $25; E. Rothschild and Brother, $25; Eddy, Harvey and Company, $25; Heath and Milligan, $25.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 2027

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PROJECT W.P.A. 6A CC

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, July 11th, 1881.

Immigration-Protection.

Due to the fact, of this year's heavy immigration and also to the fact, that a large number of these immigrants, chose the middle West, particularly Chicago, as its domicile, there was dealt a terrific blow to the workers of this city, The German Society of Chicago is doing its utmost, to meet with the difficulties, arising from such influx, and in connection with it, asked the German Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for their consent, to obtain the necessary aid, for the protection of the immigrants. We are proud to state, that the reformed management of our Chicago Immigrant homes is a success, and we will continue in this direction. We also endeavor to protect the Immigrants, at different railroad depots, against cheating or overcharging. We found only one railroad, whose dealing with Immigrants is blameless, this is the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which has complied with all our requests. As to the rest of the railroad managements, we receive many promises, but there it also ends.

A reply to our questions in the near future, would be greatly appreciated:
1. After the immigrants arrival at Castle Garden, what agencies are assisting them to the railroad depots?
2. How do they obtain their railroad tickets, and who advises them, as to the trains to take?

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

GERMAN

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, July 11th, 1881.

You undoubtedly share our interest in this matter, and we consider it, our sacred duty to give the Immigrants, all the assistance we can.

Those railroads, which we are not willing to co-operate, and comply with our requests, in the interest of the Immigrants, can not receive our consideration.

The management of the "German Society"
of Chicago.

GERMAN

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1880.

GERMAN WOMEN'S CLUB

The German Women's Club will distribute Christmas presents among poor children on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at Klare's Hall on North Clark Street. The children will be treated to music, coffee, and cakes.

Spectators will be served for 25 cents. Visitors are asked to bring along different kinds of foods to replenish the insufficient supplies of the Women's Club.

We have repeatedly written against publicity-making charities--in which the principal object is ostentation--but, to our regret, without success. The treat and the gifts really do not come from the German Women's Club,

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1880.

which only takes the credit at the expense of others. Rather than digging into their own purses, these rich ladies prefer to ask the Press for support. Clothes dealers, toy and book shops are pressed till the necessary supply of second-hand merchandise is together. If this is still insufficient, a few musicians and artists are chosen, who will be flattered and persuaded to give their services free for the good work. A feeding en masse will put up a scene the effects of which very seldom fail to appear. The spectators will have to pay an entrance fee and the German Women's Club will get the laurels. With the satisfaction of having taken a share of the children's tears of gratitude, the lady of the Club goes to bed, pleased that her own purse is still intact and that she acted according to the word of God. The left hand does not know what the right one is doing.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1880.

GERMAN WOMENS CLUB

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

M. Klare's hall N. Clark St., Tuesday, Dec. 28 a distribution of Xmas gifts for poor children by the German Women's Club, will take place. The children will first be treated with coffee and cakes. Guests to this public charity enterprise can take part in the food for 25 cents. It is more than desirable, that visitors bring along a quantity of different kinds of foods, to add to the insufficient supplies of the women's club.

We have repeatedly protested against these publicity making charities, where the principal object is show, but to our regret without success. the gifts really do not come from the German Women's club, who only take the credit at the expense of others. Instead of the rich ladies dipping into their own pockets, they prefer to ask the Press, favorable to their undertaking, for support; clothes dealers, toy, and book shops are pressed till the necessary supply of secondhand merchandise is together. If this is still insufficient, a few musicians and artists are chosen, who will be flattered and persuaded to give their services free

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1880. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

for the good cause. The visitors will have to pay an entrance fee and the German Womens Club get the laurels. With the satisfaction of having a share in the gratifying tears of the child, who has been fed and given presents, the lady of the Club goes to bed, pleased that her own purse is still intact and they act according to the words of God: "The left hand does not know, what the right one is doing."

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 4, 1880.

THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION

Yesterday afternoon the administration of the German Club held their regular meeting, President Beiersdorff was Chairman and Secretary Eberhardt took down the minutes. Treasurer Christop made his report on the finances of the Association which was accepted. On account of the severe cold of last month, the number of the needy increased considerably. More than 306 applications partly for financial assistance, payments for rent, coal, groceries, clothing, sleeping accommodations, etc. have been received. Especially among the newly immigrated foreigners were many needy Germans, Poles and Bohemians. Twenty nine immigrants have been supplied with means to continue their journey. Also twenty one needy families livingin Chicago received assistance and thirty four families received means to leave Chicago (they probably have been transported for $1.00 to St. Louis, the cheapest method to get rid of the petitioners forever.) The locality of the Club had been beseiged by friendless persons, especially during the cold season, by day and night but on account of the poor financial condition only 58 of the needy could be taken care of. Totally, according to the report of the agent, ten invalids have been sent to the hospitals and twenty six received free medicine. The cash balance of the society has been reduced with $112.80 by giving support to 692 persons. The Society has resolved to alter its mode of propoganda and in place

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, December 4, 1880.

of arranging entertainments, dances, concerts, etc. it will organize a membership drive among the Germans of Chicago in the interest of the needy and suffering. It is anticipated that immigration will continue to increase and the means of the society are much too small, to satisfy all demands made.

Therefore the necessity has arisen, to get a larger membership. The Chairman also asked the gentlemen of the publicity Committee to do their very best in this respect. The following gentlemen have been accepted as new members.

G. Gregory, F. C. Lentz, H. Bockener, Louis Brenell, John Feldkampf, Fred Frendenberg, Otto Dehling, and William Bettinghausen. The meeting was then adjourned.

II D 10
I D 2 a (4)

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 2, 1880.

[JUST FATE]

We have heard the death rattle of the German Association, that society which always did good work by talking big. It has been an enemy to the poor workman and has been notorious in assisting to break down strikes from their safe hiding place. We are reminded of their infamous participation in the strike of the "Pocikelhous" (Pickle-House workmen.) Their fate is deserved and in a very short time this stigma of German nationality will be gone forever. At yesterday's general meeting of the Association only nine members were present, a proof that the members regard their charity as humbug. Practically no results have been obtained by the Association and the funds that were collected were given to favored persons.

It is therefore a great satisfaction that for the general welfare this Association is dissolving. Charity is the curse of the Society. In its place must come the conviction that it is the duty and obligation of every human being to help their brothers as best they can.

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III B 3 b

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1880.

THE LADIES' AID OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The members of the executive committee of the Ladies' Aid Society, a branch of the German Society, passed the following resolution yesterday:

"The Ladies' Aid Society of the German Society hereby expresses its gratitude to all who gave gifts or otherwise helped to provide a Christmas festival for the poor children. The ladies particularly thank Mr. Brand for his courtesy in having provided free use of his hall, and are very grateful to the German press which gave publicity to the event in so liberal a manner, thus helping considerably in making the affair a success. Furthermore, we thank the various businessmen for the presents they contributed and their friendly interest; also the individuals whose donations enabled the Society to have a plentiful supply of everything for the occasion. The ladies also thank Mr. Bauer, who furnished a piano for the occasion, as well as Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Thorwarth, Miss Pick, and Mr. Schmoll, whose combined efforts made a success of the affair. In fact, we thank all who collaborated with us to make the affair a success.

"An accounting will be submitted next Wednesday."

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II D 10
II A 2
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

HELP FOR IRELAND

The Help Ireland Committee, which was appointed at McCormick Hall, has so far received the following contributions:

From the police force, through Austin J. Doyle, $1,124.....

The following collection committees were appointed:

Brewers and maltsters: W. C. Seipp and George Bullen....
Ship owners: Robert Devendorf....
Banks: J. O. Rutter....
Newspapers: Washington Hesing....
Lawyers: Harry Rubens....
Tanners and dealers in leather: Christ Casselman....
Industrialists: Peter Schuettler and Chas. E. Schwab....
City officials: General Lieb....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

County officials: F. C. Klokke....
Saloonkeepers: John Feldkamp and Louis Schwuchow....
Bookstores: W. A. Amberg....
Furniture manufacturers: John Phillips, J. Briersdorf, and Adolph Sturm....
Fashionable clothing and articles: Alderman Wetterer....
Cigars and dealers in tobacco: Mr. Deutsch....
Retail Jewelers: Anton Schager....
Tailors: R. J. Walsche....
Drugstores: John Heiland....
Planing mills: Christian Tegtmeyer....
Bakers: D. F. Bremner....

/Translator's note: Naturally, most of the firms serving as collection committees have Irish names; also other vocations are listed which are not enumerated in the translation, since only German names are given/.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30/75

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

DEMONSTRATION IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERING PEOPLE IN IRELAND

Men, women, and children responded to the appeal of the Socialists and staged an overflow protest meeting at the Vorwaerts Turnhalle (Forward Turner Hall) in behalf of the suffering peasants in Ireland. Every available seat was taken, and the gallery was crowded. About a dozen prominent Socialists sat on the stage. On opposite sides of them were the Union Jack and the Socialist banner bearing the words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Nearly all who were present wore their union badges and almost every trade was represented...../Translator's note: All non-German items are omitted in translation./

Paul Grottkau was the only one who spoke in German and he addressed the crowd as follows: "Ireland's history is an uninterrupted record of distress, which can, possibly, only be compared to the tribulations of Poland. England's greatest

WPA HIST. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

disgrace is the subjugation of Ireland, where the people are kept at a low level, physically and mentally, while poverty and superstition aid in intensifying the condition. Their distress is unbearable now, and their call for aid has reached distant lands. The demonstration today is an expression of our sympathy for these oppressed people.

"What are the Irish demanding? A reduction in land rents and that the government divide the land, so that everyone may own a home. However, I consider this parceling system, this division of land, a retrogressive measure, as is proven by French history. Land is state property, and the principle must prevail that the interests of the state, and of society, are superior to the special interests of the individual.

"Wherever and whenever states were formed, states maintained the right of expropriation. In the course of time property rights gained importance and this manifested itself in the accumulation of large land holdings. A few prominent individuals acquired huge tracts of land and called themselves 'lords'. Let us

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

now consider the parceling system: France showed what a calamity this land-dividing-scheme proved to be and how it affected the farmer. He is not able to rise and throw off that yoke of slavery, the mortgage, regardless of incessant labors."

The speaker then compared Irish and French laborers, and added that whiskey and Christianity were the curse of the Irish workers and farmers. "But now," he continued, "their distress is unbearable and they call for help! Now the clergy declares: 'You must own your home, we must revert to the land parceling system.' But this method will bring the same results; a few rich people will become the owners of land. The earth has passed its stage of primeval fertility, we have no more virgin soil, and when the small renter cannot meet the mortgage payments, then the creditors come and acquire the property. As matters are constituted at present, the Irish must demand that the few land sharks return their holdings to the commonwealth, so that all the farmers can cultivate the soil, improve it, apply modern methods, and fertilize the ground to make it productive

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 29, 1879.

again. The Irish people should not be led astray by the clergy, but should think only of progress, of civilization. The object of this meeting is to inculcate the right ideas and to help the Irish in their efforts. But, if all endeavors prove futile, then let them take recourse to the sword and all liberal-minded people will join them in the name of humanity and justice."

Chairman Meier announced that the committee would take up a collection now for the oppressed Irish people.....

While the collection was progressing Bawler read excerpts from Irish history during the last three hundred years....a fearful picture of English tyranny and exploitation.....

UPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III B 3 b
II D 4

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1879.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR GERMAN ORPHANS

Christmas gifts will be distributed at Uhlich's Orphanage on Christmas Day. This simple statement may suffice to induce our good-natured Germans to act in behalf of the poor children who have no loving parents to arrange a pleasant festival.

Uhlich's Orphanage takes care of sixty-four children at present--youngsters who have the same longings at Christmas time as the offsprings of a wealthier class, or the more fortunately situated children who bask in the love of their parents.

We appeal to the hundreds of well-to-do German families in our city to think of these poor orphans. Give just a little, your own children will never miss it, and you will earn sincere gratitude. Give what you can spare, clothing, toys, cake, candy or food--everything is welcome.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 19, 1879.

Presents will be accepted at the following convenient locations:

At the Orphanage, corner Burlington Street and Center Avenue; in the basement of St. Paul's Church, **southwest** corner of LaSalle and Ohio Streets; at Charles Emmerich and Company, 285-287 Madison Street, and at S. Bauer and Company, 191 Lake Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3275

II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 17, 1879.

URGENT APPEAL TO ALL WHO WERE BORN IN THE DUCHY OF NASSAU

A large part--nearly all--of Westerwald, in the former Duchy of Nassau, faces famine, according to news from Switzerland and Germany. Remember, this was your fatherland. You need not be told what a total crop failure means. The potato yield was nothing; you of Nassau know how serious that fact is. Famine, with its fearful aspects, will rule the land unless we intervene. A long, hard winter must be faced by the people; larders are empty, and there is no income. People of Nassau! Fellow citizens! Your relatives, perhaps even your brothers and sisters, your parents appeal to you to help them in their distress.

A number of people who formerly lived in Nassau have formed a temporary committee to help our countrymen as quickly as possible. Remember, "Whoever gives promptly, gives twice".

We ask all people who were born in Nassau to attend a mass meeting next Monday,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 17, 1879.

December 8, at 8 P. M., at 177 Blue Island Avenue, to elect a permanent relief committee.

Nassauer! Prove to the world that you have hearts of gold, that you think of the despair now affecting your homeland, even though you are thousands of miles away!

We hereby ask the Illinois Staats-Zeitung to provide free space in the Sunday edition for the above appeal.

Very respectfully,

The Provisional Committee:

Peter Frankenbach (from Schlossborn, Nassau);
Andreas Soehngen (from Bad Ems, Nassau);
Hatzfeld (from Weilburg, Nassau);

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
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W. Rande (from Bad Ems, Nassau);
Gustav Graf (from Langen-Schwalbach);
Wilhelm Brummer (from Wiesbaden, Nassau).

Chicago, December 5, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 14, 1879.

APPEAL TO FORMER INHABITANTS OF NASSAU

The recently proposed club Nassovia hereby repeats its appeal, to all people who were born in Nassau, to attend the next meeting, on Monday, December 15, at 8 P.M., at 177 Blue Island Avenue, to arrange details for forming a permanent organization and to communicate with the Nassau clubs of New York and Cincinnati.

The German Reich has been asked to extend all possible aid, because of extensive crop failures and the consequent famine now prevailing in Silesia, Erzgebirge, and other districts. Althoug Nassau is one of the best agricultural districts of Germany, certain parts, such as Westerwald, Amt Rennerod, Herborn, and Marienberg had total crop failures; the people are on the verge of starvation, and the present winter is exceptionally severe. According to statistics of the Department of Agriculture of the German Reich, these localities have suffered more than any others, and this opinion is concurred in by all who have seen the district.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39975

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 14, 1879.

I therefore extend an invitation, in the name of Jakob Poths, president pro tem of the club Nassovia, to all people who were born in Nassau to come to our meeting next Monday, Dec. 15, at 8 P.M. at 177 Blue Island Avenue.

A. Soehngen, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1879.

APPEAL TO OUR GERMAN WOMEN

The glorious Christmas festival for our children draws ever nearer. What longing is awakened in young minds when we mention Christmas!

Our memories of a happy childhood are the outstanding features of our declining years, and Christmas, above all, is indelibly impressed on our minds. How many poor children come to realize their abject poverty, when the world in general is merry and joyful, while the destitute are forgotten! In order to reach those children over whom dire want holds sway, and among whom the joys of Christmas are unknown, the Ladies' Aid of the German Society has decided to provide a number of children with warm clothing again this year and, incidentally, to arrange a festival for them.

The concert, which had been arranged to provide funds for the purpose, unfortunately did not produce enough money to pay for the clothing which we intended to distribute, and therefore the ladies of the German Society found it

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1879.

necessary to appeal to benevolently inclined Germans to help complete the work.

Donations--small or large--are always appreciated. The Ladies' Aid Society decided not to make a general collection, but to appeal to those benevolently inclined people who would gladly provide the needed funds, so that poor children also may have a Merry Christmas.

The following committee members will gladly receive your contributions: North Side: Mrs. Claussenius, 149 Cass Street; Mrs. Molter, 484 Dearborn Avenue; Mrs. Ebener, 401 Larrabee Street.

West Side: Mrs. Bluthardt, 43 South Peoria Street; Mrs. Rapp, 217 West Madison Street; Mrs. Buehler, North Avenue and Robey Street.

South Side: Mrs. Clara Berger, 431 Prairie Avenue; Mrs. Blumenschein, 328 Cottage Grove Avenue; Mrs. Marie Werkmeister, 129 Archer Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1879.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The Johanna lodge distributed Christmas presents yesterday in the basement of the Sinai Synagogue, 21st Street and Indiana Avenue. Presents were given to sixty-six boys and thirty-five girls. The gifts consisted of nice warm wearing apparel. Every boy received a pair of pants, coat and vest, two suits of underwear, two pair of stockings, boots or shoes, hat, necktie, suspenders, shawl, and gloves. Each girl was presented with a raincoat, hat, underwear, shoes, gloves, and so forth.

The benevolently inclined ladies of the lodge obtained the money by arranging a concert and apparently donated additional funds of their own--judging from the quality of the presents.

Only a comparatively small number of children were present. As most of their parents had seen better days, and as the Johanna lodge did not want

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 97208

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1879.

the little ones to know that they were objects of charity, the presents were sent to the various homes.

The children who came to the hall were given candy, nuts, cookies, and so forth.

The ladies in charge of gift distribution prefer to remain anonymous.

The old proverb applies here, "Blessed be the Giver".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

II D 10 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 11, 1879.

THE LADIES' AID OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Ladies' Aid of the German Society held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bluthardt, vice-president, presided. After Mrs. Clara Berger had read the minutes of the last meeting, Mrs. Maria Werkmeister, delegate of the German Society, read the following report, which was accepted:

"During the last three months, the Society gave $378.25 in cash to 108 persons and families; in September, $108 in 37 cases; in October, $139 in 41 cases; and in November, $89 in 28 cases.

Board and lodging for homeless people cost $37.50, coal for the poor, $4.75.

During these last months, precisely as formerly, it has been impossible to give aid to all applicants. Many a person who hoped to obtain help from us was disappointed and became discouraged. If we hear increasing complaints that the German Society does not consider the plight of the poor, because

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 11, 1879.

one or another is denied assistance, that constitutes no proof whatsoever that we do not intend to give aid; we can relieve distress only in proportion to our available funds.

The requirements of the poor exceed our resources to such an extent that the Ladies' Aid needs the full support of Chicago's Germans in order to enable the German Society to function adequately.

After attending to various routine matters, the coming Christmas festivities were considered, as well as the presents to be distributed on that occasion. Several committees were formed to attend to the details incident to the coming celebration.

II D 10 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1879.

THE NASSAUER CLUB

A meeting of former inhabitants of Nassau was held last night in the hall at 77 Blue Island Avenue to devise ways and means to aid the people of Westerwald, Germany, who are facing famine.

Jacob Boths was elected president of the assembly; Otto Peuser, vice-president; and A. Soehngen, secretary. The problem was considered at length, and it was finally decided to organize a club, with membership confined to people who formerly lived in Nassau.

The following gentlemen were named directors: M. Gottfried from Flornau, F. Kempfer from Dietz,..../15 names/.

The club resolved to express its appreciation to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, since the newspaper published the appeal gratuitously in its Sunday edition.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 9, 1879.

The next meeting in the interests of the famine sufferers will be held on Monday in the same place.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR NOVEMBER, 1879

As winter approaches, requests for aid increase; younger and single people especially have difficulties. This contingent represents seasonal labor, such as farm workers, and now that the harvest is gathered these men are out of work. In October we had many requests (more than one hundred), and we gave board and shelter to thirty-nine persons. Last month we gave temporary aid to sixty-two people.

Requests for fuel made by poor people living in Chicago also showed an increase. We provided coal for twenty-four families.

During the month we obtained hospital treatment for nine homeless and destitute persons (7 were single, 2 were married; in one of the latter cases the family still lived abroad, in the other, the family was in the East). We take this opportunity to thank the directorate, as well as the physicians of the Alexian Brothers hospital, who so readily granted our requests in behalf of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

the aforesaid men.

We had many applicants asking for railroad fare and we obtained free transportation for ten, and reduced rates for twenty-nine people.

There were 273 persons asking for jobs, and we gave 144 addresses to them. During the month forty-seven employers called to hire help. Besides, 288 people sought aid and advice in various matters.

Our total cash expenditures in November amounted to $331.15.

During the month immigration was fairly large; 2050 emigrants from Europe reached Chicago, according to available figures. As formerly, the Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Russians (Mennonites) are in the majority--then follow the Germans.

The Norwegians, Swedes and Danes were estimated at 700 in all--300 Norwegians, 300 Swedes, and 100 Danes. Most of them were farmers who went to Illinois,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

Wisconsin, and Minnesota to settle on farms.

There were about 200 Britons (this included Irish and Scotch) whose goal was Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Kansas.

The Russians, mostly German-Russians, were estimated at 250 to 300; all continued their journey to Dakota.

About 150 Italians passed Chicago, on their way to California. There were about 200 to 250 arrivals from the German Reich; most of them intended to remain in Illinois and Wisconsin.

French, Belgians, Swiss and Dutch, mostly farmers, were estimated at 250 to 300, all told; they continued their journey to Wisconsin and parts of Illinois.

Bohemians, Hungarians, and Poles (about 200) went to other sections of Illinois, and also to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

We had 797 calls at our office during the past month: 507 men and 270 women called.

We received sixty letters and mailed 222.

Respectfully submitted by

Charles Enders, Agent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1879.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The executive board of the German Society held its semiannual meeting yesterday. Georg Schneider, president of the Society, acted as chairman.

After reading the minutes and attending to routine matters, Mrs. M. Werkmeister and Messrs. J. Beiersdorff and Arthur Erbe were named as members of the entertainment committee.

After reading the agent's report for September, the meeting adjourned. /Translator's note: The agent is in charge of the Society's welfare work, distribution of funds, etc./.

The Report

The records show that immigration was fairly large last month. Figures for

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1879.

Chicago show that 2,200 people came to the city, but the majority will go to farms in the West, Northwest and the Territories. All nationalities were represented. There were about 400 Germans; 500 Russians, mostly well-to-do Mennonites; 500 Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Belgians; 200 Austrians, Bohemians, and Hungarians; 300 English, Scotch, and Irish; 150 Italians; 100 Swiss and French; and about 50 from Schleswig-Holstein.

Altogether 828 people called at our office, 664 men and 164 women.

During the past month, 67 employers came to our employment bureau, and we were able to place 208 people out of 378.

Advice and help was given in 187 cases.

We had 170 applicants asking for money and, upon investigation, we gave cash to 40 persons whom we considered deserving. According to our figures, 50 persons

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 4, 1879.

wanted free or partially paid railroad fare. Free medical aid was sought by 6 people; and they were also given medicine free of charge. Room and board were provided in 52 instances. We referred 42 cases to the county.

Our total expenditures for aid, etc., amounted to $302.80 during the month of September.

A case involving lost baggage, which we traced and located, was also recorded.

Very respectfully,

Charles Endres,

Agent.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1879.

THE LADIES' AID OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Ladies' Aid of the German Society held its monthly meeting yesterday. The president, Mrs. Hedwig Voss, acted as chairman. Mrs. Hirth acted as secretary pro tem, as Miss Clara Schneider was absent, having been married yesterday.

The reports of the various officials were received and accepted. According to the statements compiled by the treasurer, Mrs. Marie Peipers, the summer festival netted $414.17.

Mrs. Werkmeister read the monthly report, given below:

"The German Society gave aid in 129 cases during the months of June, July, and August. Assistance was given to poor families and single persons as itemized: In June, $88 was paid to 35 persons or families. In July, $153 was given to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1879.

44 persons. In August, urgent cases rose to 50, and $153 was given; this, however, includes donations to people who needed continued support. Coal delivered to poor people entailed the following expenditures: June, $5; July, $4.50; August, $4.50.

"For room and board for homeless persons, we spent $58.50 in June, and the same sum in August.

"The total sum spent for people in need was $525.

"Other donations of the German Society which were given chiefly through its agent in co-operation with other benevolent associations are not mentioned, because these items appear in the regular monthly report of the Society. But I cannot refrain from speaking of those unfortunate people who have received, or are receiving, hospital care through our intercession. These patients are given excellent care, and express gratitude whenever a member of the Ladies'

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 11, 1879.

Aid calls at the hospital."

A motion was made to give another Christmas festival this year for the benefit of poor children, and so Mrs. Roesch, Mrs. Molter, Mrs. Bluthartt, Mrs. Mathei, Mrs. Loeb, and Mrs. Werkmeister were appointed as a committee to plan an evening's entertainment, in order to raise sufficient funds for presents.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 300 A
W.P.A.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Monday, July 21st, 1879.

The Union of the German Women's Society.

For the benefit of needy Immigrants and countrymen, the Union of the"German Women's Society" is busy with the arrangements of to-day's Summer Festival at Lincoln Park's Pavilion. As it is for a worthy cause, it is to be hoped, that the attendance be large.

Following is the program:-

Afternoon

Welcome of the Public, concert and games.

Evening

1.) Gruss in der Ferne, March--Michaelis; 2.) Overture: Fra Diavolo--Auber; 3) Doppel Quartet, Germania Male Chorus; 4.) Potpourri, Kleiner Herzoz--Lecoco; 5.) Blumenlied from Carmen--Bizet; 6.) Doppel Quartet, Germania Male Chorus; 7.) Auf der Wacht, cornet Solo--Doring; 8.) Nachtigall Polka--Bosquett; 9.) Doppel Quartet, Germania Male Chorus; 10.) Walz, Wiener Kinder--Strauss;

After the evening concert, dance.

II D 10 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

GERMAN SOCIETY
Summer Festival

The executive board of the German Society held its regular meeting yesterday, President Georg Schneider acted as chairman. Several business matters of minor importance were attended to, and the agent of the Society read his monthly report, after which the meeting adjourned.

After that, the central committee, which is in charge of plans for the summer festival, met, and Mrs. Lehmeister addressed the assembly in the absense of the president and vice-president.

Mr. Lettich, in presenting the report of the planning committee, said that an agreement had been made with Mr. Winter regarding the use of his park, and that Mr. Winter had made every possible concession. Mr. Schwengel was requested to take charge of the sale of beer, and everything connected

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

therewith. Mrs. Molter, speaking for the ladies' committee, said that beer and meat have been ordered, and that other items will also be ordered promptly. Mr. Schmeyel was authorized to purchase whatever may be needed.

It was decided to engage the Chicago Orchestra for the festival.

Mr. Roechster was requested to contact the Germania Male Chorus, and ask that they provide two quartets for the festival, and Geor. Schneider was asked to call on the Schweitzer Maennerchor (Swiss Male Chorus) for eight singers.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, and all committees were asked to be present at that time.

The report of the agent of the German Society for the month of June contains the following items:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1879.

Figures showed little difference during the months of May and June. In May, there were 3600 arrivals, and in June 3400 people arrived.

The nationalities were as follows: Citizens of the German empire: 500; of these, 300 were from the northern part of Germany, and 200 from the southern part of Germany; all continued on their journey to other parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and California. Bohemians: 300, to Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Portuguese: 60, all to California. Poles: 75, all of whom remained in Chicago. Swiss and Italians: 50 each, going to Iowa and California. Dutch: 30, all to Iowa. Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Belgians: 2000; a part remained in Illinois, and the remainder went to Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska. English, Scotch, and Irish: about 200; most of them went to California, Nebraska, or Kansas. Russians: 350 to 400, about 50 families, mostly Mennonites, possessing an aggregate capital of $125,000 to $150,000 in cash. They went to York county,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

Nebraska, with the exception of fifty who chose Minnesota, and twenty-five, Dakota. The first contingent, those who intend staying in York county, Nebraska, were given free transportation from Chicago by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

Requests for aid: 176; forty-five were given cash; forty-one free or partial travelling fare; three, fuel; thirty-three, board and lodging; three, medical aid; two, hospital care; and six, medicine.

Total expenditures (in cash) for aid during May amounted to $471.69.

Farm labor is still very much in demand; also single women.

During May, sixty-six employers applied at our employment office, and we succeeded in finding jobs for 176 persons out of 308 who looked for work. Advice and help were given to 176.

MICROFILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 12, 1879.

Altogether, 663 persons called at our office; 483 men and 180 women.

We received 62 letters, and mailed 1495 letters.

Respectfully,

Charles Endres,

Agent.

MICROFILMED BY THE GERMAN (ILL.) PROJECT

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1879.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Women's Club of the German Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Despite the rainy weather, the attendance was good. After the reading and acceptance of the minutes, Mrs. Wermeister, delegate to the board of directors of the German Society, submitted the monthly report quoted below:

"During May, the German Society spent $140 to aid thirty-five needy families and destitute single persons; the sum given in each case varied from one to ten dollars. The sum of $7.25 was spent to buy coal for poor people. The total amount spent thus comes to $147.25.

"The members of our Club have recently complained that poor people referred to the agent of the German Society were not shown the proper courtesy, and in some instances were not given any consideration whatever. I brought the matter to the attention of the executive board of the German Society, and the board immediately appointed a committee, consisting of the board members Pruessing,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1879.

Hettich, and Buehler, to investigate the cases. A resolution was also passed that the ladies appoint a committee of their own to investigate all cases which the Women's Club refers to the German Society, so that the status of the applicants, as well as the amount to which they are entitled, can be definitely established. In closing, I would like to add that the administration has offered to assist us in arranging a benefit entertainment, and that the president of the German Society, Mr. Schneider, intends to be at our meeting to hear our resolutions and to submit them to the members of the board."

In conformance with the resolution mentioned in the report, the ladies formed a committee to investigate all requests for aid. The committee members are as follows:

North Side: Mrs. Ebener, Mrs. H. Claussenius, Mrs. F. Roesch.
South Side: Mrs. Wedig, Mrs. Louise Langemann, Mrs. H. Wink.
West Side: Mrs. Bluthardt, Mrs. F. Madlener, Mrs. B. Mueller.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1879.

The members then considered the summer festival which had been discussed at the previous session. It was decided that it should be a great affair, a true "German festival," and that it should be announced as such.

Mrs. J. Buehler, Mrs. Bluthardt, and Mrs. CH. Boesch were named as a committee to select a day for the festival and to do the preliminary work.

The president of the German Society, Mr. Schneider, made a brief speech in which he expressed his appreciation of the Club's efforts, adding that the proposed festival is particularly appropriate at this time, since it will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German Society. The meeting was then adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 15, 1879.

POVERTY

A deplorable case of poverty and suffering came to the attention of Coroner Mann yesterday. He held an inquest at 110 West 14th Street, where a three-months-old child had died. The parents, Casimir List and his wife, arrived recently from Switzerland, and are destitute. The child was born on shipboard, contracted fever and died two days ago. The coroner found the corpse, barely clothed, lying on a table, while the brothers and sisters, as well as the children of the Reuben family, which shares the flat and which also came to America recently, played unconcernedly. The two families own one stove and no furniture. The living quarters consist of three bare rooms; everything necessary for subsistence is lacking. There is no bed, chair, or table even [sic].

The oldest son of the Lists is employed as an apprentice at L. Schuettler and Company's saloon works; he is fifteen years old and earns two dollars a week. The men, List and Reuben, work on the railroads, but so far have

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 15, 1879.

received no salaries. The children of both families, seventeen altogether, appear to be in good health and spirits, considering their circumstances. The two women do not seem to be discouraged, but nevertheless help is urgently needed. So far, both families have lived mostly on supplies which were donated, and their meals often consisted of unsalable meat, such as heart, liver and lungs. Coal also was given to them. Their first benefactor was Mr. Hartmann, who has a workshop in the vicinity; he gave them a fairly large sum of money immediately.

When the German Society heard of the case, it sent its agent to investigate, and help will of course be given to the unfortunate people, and the County will also give assistance, it is hoped.

However, here is a case worthy also of individual donations.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the German Society held its first annual meeting and election of officers yesterday afternoon.

The president, Mrs. Hedwig Voss, opened the meeting, after the reading of the minutes, and submitted the year's report which we append:

Report of the President

To the members of the Women's Club: One of my duties consists in giving a general account of our status at the annual, general meeting. This is a pleasure, indeed, as I have only agreeable matters to speak of, and, much has already been **exhaustively** covered in the reports of our capable officials, so that I need give only a partial report.

In response to an appeal of the executive board of the German Society we

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

organized the Ladies' Auxiliary in March, last year. On the first Wednesday in May the permanent officers were elected. Their term expires today. Shortly thereafter the delegates to the German Society were elected. At present we have about 260 members. Some, for various reasons, resigned recently, but every month we have additions on our list.

Our receipts were about twelve hundred dollars and more than one half of that amount was given to the German Society as required by the bylaws. A large sum was donated by us directly to poor women and children at Christmas; one hundred dollars was sent to the fever sufferers in the South, and the remainder was used to defray various expenses regarding which the treasurer will give you detailed information.

During the year we had fourteen executive meetings and sixteen regular sessions.

The club gave four afternoon entertainments and arranged a Christmas celebration

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

at which gifts were distributed to poor children. The latter entailed the most effort, but the members expressed a desire to make similar preparations for this year....

The other entertainments brought considerable increase to our treasury and also served in uniting our group more thoroughly and in promoting friendship. Our efforts were lauded and well appreciated. However, we consider it but a womanly duty to ameliorate suffering, and deem it our greatest reward when we are given thanks by the recipients and perceive their happiness.....

When cases of distress are reported by our members to the agent of the German Society, then you may rest assured that all possible aid will be forthcoming and the most pressing needs will be attended to immediately.

The same applies to our newspapers, and many artists, including amateurs who collaborated with us, as well as the public in general. Let it always be said

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

of us that we are working in concord and that we are motivated by a true spirit of philanthropy. Thereby many of similar attitude will become affiliated with our club, and those suffering through adversity may then rely on us for help.

The Executive Board,
Hedwig Voss, president,
Clara Schneider, secretary.

The Treasurer's Report

At the end of our first fiscal year I submit a brief account of our financial condition, and, in conformance to our bylaws I am giving a complete statement today:

Receipts:

Regular contributions from March 8, 1878, to May 6, 1879.....$679.75

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

Net receipts from the afternoon entertainment at the North Side Turnhalle	$ 30.97
Net receipts from the entertainment at Clemens' Garden	190.00
Entire receipts for the Christmas celebration given for the benefit of poor children, last December, 1878	347.50
Total	$1248.72 (sic)

Expenditures:

Payments to the treasurer of the German Society receipts available	$750.00
From the balance from the entertainment given at Clemens' Garden for the fever-stricken people in the South	100.00
The income from the Christmas festival was spent in its entirety according to the club's resolution and, as shown by receipts, amounted to	347.50

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

Cash on hand	$ 51.22
Total	$ 248.72

According to this report the club may well be proud of its accomplishments, and the humane attitude of German women becomes quite apparent. In order to ease the suffering of the destitute many a sacrifice was necessary, as the above figures show. I hereby resign from my official duties in accordance with our statutes and thank the club for its confidence in my endeavors.

Respectfully,
Marie Lassig

Monthly Report

The monthly report of the Clubs delegate to the German Society contains the following items:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

The expenditures of the German Society for the support of impecunious families or persons amounted to $197.68 during the months of March and April. In March, 41 persons or families received $95. For coal, delivered to the poor, $17.75 was spent; for board and lodging of homeless people $28.18; total: $190.93. (sic) In April cash donations were given to 58 families or single persons amounting to $108. For coal, delivered to needy applicants, we paid $13.75, and for room and board for shelterless persons, $35 was spent; altogether $156.75 during April. How many people were given help, such as free railroad fare or partial traveling expenses, hospital care, medical aid, or free burial, can be ascertained from the agent's report. For the information of our members I am herewith listing the various hospitals which offered their facilities, so that the ladies may know what sources are at our disposal: the County Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and Die Heimath der Freundlosen /Home of the Friendless ; whether this is an American or German institution is not explained/. If we succeed in arousing the interest of our Germans to such an extent that they will contribute enough money so that a German section could be established at the Cook County Hospital, then we will have accomplished

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

more for the ailing than can be attained by building a hospital of our own, as such an undertaking would require much money as well as years to complete the work.

Maria Merkmeister

After the various reports were adopted the election took place. The club's president, Mrs. Hedwig Voss, was re-elected by acclamation and Miss Clara Schneider is again the secretary.

As Mrs. M. Lassig declared that she could not again accept the office of treasurer, several ladies were nominated, and Mrs. ... Peipers was elected. Mrs. Bluthardt became vice-president.

Mrs. Merkmeister was elected again as delegate to the board of directors of the German Society; the vote was unanimous.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 8, 1879.

The directresses are:
North Side: Mrs. Ch. Roesch, Mrs. H. Holter, Mrs. F. Ebener.
South Side: Mrs. H. Mauer, Mrs. H. Loeb, Mrs. Schmidt.
West Side: Mrs. J. Buehler, Mrs. D. Mueller, Mrs. Matthei.

The members expressed their appreciation to the retiring officials and particularly to Mrs. Lassig. The meeting then adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302275

II D 10

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1879.

SZEGED

The following additional contributions have been received for [the flood sufferers in] Szeged [Hungary]. [Translator's note: Twenty-four names are listed; Germans as well as Americans. The largest amount, $25, was given by the Sisters of Harmony; the smallest sum, $1, by R. Guthmann.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

FOR SZEGEDIN

The following contributions have been received for the victims of the flood in Hungary:....P. Schuettler, $10; Schnadig, Foreman and Company, $5; Grommes and Ullrich, $5;....Deborah Verein, $100; members of same, $65; Johannah Lodge, $100.....

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II D 8

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The executive board of the German Society held its regular monthly session yesterday with Mr. Enderis presiding. /Translator's note: Elsewhere the name is spelled "Endres"./ The following monthly report was submitted by the agent:

"The German Society did its share last month in helping to relieve the general condition. The total amount of money spent, that is, the cash contributions to the poor, is slightly in excess of the January figures. In January $354.47 was donated to charity, and in February, $358.65 was contributed. The major portions were paid to indigent families which were without income because of ailing family heads, and to destitute widows with small children.

"As was indicated in our last report, immigration actually increased in February; in fact, the upturn had begun to be noticeable in January. It is estimated that there were only from one hundred and fifty to two hundred arrivals in January, while in February the number increased to three or four hundred persons, laborers

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of all nationalities. Many of these immigrants sought farm work.

"During the last month, twenty-five employers, mostly farmers and gardeners in suburban areas, called at our office, and with few exceptions, secured farm help.

"Such unemployed persons who are actually willing to do laboring work to make an honest living, and who hope to reach higher levels by this means, find opportunities increasing daily. Unfortunately, however, as we have previously reported, we are occasionally faced with a discouraging experience. Some people come to our office every day, some even two and three times a day, imploring us to find any kind of work for them so they need not starve. Finally, when, after considerable effort we have succeeded in finding the applicants jobs in keeping with their ability, and as good as the present financial stringency permits, then, instead of being highly grateful for the temporary respite, many of these people have shown dissatisfaction. They have made the most outrageous demands and have refused to work rather than accept a low wage. Then they annoy

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

us anew with supplications and complaints.

"In this connection we may also add that there is a great demand for maid servants, but we rarely find girls who will accept such work, and therefore we cannot satisfy the many requests from prospective employers.

"One case, involving lost baggage, was brought to our attention, and we took action to locate it.

"Last year 723 persons called at our office--533 men and 190 women. Of these 723 applicants, 209 asked for help, 257 wanted employment and 165 requested advice and assistance.

"Cash was paid in 50 instances; 46 people were given room and board for a short period; and employment was obtained for 83 persons. We received 62 letters and mailed 452.

"Respectfully,
"Chas. Endres, Agent."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8479

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

In the report of the Arrangements Committee, Claussenius, the Consul, declared that prospects for the Society's benefit performance, on March 16, are very favorable, and that success appears assured, provided that everyone co-operates wholeheartedly.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 3027

II D 10 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

There was a good attendance yesterday afternoon at the first annual meeting of the Deutsche Frauen Verein (German Ladies' Auxiliary) of the German Society. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Hedwig Voss, who has proved to be a most capable leader. The minutes of the meeting were read by Miss Clara Schneider, the secretary, who then submitted the following report of the Auxiliary's activities during the past year:

"A year ago today the German Society appealed to German women, young and old, to organize an auxiliary which was to be a branch of the Society.

"On March 7, 1878, fourteen ladies met in response to this appeal, and they arranged a meeting eight days later to complete their plans for organization. On this occasion the various officers were elected: Mrs. Marie Hessert, president; Mrs. Julie Butz, vice-president; Mrs. Marie Lassig, treasurer; and Miss Clara Schneider, secretary.

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"Later, in May, an election was held, and with the exception of the presidency, which was filled by Mrs. Hedwig Voss, all other offices were filled as in the temporary election.

"During the year, fourteen executive and sixteen general sessions were held.

"The Auxiliary gave three afternoon entertainments and distributed presents to poor children during a Christmas celebration.

"The Auxiliary now has 288 members. The reports of the treasurer, and the statements of the agent/representative in charge/, of the German Society indicate the Auxiliary's value during its short existence, and tell of funds which have been collected, and of the number of friendless and abandoned persons whom the club has rescued, and helped to become useful members of society again.

"It is possible that an occasional undeserving person might have been given

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aid, but such cases were rare; after all, even with great care such things cannot be prevented. Whoever wants to be convinced of the effectiveness of the German Society need only spend an hour at the Society's office, where human misery presents itself in its most wretched aspects, and it will be seen that assistance is promptly provided there--commensurate, of course, with the available funds.

"I do not believe that it is an exaggeration to declare that our city has few benevolent societies which act in a more direct manner, or which can show greater results in their efforts to relieve human suffering.

"Our Auxiliary can look with pride upon the accomplishments of the past year. The teachings of genuine Christianity are embodied in our activity, and every member should try ardently to foster the growth and prosperity of our association."

The treasurer, Mrs. M. Lassig, gave the following report:

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"I consider it proper--since this is our anniversary--to give a brief report on our receipts of the past year.

"In accordance with our bylaws, a detailed account will be submitted at the general meeting in May; therefore, the members will kindly report all contributions before that time.

"Thus far six hundred dollars has been donated to the German Society; this amount includes contributions, and entertainments at the Turner Halle and at Clemens' Garden. I shall turn over another one hundred dollars to the German Society within the next week.

"In addition to this amount, our receipts during the Christmas celebration amounted to $347.50.

"The above amounts, including $100 which was sent to the South, show a

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total of $1,147.50, and if all outstanding collections are brought in, our fund will amount to nearly $1,200."

Mrs. Maria Werkmeister, the delegate to the executive board of the German Society, submitted the following statement, which is a report of the past year:

"Our Auxiliary was founded a year ago, and so it may be of interest to the ladies who have worked so zealously in behalf of the German Society to learn more about the activity of the organization. As the Auxiliary's delegate to the German Society, I considered it my duty to study the books to obtain accurate information concerning the amount of money spent for charity during the year. I am now happy to present proof of your highly successful endeavors.

"Through our activity we were able to make a cash payment of seven hundred dollars to the German Society. That this seven hundred dollars was not

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the final result of all our efforts is shown by the receipts of the Christmas festival, as well as by the contribution of one hundred dollars which was later distributed to the poor, and by another donation of the same amount which was sent to sick people in the South.

"I do not believe that the ladies would like to make public either the names of those persons who obtained aid, or of those who recommended certain people to the German Society, as that would be humiliating to all who received help from us. I am sure that our members will be satisfied to know that each lady has helped to relieve the suffering of the needy. I stated in a former report that the German Society had made arrangements with a boardinghouse for the care of poor and homeless people. A card given to applicants entitles them to free lodging for a night and one meal. This single charitable act entailed an expenditure of $380.26 last year. Coal given to the poor in the past twelve months has cost $95.63; donations of money, involving 381 cases, families and single people, amounted to $1,172.22. The German Society's total contributions to charity

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from March 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879, were $1,648.11.

"During the past year the ladies have undoubtedly been convinced that all my activities in behalf of the Auxiliary have been prompted by one thought: To help our association and work in its interests. Therefore I assume that you have no misgivings about my statements. I assure you that I am convinced that the suspicions which have been directed toward the German Society are unwarranted; the administration of the Society is most capable and irreproachable. Other assistance given by the German Society, which involves no monetary donations, but which depends on the agent's connections with other benevolent institutions, need hardly be mentioned, as the monthly reports of the agent fully cover this phase. Nevertheless, I must say that even if the German Society were to provide no direct relief, the help given to itinerant and local friendless, homeless Germans, stamps the Society as truly benevolent.

I sincerely hope that the ladies will be successful in their efforts to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

enlist the co-operation of every Chicago German, for only in this way will it be possible to be effective in combating poverty in the future."

The secretary then read the following letter:

"Chicago, Feb. 20, 1879,

"To the Executive Committee of the German Ladies Club: In view of your activities, the Administrative Board of the German Society wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Deutsche Frauen Verein for the conscientious, effective work performed by your organization, and also for the active support given to our Society.

"The extent of your assistance to us in making it possible to meet requests for aid within the past year is known only to those who have seen the many poverty-stricken people; therefore we feel obligated to recognize and commend the Deutsche Frauen Verein for its splendid work.

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"As poverty and distress will probably endure forever, your club should never cease its beneficent work....

"We are confident that mankind will bless your club and recognize it as a lasting creation symbolizing the humanitarian spirit of our German women.

"We hope that the present friendly relations between the two associations will continue, and that we will be able to work together with even greater effectiveness.

"Very respectfully,

"The German Society,

"Geo. Schneider, president,
"Max Eberhardt, secretary."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 8, 1879.

Mrs. Voss then spoke briefly, thanking the members for their co-operation. She also told the assembly that her detailed annual report will be submitted at the general meeting in May.

The club then became interested in other subjects. Finally a suggestion that members thereafter discuss matters freely at the end of a session was accepted. The ladies H. Raster, A. Kirchhoff, and W. Werkmeister were nominated as members of a committee to judge the debates. The subject at the next meeting will be "American Womens' Clubs".

Mrs. C. Butz said that she had visited the Sewing Club of Mrs. Haas on Chestnut Street, where twenty-eight ladies were busy sewing. Mrs. Werkmeister was of the opinion that the founding of a sewing circle was still beyond the present means of the Auxiliary, and so the proposal was not discussed further.

Adjournment followed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1879.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The German Society will give a concert under the direction of Professor Koelling, conductor of the Germania Maennerchor, at McVicker's Theater, Sunday, March 16. The fact that McVicker's Theater was selected for the occasion shows that a generous response is expected, and the Society will not be disappointed.

The German Society is an indispensable institution. It protects German immigrants by safeguarding them from "confidence" men and from fraud (our ever-present peril), and, in so far as possible, by helping arrivals to reach their destinations; also, when necessary, shelter and jobs are provided here. The Society also gives aid to destitute German families residing in the city. The organization is active in fostering migration to the Northwest--an important phase in Chicago's development--and in maintaining German culture.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1879.

Everyone knows that regardless of the large sums spent /by public agencies/ for benevolent purposes--money derived from taxation--, private philanthropy finds a large field here. The German Society has accomplished much, and could have been even more successful if it had obtained more liberal support.

The Society needs funds urgently, and the proposed concert is one of the means whereby its depleted coffers may be filled again.

Let us hope, therefore, that our German citizens will be generously inclined when a ticket vendor calls. There should be no vacant seats in McVicker's Theater on the evening of the concert.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1879.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Executive Board of the German Society held its monthly meeting yesterday. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Schneider, Pruessing, Claussenius, D. Hahn, Hettich, Beirsdorff, Lotz, and Dr. Hinkel.

The session was opened by the president, Mr. Schneider. Due to the absence of Mr. Eberhardt, Mr. Carl Lotz was elected secretary pro tem.

After the treasurer, Ernst Pruessing, submitted the financial account, the president requested the agent of the Society to give the monthly report. It was accepted and recommended for publication.

Then came the statement of the committee on a proposed entertainment. Messrs. Claussenius, Hettich, and Beiersdorff, who composed the committee, said that Mr. McVicker had gladly offered the free use of his theater to the German Society for the entertainment, and that a splendid evening

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performance had been arranged for, to be given during the early part of March. That the first part of the entertainment would be a concert; the second feature, an operetta. The committee emphasized the fact that nonmembers had obligingly consented to collaborate with them.

The secretary was instructed to express the gratitude and appreciation of the Executive Board to the Ladies' Aid, for their exceptional activity in behalf of the Society.

Adjournment followed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1879.

REPORT OF CHARLES ENDRES, THE AGENT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR JANUARY, 1879

As a result of the intense cold prevailing during the past month, demands upon the /German/ Society were greater than in December, as the appended figures will show, and this brought about a difficult situation, since our funds were almost entirely depleted. We provided assistance only in the most urgent cases, after extensive investigation proved that dire want prevailed.

The C. R and A. Society /Chicago Relief and Aid Society (?)/ at present gives aid only to needy people who suffered losses in the Chicago conflagration, and very rarely are other persons considered. This, in turn, increased applications for help at our office. Aside from this, the county administration decided that it could give help only to persons who had been residents in the county for a year, and this leaves to the German Society all persons who have not lived here for the required length of time.

It would be desirable if the attention of our more prosperous Germans could be

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1879.

aroused to the fact that without adequate interest and help on their part, the German Society will not be in a position to continue indefinitely to fulfill its task in a proper manner. If in some cases, the desired help to the impoverished was not forthcoming, it must be remembered that it is not the fault of the German Society which, after all, is limited by the money at its disposal --money which does not increase of its own accord, and which must be replenished by our German countrymen who are imbued with a sense of responsibility to the community and who have a philanthropic attitude, so that the German Society may function in every case that comes within its jurisdiction.

Because of the Society's lack of funds and the justified expectation that immigration will increase considerably this year, it is desired that our local Germans take a more active interest in our Society, since this would enable us properly to fulfill the demands which will be made of us within the next few months.

Statistics about our activity during the two months, January and December, are

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1879.

given here. The number of calls registered at our office in January were 792; in December, 736; showing an increase of 66 for January. In January 498 men registered, and in December; 491, an increase of 7 for January. Women who sought aid at our office numbered 294 in January, 255 in December; an increase of 59 for January.

In January there were 18 employers, in December, 34; a decrease of 16.

In January 225 persons asked for employment, in December 245; a decrease of 20 for January. We secured jobs for 90 persons in January, and for 76 in December.

In January an increase of 31 was noted among persons asking for advice and assistance in various matters; in January there were 269 and in December 238. cases in this classification.

A complaint about lost baggage was presented last month, which was settled to the satisfaction of the persons concerned.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1879.

The following number of people asked for aid: In January, 296 persons; in December 281; an increase of 15 for January. Among these there were 3 in January and 2 in December who sought hospital admittance. Medical aid was requested by 3 in January and likewise by 3 in December. Here we would like to repeat that the German Society can provide free medical treatment and medicine to destitute sick persons through the courtesy of a number of our most prominent physicians and druggists. Free medicine was asked for and received by 5 persons in January and by 4 in December.

In January we received requests from 10 persons for free railroad fare; in December, 8 asked for such assistance. In January 31 persons asked us to pay part of their railroad fare; in December, 22.

The German Society gave coal to 22 poor families in January and to 15 in December; the expense was defrayed by our Society.

Lodging and board was given to 59 immigrants and homeless persons in January;

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1879.

in December, 38.

Our total expenditures in December were $240.10; in January, $354.47; an increase of $114.37 in the latter month.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1879.

DIE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

The Executive Board of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) at its regular monthly session yesterday, considered the quarterly report of the city collector and the monthly report of the agent. The former showed that of the outstanding accounts, amounting to $367.75, $339.75 had been collected. The report of the agent follows:

"During the past month the old year came to an end, a cold, bitterly cold departure, particularly for the poor and the destitute. Therefore, requests for aid and support were more numerous than in former months. Of course we cannot give to all applicants; our meager means do not permit it; nevertheless, only a few were refused. It is highly desirable that additional funds be procured to combat distress which will prevail within the next three months.

"Last month 247 persons sought help and we gave donations, etc., amounting to $240.10. Altogether 763 persons called at our office seeking help of some kind.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1879.

"This is the worst season for the great mass of our unemployed. Only 18 employers hired people, while 203 jobless persons applied for work; we could place a mere 39.

"We procured hospital acceptance for 17 poor, sick people and provided means for temporary room and board to 43 persons.

"Immigration, as usual at this time, presents a very weak figure, so there were only 200 arrivals of mixed nationalities in Chicago. Only a few of this contingent settled in the city; most of them continued their journey elsewhere."

Mr. Beiersdorff in submitting his committee report anent the arrangements for an entertainment, showed that the negotiations with Mr. Liesegang involving the production of an opera or concert have not yet reached the final stage, but satisfactory results are expected within a few days.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 4, 1879.

About ten new membership applications were in evidence, and steps have been taken to boost the ebbing cash resources--a temporary measure at least.

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II D 10

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 15, 1878

FRAUEN VEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN GESELLSCHAFT

... (ILL) FHSI 302/5

(The Ladies' Society of the German Aid Society)

The German Women's Society of Chicago, which changed its name to Ladies' Association of the German Aid Society, held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the director's room at the office of the German Aid Society.

Then a constitution of fourteen paragraphs, which had been worked out by a committee of five members, was read to the meeting and adopted by acclamation. The following permanent officers were elected:

Mrs. Dr. Heffert, president
Mrs. A. Butz, vice-president
Mrs. E. Lassig, treasurer
Mrs. Dr. Bluthardt, secretary
Mrs. Dr. Matthei, organizer
Mrs. Dr. Hotz, organizer
Mrs. H. Claussenius, organizer

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

II D 10

GERMAN

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 9, 1878

A NEW GERMAN WOMEN SOCIETY (FRAUEN VEREIN)

The Germans and German-Americans of Chicago have noticed for quite a while that the German Aid Society is not able to master the unemployment situation and the urgent need among the poorer elements of the German settlement.

Therefore a large group of prominent German women developed a plan to form a German Women's Society, which will have the purpose of cooperating with the old German Aid Society in handling all social work programs for assistance to needy German families and individuals.

The first meeting of the group took place yesterday afternoon in the office of the German Aid Society and was presided over by Consul Heinrich Clausenius, who introduced Mr. Georg Schneider, president of the German Aid Society, as the first speaker. The latter explained in detail a new social aid program, whereupon the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon.

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PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 16, 1876.

The German Relief Society to the Public:

In order to spare the public a collection in these bad times and yet to secure sufficient means for coming winter, the board of directors will organize a theatrical production for that purpose. It will thus be made easy for everyone to fulfill the obligations we have towards our poor fellow country men and immigrants. But the purpose can be attained with such small contributions only through a general participation. On account of that we hope that every German, even those who have never contributed a cent, will buy at least one ticket in order to support the only public interdenominational charitable institution. Many drops make an ocean.

II D 10
I D 3

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Thursday, September 7, 1876.

REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY'S AGENT FOR JULY AND AUGUST

The two last months in general did not offer much of anything of interest. The number of employment seekers of the various vocations is still great, and can clearly be contributed to the city's badly afflicted business conditions.

By order of our President your agent visited a few hospitals of this city, as well as the Poorhouse and the Insane Asylum in Jefferson, first of all, to determine the total of Germans, and secondly, if perhaps cases are at hand in which the German Society could be helpful. The first visit called for the St. Joseph Hospital...the next visit was to the"Alexianer Hospital" on North Franklyn Street, one block South of North Avenue. The same does not differ very much in size and space from the St. Joseph Hospital. It is managed by 16 Brethren, calling themselves "Alexiania Brothers".

When completed, also 200 sick can find accommodations. At this time there were about 35 patients, also every nationality was represented. About one third were Germans.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

DIE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT

The Deutsche Gesellschaft (The German Society), or rather its executives, have discarded the recent plan for raising funds, since the public was not in favor of it. The Society therefore makes a general appeal and we hope that thousands of favorable answers will be received.

Anyone who is able to provide an enjoyable Christmas for his own family should add to the festive spirit by thinking of the poor, and should help them by contributing as much as his resources permit.

Appeal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft

"Since the Chicago fire in 1871, the Deutsche Gesellschaft has found it necessary not only to help immigrants but also to give support to destitute Chicago Germans.

PROJECT W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

"In Chicago, with its large German population, many people are urgently in need of help--particularly in the winter--but such assistance is not always obtainable from the authorities in charge of aiding the poor, nor from other social welfare societies. In all these exceptional cases the Deutsche Gesellschaft is regarded as the only welfare association for Germans, and it is expected--and rightly so--that the Society will help. And, besides, Chicago is the central point in the great railway route between the East and the West; hence many of the poorest immigrants remain here in search of help.

"The Germans of Chicago have always regarded it as a humane duty to provide the Deutsche Gesellschaft with the necessary means for carrying on its philanthropic work, and undoubtedly will be generous in giving again.

"The main sources of income for the Deutsche Gesellschaft were the annual fairs, balls, etc., but the work and expense which such performances entailed were far out of proportion to the proceeds derived from them.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

Moreover, it was always the same small number of charitable men and women who gave the necessary money to the Deutsche Gesellschaft each year, and the same humane individuals who labored so arduously to garner the contributions--while a large part of the prosperous German citizenry donated but little, or nothing whatsoever.

"The Executive Board of the Deutsche Gesellschaft has therefore decided to ask all Germans to subscribe specific amounts periodically or to make voluntary contributions.

"We append an estimate of our regular yearly income and expenditures, in order to show what sum will be needed for support of the poor:

"Regular contributions per year, about	$1,700.00
Interest per year	1,300.00
Total:	$3,000.00

PROJ. 30046 W.P.A.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

Expenditures per Year:

Salary of agents and collectors	$1,920.00
Office rent	400.00
Office expenditures, about	580.00
Total:	$2,900.00

"Sums for aid (the money for this purpose was derived from special incomes) were expended as follows:

In the year 1872 to 1873	$5,665.35
" " " 1873 " 1874	7,991.29
" " " 1874 " 1875	4,129.05
Total:	$17,785.69

Thus the average yearly expenditure for aid was $5,928.33.

"As the regular receipts of the Society only suffice to cover expenses, it

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

is obvious that $6,000 must be raised this year to provide money for aid.

"The Executive Board of the Deutsche Gesellschaft therefore asks you to help us by subscribing to a regular yearly donation, which also entitles you to membership, or to give a voluntary contribution of any suitable amount.

"We ask you to fill out and sign the circular we are sending you; also to give your home or business address; and then to return the circular by mail to the secretary of the Society.

"In view of the philanthropic attitude of our German fellow citizens, we are confident that they will be generous, and will provide the Deutsche Gesellschaft with the necessary means for continuing its charitable activities.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1875.

"The Executive Board of the Deutsche Gesellschaft is as follows: George Schneider, president; H. Claussenius, vice-president; Chs. Knobelsdorff, treasurer; Directors: Adolph Schoeninger,..../nine names are listed altogether./

Max Eberhardt, secretary.
Southwest Corner Randolph and Canal Streets."



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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 5, 1875.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The German Society held its regular monthly meeting two days ago. The agent's /representative of the Society/ report for the month of November 1875 was read and accepted.

"Considering the present depleted cash reserves of the Society it is a very fortunate coincidence that the winter has been mild so far; otherwise the Society would hardly have been able to do anything for destitute Germans. The favorable weather still permits building operations and that provides an income for a large number of people. This also became evident in our office, since an increase of only one hundred people /needing aid/ was noted over the number of last month's applicants. In November there were 568 persons asking for assistance; in October, 468 sought help; whereas in November, 1874, 850 unemployed people called at our office.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 5, 1875.

"This year the people did not ask so much for financial aid; most of them wanted employment; there were also a large number of homeless and unemployed single people who asked for temporary shelter or railroad fare in the hope of finding jobs elsewhere.

"Regarding the various impoverished and destitute immigrant families which arrived here, only a few--the most desperate cases--could be given room and board from the Society's funds; the remainder were referred to the county for the alleviation of their immediate needs.

"Your agent obtained assistance from the R. and Aid Society /Translator's note: The expression is abbreviated as shown; probably "Relief and Aid Society" is meant/ in the form of cash, railroad tickets, blankets, clothing, etc. It is very difficult to allocate jobs in the city; unemployed people are everywhere present in great numbers; but there are still profitable openings for farm labor.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 5, 1875.

"Altogether 568 persons applied at our office for aid during November, 450 men and 118 women; there were also 253 who wanted jobs. Only 26 employers called and therefore no more than 68 persons could be given employment.

"Support was given by the county agent in 42 cases /and by/ the Relief /and Aid Society (?)/ in 28 instances; and free transportation was provided in 2 cases. Your agent succeeded in inducing various railroad companies to give reduced rates to destitute persons. The reductions sometimes amounted to one half of the regular fare and affected 16 applicants.

"The German Society made small cash donations in 9 cases, and in 19 instances involving immigrants, we provided temporary funds for room and board.

"Two patients were sent to the hospital and to the German Dispensary.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 5, 1875.

"We received 38 letters and mailed 43.

"Respectfully,
"Charles Endres."

The report of the secretary of the German Society gives an account of receipts and expenditures for the month of November, 1875:

"Receipts:

Surplus from last month,	$141.10
Regular contributions,	225.75
Total	$366.85

"Expenditures:
Aid, salary, office expenditures, etc. $274.28.
Surplus, 92.57

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Dec. 5, 1875.

"Respectfully,
"Max Eberhardt, Secretary."

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

THE PICNIC OF THE OLDEST SETTLERS

The question of what is to be done with the proceeds of next Monday's old settlers' picnic has often been raised. Some suggested that the fund to be obtained should be given to the German /Aid/ Society; others believed that the money ought to be donated to the orphans' home, but it appeared that such a disposition of the expected funds would not be favorably received and therefore other proposals were considered.

Peter Wolf offered the following solution which, in our opinion, should find general approval.

He said that there are many old settlers and widows of old settlers in Chicago who eke out a mere existence--people who never were able to acquire considerable wealth, and who were robbed by Chicago's great conflagration of the meager possessions they had acquired during former years.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1875.

He /Mr. Wolf/ and, undoubtedly, many others, know of such aged women, who barely support themselves from the products of their small gardens.

How about giving the proceeds from the next picnic to these people? Suppose these women were at the picnic and the distribution took place then and there?

The suggestion is feasible. Many of these poor people would greatly appreciate a few dollars, and the money would prove very helpful. We recommend this proposal to the Committee on Arrangements and hope that they consider it.

PROJECT W.P.A. 049

II D 10 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 4, 1875.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

(Adv.)

The German Society of Chicago gives free advice, information, and aid to all immigrants from Germany, Alsace-Lorraine, Austria, and Switzerland.

Employers are requested to notify the Society of vacancies.

Office location: 51 and 53 South La Salle Street. Office hours: Daily excepting Sundays, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 1 P. M. to..../Translator's note: number obliterated/. Max Eberhardt, secretary. Office in the Teutonia Building; Chas. Endres, agent.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 2, 1875.

A WORD ABOUT THE GERMAN SOCIETIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

(Submitted)

A man of discernment and good judgment who spends an hour in an office where German immigrants are given advice, information, and all conceivable assistance, will fully comprehend the exacting business to which the gentlemen have dedicated themselves.

Anyone who has never had an opportunity to see the activity of such a German Society at close range (I am speaking at the moment of the German Society of Chicago, although others may have more or less similar obligations) will not be able to understand what a wide range of services the gentlemen perform for immigrants.

They deal mostly with the lower strata of the German population, which

WPA

increases the difficulties of their labor, and, because of the great numbers of immigrants arriving, money and other types of resources are insufficient to provide everyone with the assistance which he feels he should have, but nevertheless one can only express the highest praise for the friendly politeness shown and the readiness to be of service.

How many thousands of immigrants have found a berth shortly after landing because of the efforts of this or that German Society? How many thousands have been given financial assistance and have been saved from a death of starvation by the intervention of the Society?

But how few there are, who ever thought of returning the money and advances after succeeding and enjoying better circumstances! Indeed, there are only a handful who really prove grateful and make restitution, and in this way take thought of other unfortunates who are now facing the same conditions which once confronted them!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 2, 1875.

We often talk of social problems when we have time. Why not remember those who minister to German immigrants?...

If ever an institution deserves recognition for its accomplishments in the field of social service, our German Societies certainly should receive it..../Translator's note: The editor added a postscript concurring in the opinion of the contributor and, as it represents virtually a repetition of the article, it has not been translated./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO
Fair Committee Reports

The regular monthly meeting of the executive board of the German Society of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the offices of the organization, 51-53 LaSalle Street. The following members were present: A. Schoeninger, M. Eberhardt, Charles Knobelsdorff, A. Loeh, J. Huhn, H. Haarbleicher, F. Lackner, W. Hettich, H. Claussenius, A. Erbe, J. Beyersdorf, G. Schneider, and H. Enderis.

Mr. Schoeninger acts as chairman, Mr. Eberhardt as secretary, and Mr. Knobelsdorff as treasurer.

The minutes of the the last meeting of the board were approved as read.

According to the report of the treasurer, the Society had a balance of $62.56 in its treasury on January 1, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) 10027S

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

Then the secretary read the following report on the receipts and disbursements of December, 1874:

Receipts

Balance November 30th, 1874,	$888.22
Receipts during December	221.79
Total	$1,110.01

Disbursements

Support of immigrants	$ 88.50
Board and lodging for needy immigrants	92.25
Salaries	240.00
Relief of local indigents	526.00
Rent and office supplies	75.00
Miscellaneous	21.70
Total	$1,047.45 [sic]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

Balance $62.56

Agent's Report

Although the press reported that immigration from Europe had decreased greatly during the past year, and one might expect, therefore, that only a few applicants for assistance had visited our office during the month of December, the deduction is erroneous; in the past few months there were many calls for aid. As matters turned out, the financial condition of many who arrived here from Germany lately was such that they were obliged to ask for help as soon as they arrived in Chicago. In fact, a great number came to our office directly from the depot.

We noticed especially that applications for assistance by women were unusually numerous; the majority of these ladies claimed that they had been deserted by their husbands. Even though we investigated each case thoroughly, it was impossible to determine whether or not everyone

WPA ILL. PROJ. 2075

of these applicants told the truth.

Your agent was so busy caring for the needs of local indigent Germans that the collector of the Society had to assist him in his work, every day during the past month in order to do justice to all applicants. Although the German Society of Chicago was called upon to help many needy Chicago Germans who were neglected by other societies during this winter, and to aid many others who could not obtain assistance from other sources, yet a comparison of December, 1873 with December, 1874 reveals that the financial situation of the poor class, especially of laborers, is better during this winter than it was last winter. While 4120 persons, among them 1714 women, applied for help at our office in December, 1873, there were only 1460 applications for assistance in December, 1874, only 376 of them by women. In December, 1873, 1554 persons applied to us for employment, but only 694 in December, 1874. We gave 784 persons cash relief in December, 1873, while in December, 1874, only 189 persons received this form of support. This indicates that the general financial condition has

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 2075

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

greatly improved during the past year, and we hope that the fears which were expressed at the beginning of this winter, and filled the hearts of many charitably inclined people with anxiety, will not be realized.

Following is a report of our activity for December, 1874:

Letters received	34
Letters written	103
Visits by employers	42
Requests for employment	694
Employment secured for	122
Advice and aid given to	208
Requests for relief	812
Relief granted to	512

In conslusion, we are pleased to announce that our membership increased by 73 during the year 1874.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

Respectfully,
Charles Enders

All reports were adopted and submitted for publication.

The Fair

Pursuant to a request made by the president of the German Society of Chicago, the executive committee of the Fair made its report. H. Haarbleicher, the secretary of this committee addressed the members of the executive board of the Society as follows:

"Mr. President: As secretary of the executive committee of the Fair, which was arranged for the support of your honorable Society, I have the pleasure of reporting that, according to the records of the treasurer of our committee, Mr. C. Degenhardt, a net profit of $6,834.89 was realized. Mr. Degenhardt will make a detailed report later.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

"The members of the executive committee have asked me to express their sincere gratitude to the German citizens of our city for their participation in this Fair which compares most favorably with any similar enterprise that has ever been undertaken in Chicago.

"We also wish to thank the ladies' arrangement committee, of which Mrs. Bluthardt was chairman and Mrs. August Beck secretary, for their efficient work. Their labors, their zeal, their sacrifice of time spent in soliciting money and goods, and their willingness to co-operate in every respect were certainly most commendable.

We also thank Mr. A. George, manager of the Turnhalle for the assistance he rendered during the entire Fair, and also at the raffle.

Your committee hopes that the money which our treasurer will deliver to you, will enable you to carry on your noble work during this winter. We assure you that we made every effort to do what you expected us to do.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

Very respectfully,
H. Haarbleicher,
Secretary.

This report was also adopted and submitted for publication.

Mr. Charles Degenhardt, treasurer of the Fair committee reported as follows:

Receipts

Tickets sold by the ladies' committee on October 15 and 16 . . .	$3,970.95
Receipts at bar	1,155.67
Tickets sold at box office	478.25
Received from ladies' committee	5,625.97
Received from societies	347.00
Total	$9,577.84

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

Net profit of raffle	$824.67
Sale of picture of Beethoven	10.00
Grand total	$10,412.51

Disbursements

Goods for bar, restaurant, etc.	$1,779.73
Hall, music, printing, etc.	1,797.89
Total	$3,577.62
Balance (profit)	$6,834.89

Respectfully,
C. Degenhardt,
Treasurer.

G. Schneider, Max Eberhardt, and A. Loeb were appointed to audit the report of the treasurer of the Fair committee.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

The officers of the German Society of Chicago were instructed to thank the ladies who worked so diligently to make the Fair a success, the committees, and the German public for its faithful support of the enterprise.

The following letter of grateful acknowledgement was composed by Mr. George Schneider, approved by the executive board and submitted to newspaper reporters for publication:

"The executive board of the German Society of Chicago takes pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the efforts of the ladies and girls who so generously and faithfully gave of their time and efforts toward the success of the Fair, and without whose co-operation the gratifying results attained would not have been possible. We also express our sincere gratitude to those men who served on the various committees and also sacrificed their time and efforts in behalf of our charitable undertaking. We also thank the choral societies that did much to attract visitors and entertain them during the Fair. And finally we commend the Chicago Turnverein and its

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

able manager, Mr. A. Georg, for their advice and assistance, and the German people of Chicago who supported the Fair so liberally.

"A. Schoeninger, President
"Max Eberhardt, Secretary."

Finally, the executive board discussed ways and means of checking (curbing) the number and extent of the demands for assistance, since the Society is not able to meet them. After much deliberation, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the German Society of Chicago will henceforth assist only those immigrants who have been in this country no longer than six months, excepting in cases of illness or emergency."

Adjournment followed.

WPA (Ill.) PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 10, 1874.

YEARLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The constitution of the German Society of Chicago for the protection of immigrants, obliges its president to make a yearly report of the activities of the German Society. Mr. George Schneider, the preident, submitted his report which was accepted.

The German Society was founded about twenty years ago, at the time of the reaction in Germany, when a great stream of immigration flowed toward the West. The German Society was founded to help the immigrants.

After the great fire the German Society was combined for a short time with the Aid and Relief Society. When the latter society was dissolved, the German Society broadened its activity, by also taking care of the needy ones. For this reason it opened last winter a lodging house for the homeless.

Worth to be mentioned also is the founding of the German American Dispensary.

The Irish, spurred on by the example of the German Society of Chicago have founded an Irish immigration association.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY MEET

The directors of the German Society held a meeting yesterday. After the financial conditions had been discussed, Mr. [illegible] made an address. In it he was sorry to have to mention some unpleasant matters. It did not like to appear as if he had stabbed some directors in the back. Each of the gentlemen knew, that if he is the owner of the controlling part of the stocks of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, he is nevertheless not the sole owner of it, that he very seldom and only in exceptional cases exercises any control over what is printed in the paper. He further read an article from the Freie Presse [illegible] in which he had forced himself upon Pettonit's property, and had been elected under the proviso that he would hand his salary over to the German Society. But this promise [illegible] kept [illegible] over to the German Society, but [illegible] he [illegible], which [illegible] have become known. After this [illegible] of the president of the German Society he is aiming to have him removed so as to be able to [illegible].

This article has hurt him deeply, [illegible] its purpose was to ruin his credit as, which is not needed. [illegible] the [illegible] on hand [illegible] 100,000.00 during the present [illegible] recent financial transaction he lost another 100,000.00.

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II A 2
IV

[illegible]

Illinois Staats Zietung, Apr. 9, 1874.

[illegible] Gratz Brown.

"Mr. Chairman and [illegible]", he continued, "[illegible] Democratic Convention [illegible] Missouri [illegible] could not agree on a candidate, I was asked if I would accept the nomination. I replied that I would provide that I had the right to give a [illegible] and that I was [illegible] to do not be bound by your action." Mr. Knobelsdorff confirms these facts.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1874.

REPORT OF MANAGER OF GERMAN HOME FOR NEEDY,
140 SOUTH UNION STREET (DECEMBER, 1873)

Today, December 31, 1873 there are 63 persons in the German Home for Needy. During the entire month only 310 persons were admitted to the institution. They received board and lodging. The aggregate time that they spent at the institution was 980 days. Accordingly, the average number of persons who received aid daily was 35.

Following is a list of inmates classified according to their occupation or profession: 14 cabinetmakers, 104 laborers, 10 bookbinders, 3 printers, 1 cork cutter, 2 blacksmiths, 1 typesetter, 2 tinners, 9 cooks, 5 coopers, 3 locksmiths, 6 farmers, 3 weavers, 3 moulders, 3 upholsterers, 1 metal winder, 4 tailors, 8 bakers, 2 mechanical draftsmen, 4 stewards, 2 coppersmiths, 3 butchers, 7 engineers, 8 artists, 18 bartenders, 1 stoneworker, 4 sailors, 2 cab drivers, 2 cigarmakers, 3 journalists, 5 tanners, 1 Doctor of Philosophy, 3 masons, 3 millers, 2 pharmacists, 1 music teacher, 37 salesmen, 1 clerk,

ILL. W.P.A. (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1874.

1 milliner, 1 barber, 1 cobbler, 1 gardener.

During the past month only one woman was an inmate of the Home, and she remained only three days.

We received gratis the following furniture, furnishings, and utensils: 32 bedsteads, 23 mattresses, 16 pillows, 28 woolen blankets, 15 quilts, 18 towels, 5 heaters, 2 stoves, 8 tables, 72 chairs, many dishes, and all the kitchen utensils needed at present.

The institution can give shelter to 300 persons, but until recently we had sleeping quarters for only 75 persons.

By order of the German Society of Chicago we purchased a closed grocery wagon and a harness for $70, and Dr. Stromberg presented the Home with a horse.

The outfit will be used to haul meat, bread, and other donated articles.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1874.

Since the value of the provisions on hand in the institution at present is only about $300, an employee will call at the various places of business to solicit meat, groceries, bread, vegetables, clothing, shoes, coal, etc.

The donors will record their gifts in a subscription book which the driver of the wagon must present.

The drug department of the institution is under the supervision of Mr. Emil Dietzsch and his assistant, Mr. M. Muffat, and is well supplied. One hundred and sixty-three prescriptions were compounded for indigent sick people during the month of December. The institution fills only those prescriptions which are written by licensed and competent physicians.

Cleanliness is evident in all departments, and all work is done by inmates. The latter receive a meal of bread and coffee in the morning, and in the evening soup and meat is served, and vegetables, when they are available.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1874.

Strict rules of hygiene are observed at the Home. Every person is bathed and otherwise thoroughly cleansed upon admission, and if the Home was supplied with clothing to replace dirty garments we could prevent infestation by vermin.

By order of the German Society of Chicago homeless people will be admitted for only three days, and after that time they must file application for readmission.

The manager has been authorized to act as special policeman for the institution, and with the assistance of a city policeman who is stationed at the institution from 4 to 10 p. m., he is able to enforce all rules.

Respectfully,

A. L. Forker, Manager,
C. Knobelsdorff, Chairman of the Executive Board,
George Schneider, President,
The German Society of Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 10, 1873.

[illegible]
ON THE TRIBUNE.

The Staats Zeitung corrected [illegible] error of the Tribune. The Chicago Tribune claimed that the Germans had started their own charitable organizations, because they did not want their countrymen to become a burden on the Relief and Aid Society. He pointed out that the fact that the Germans did not receive due consideration was responsible for the organization of our charitable enterprises. Now comes the administration of the Relief and Aid Society to disclaim the correctness of our statement. We regret that we have to reiterate our statement and to prove it we publish a list of relief clients according to their nationality. This list is issued by the Relief and Aid Society.

	Families	Children
Irish	186	470
Scandinavians	61	141
Germans	182	430
Americans	176	266

[illegible], Dec. 15, 1873.

	Families	Inhabitants
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,1
French	10	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Scotch	17	80
Dutch	3	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colored	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mulattos	1	4
Spanish	1	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	3
	739	1,105

[illegible] are much [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

nd children are left behind.

le have no reproach to make against the Administration of the Salvation Army. But the visitor comes into a house, in which cohabitation with dirt and filth. If he comes to a place where the floor is scrubbed, the children clean and the beds carefully covered, he writes down "hut improved". If the relief and aid Society were doing more, and were found to be unable to cope

II D 10
III B 2
I C

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 5, 1873.

THE LODGING HOUSE

The entire English press talks about the charitable enterprises of the German Society and gives, especially much space to the lodging house. It is granted that this form of help for homeless immigrants and citizens is unique. The purpose of the German Society was to dispense help without shaming the unfortunate by giving him alms or making him feel like a beggar. One must not throw homeless people in a cold and dirty room. They must not be treated as if they were criminals.

But on one point the English press makes a mistake. The Tribune and the other papers say that the Germans have started this charitable enterprise because they do not want their poor ones to become a burden on the "Relief and Aid Society." This is not so. The Germans are doing this because they believe that their poor do not receive sufficient consideration from the Relief and Aid Society. If this lack of consideration is accidental or not, if it is due to the fact that the administrative staff is made up completely of Americans, we do not wish to discuss today.

But this much is certain, that due to this lack of consideration for their poor the Germans had to organize themselves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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[illegible], [illegible], 1913.

[illegible].

[illegible] yesterday. Present: [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Chairman, [illegible].

[illegible] reported that it had been decided to rent for [illegible] purposes the building formerly used by the [illegible], [illegible] Union Street near Milwaukee Avenue. The building [illegible] and thirty rooms are provided with bathtubs. Until now the yearly rent was $1,000.00. To the owner, Fritz Kuhn, full recognition is due for his kindness by charging only a nominal fee for the [illegible].

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 5, 1873.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The members of the "German Society" held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the Society, at the corner of La Salle and Randolph Streets. of the speech of President George Schneider we reproduce the following lines; "The German Society is the only German non-denominational relief society in Chicago and for that reason deserves the warmest support of every German.

Aside from the duties of my position as President I also have worked in the interest of immigration. It is well known to you that two years ago a convention took place at Indianapolis, which had as its aim the raising of the immigration question to a national question, to request the national law making body to make of immigrants wards of the Republic who have the intention of becoming citizens and to order the steamship companies to treat them decently. The convention appointed a committee of which I have the honor to be the President, and intrusted us to work for the speedy passage of such laws.

In consequence of conferences, Congressman Fred Myers has introduced a bill to that effect. Of course congress proceeds slowly and it will take some time before the results will be made known."

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III H

GERMAN

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1872.

TO THE GERMAN PHYSICIANS.

After efforts of almost two months it has finally been possible, (due primarily to the assistance of Mr. Georg Schneider), to import free of duty those books and instruments which have been collected by various German universities, from professors, physicians, publishers and instrument makers, and have been sent to me with the direction to distribute them to those German colleagues who have graduated from German universities and have suffered losses from the "Great Fire."

Three days after publication of this announcement I will ask Doctors Schaller, Merkle, Hessert and Wild, to constitute themselves with me as a committee and to decide which of the claims are to be regarded as valid, and immediately to proceed with the distribution.

Signed: Dr. Ernest Schmidt
375 Wabash Avenue.

[illegible]

[illegible], Co. , 1[illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible] year.

This society [illegible] ri[illegible] to winter [illegible] in the
[illegible] first [illegible], i. e. [illegible] social [illegible] this
[illegible] year of [illegible] 40. [illegible], [illegible] promptly
[illegible] a [illegible] in the [illegible], [illegible] by
the confederation is probably very early [illegible], [illegible] of
our [illegible] in fact. [illegible] vision, [illegible] two-
[illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] officers [illegible]: [illegible],
Pr[illegible]. T. [illegible], Vice-[illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; C.
[illegible], Secretary; Jos[illegible], Sergeant.

The society [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] relieve [illegible]. The officers place themselves in
[illegible] correspondence [illegible] other friends in the United States
and [illegible], and [illegible] following [illegible] are [illegible]
not in vain. The following sums [illegible] received: [illegible] Chicago,
$1,334; from other [illegible], $351.45; from Missouri, 755; from New

MFA and A PROJECT

Chicago Fire, Oct. 8, 1871.

York, $1[illegible],319.41; from Iowa, $[illegible]; from the District of Columbia, $1.50; from Ohio, $99.95; from [illegible], $[illegible]; from Illinois, $[illegible]; from Nebraska, $147.60; from Virginia, $[illegible]; from the Dominion, $1,[illegible]1.42; from Kansas, $64.25; from Pennsylvania, $[illegible]2.45; from Delaware, $[illegible]; from Louisiana, $[illegible].50; from Wisconsin, $[illegible].00; from Mexico, $[illegible]; from Germany, $10,[illegible]26.75; from France, $100. Besides the sums mentioned, many contributed $[illegible],7[illegible].15 to the general relief fund.

The following is a summary of the work done in the relief of orphans during the year. Work secured for 283 persons; application for direct money aid, 8,063; permits issued for building material, furniture, etc., to general distributing depots, 15,000; sewing machines and larger sums were distributed through the special committee of the aid society to 1,200; 3,491 persons received cash assistance to the amount of $4[illegible],005.31; 1,017 persons received clothing to the value of $7,[illegible]; 333 persons received tools to the value of $5,471; 13 received traveling tickets to the value of $429; 70 received fuel to the value of $716; 7 received the amounts of rent due, $180; 13 received general articles to the value of $54.

The following sums were expended: medicine, $334; stoves, $[illegible]; furniture,

Chicago Times, Oct. 2, 1872.

$31; burial costs, $24; taxes and freight, $75; salaries, $3,219; rent, $328; printing and advertising, $522; bureau material, $32. Further, 19 persons received tools that had been donated to the value of $200; 21 persons received donated furniture to the value of $150; eight received donated meat to the value of $4.00; 300 received donated clothing to the value of $3,000.

The German society organized to aid immigrants from the fatherland on the inhospitable shores of a strange land, also gave its mite toward alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate. Their expenditures amounted to about $600, which sum was very judiciously expended, and probably did as much real good as any similar amount paid out during the city's due necessity. The quarters of the society, at present in the Globe Theater Building, will move to the Metropolitan Block in a few weeks. George Schneider acts as president and H. Enders as executive manager.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 6, 1872.

BOARD MEETING OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

Mr. Knobelsdorff presents a letter from Ernst Keit of the Gartenlaube in Leipzig and a draft over 1,000 Prussian Thalers ($740. in gold), collected for Germans who have been impoverished by the fire.

Mr. Knobelsdorff defended the Germans of Chicago against the charge of stinginess. Many German merchants had contributed to the non-German Relief Committee, sums of $500. The German Society should circulate a list, and some eminent Germans, like Mr. Claussenius, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Hesing, should put their names with $500 at the top, then soon enough money would accumulate. Mr. Hesing declared instead of $500 in a lump he would like to give $100 annually. Mr. Knobelsdorff said, in this case he would give $50 annually.

The society then elected officials for next year. President, Geo. Schneider; vice president, Consul H. Claussenius; secretary, Rev. Guntrum; treasurer, Henry Byroth.

II D 10 Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1872. GERMAN

[A Victim of the Fire]

It will be remembered that on October 9th, in the Great Fire, the chimney sweep, Franz Heiselmann, a well-known German, who helped most heroically people to save themselves and their possessions, lost his life by the collapse of a burning house on Division Street, where he tried to save a sick woman. Only a few days ago the carbonated bones of Heiselmann were found, and identified by some trinkets he used to carry in his pocket, found nearby. The burial took place, Sunday afternoon, a large crowd participating in the procession.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 1, 1872.

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN AID ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO.
(Signed by Francis Lackner, President; C. Knobelsdorff, Sec'y.)

It could not be over-looked that the administration of the Relief and Aid Society was almost exclusively in American hands while three-fourths of the fire victims were Germans a large number of whom were not able to speak English.

The destroyed North Side formed the center of Germandom in Chicago. Here the oldest and strongest Turn, singing and shooting associations had their home. In many streets Germans lived, house by house, and one heard no talk but German. It was our task to assist these people with aid and advice.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb 6, 1872.

GERMAN

W.P.A.

/RELIEF SOCIETY FOUNDED/

On February 4, a meeting took place in the restaurant of Mr. Friedrich Busse in order to found a society that will be able to secure cheap credit for owners of burnt-down homes in Chicago. Dr. Ullrich presided, Mr. Limberg functioned as secretary and explained the purpose of the meeting. Finally a Board of Directors was elected whose names will be atttactive to foreign capital. It reads as follows:-

A. C. Hesing, Wilhelm Rapp, J. A. Konig of the "Union", R. Michaelis of the "Frie Presse", H. Claussenius, H. Endris (Swiss Consul) George Schneider, C. Knobelsdorff, P. Schuttler, John A. Huck, John Buhler, Henry Greenebaum, C. Paesch, J. Rossow, etc.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 24, 1872. GERMAN

[THE GERMAN AID SOCIETY]

The German Aid Society had about exhausted its means and was forced in the last session of its executive to give aid in future only in cases of sickness. Yesterday the Society however had the great satisfaction to receive $1000.00. Mr. F. Madlener, 62 W. Lake Street, whose shop is so close to headquarters that he can see daily the misery, and Mrs. Bernauer, the owner of the house of the headquarters of the Society, each gave $500.00 spontaneously.

The gift of Mrs. Bernauer is all the more impressive as she already had distributed $1200.00 directly to the fire victims.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

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THE GERMAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION

A meeting of German citizens was held Thursday at the corner of Sigel and Sedgwick Streets, for the purpose of drawing attention to the faults and inadequacies existing in the relief organization for Germans of the North Side. The exceedingly numerous attendance proved the widespread dissatisfaction.

The individuals who are charged by the Relief and Aid Society with the distribution of support are largely incapable of fulfilling their task.

Equally ignorant of both the German language and the special situation on the North Side, they behave like uneducated beadles (Armenvogte)...

The following memorial was presented to the Mayor, day before yesterday, by a deputation consisting of Anton Hottinger, Fritz Frillmann, A. Bischoff, J. Hanswirth, T. Bauer, and others.

...."Under the present system of aid and support many people are receiving sustenance who are unworthy of any support. On the other hand, people get no help and no assistance who deserve it and who according to the intentions of those who donated funds for Chicago, should be helped.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

OCT 30046 W.P.A.

As far as we know only those people are aided by the Relief and Aid Society who own no real estate or other means, which, even though sold at ruinous prices, could be made into money. In other words, those who were without maintenance before the fire, many of whom are indigent through their own fault, now find it only too easy to live in idleness without suffering the least return. We believe that the distribution of food stuffs, if determined by most pressing need, could now be restricted to a much smaller number of people, - widows, the aged, invalids.

The money now so unnecessarily spent for victuals should go to buy furniture and clothes for a class that is especially numerous on the North side,- one well off before the fire and with comfortable homes. A number still have a plot or other property, but are now unable to re-establish any semblance of a household without dimishing too severely their business fund. (Betriebskapital).....

The Superintendentof the 1st district should be instructed to choose his subalterns from among the inhabitants of the district. People who are acquainted with the population and its special needs. It is well known that a great number of the employees of the 1st district are inequal to their jobs. They don't understand

W.P.A. 30049

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

the languages of the aid-seekers (Germans, Scandinavians, Bohemians etc.) They have no understanding of human nature, and they cannot distinguish between those who need and deserve support and those who are so utterly unworthy, any assistance is in vain and as good as thrown away.....

We finally want to say that we place full confidence in the gentlemen of the Relief and Aid Society. We know they are actuated by the best intentions. If we ask the Mayor to support our demands, it is done in the hope that the "Relief and Aid Society" will give prompt and unprejudiced consideration to our petition.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 12, 1871

PROJECT W.P.A. 6400

A LETTER

Chicago, December 9 (?), 1871

Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

In yesterday's copy you observe that the German Aid Committee publishes no reports and you single me out in your demand for information. I am no "paid official" of the German Aid Society and it is, therefore, very flattering indeed that you expect my activity and willingness to bring sacrifices even greater than I have done heretofore.

In what manner the German Aid Society works you might have seen from the daily announcements in your paper. We are employing German Superintendents and assistants in each aid district of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. We had to fight for several weeks with the officials of this Society until we gained recognition and respect for our supervisory officials. We finally had complete success, and I readily admit, that the Relief and Aid Society, today, treats the various nationalities without any discrimination....The indefatigable work of our President, as well as of the Superintendents, Messrs. Josef Kaufmann, Max Horwitz, B. Kielholz, H. von Langen,

PROJECT W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illihois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1871

A. Limberg, Pastor Guntrum, and their assistants, has resulted in cooperation between the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and the German Aid Committee, and has gained for the German relief clients many advantages... The German Aid Committee also established an employment agency at its headquarters, 70 West Lake Street, which is managed by Mr. Josef Kaufmann.

Furthermore, the Aid Committee has a Ladies' Committee, consisting of Mesdames Claussenius, Magnus, Bluthardt, Buhler, L. Schulz, Kadlener, and Miss Stolte. It supervises the stored goods of the Committee and their distribution. Every day one of the ladies is at headquarters to receive the applications of women for clothing. This Ladies' Committee is doing excellent work in collaboration with the Central Committee.

Finally, the Committee has won the help of a number of German physicians, who give free treatment to the sick, indigent, and, in the fifth district, have made arrangements with the pharmacists to furnish free medicine, on their

PROJECT W.P.A.

prescriptions for which the Committee pays...

If our officials did not give detailed reports up to now, I can assure you this was due to the fact that they felt, t eir work would speak better for them than many words. Besides the small number of gentlemen who have done the real work of the Central Committee, have had not a moment of time to think of the elaboration of lengthy accounts. Of the twenty-seven members of the Central Committee only the following have recently been on active duty: F. Lackner, C. Knobelsdorff, H. Claussenius, F. Buhler, George Schneider, A. Limber, J. Kaufmann and Julius Rosenthal. The other gentlemen who appear in the Central Committee only with their names, you will easily be able to ascertain by a comparison with the published list.

Signed: C. Knobelsdorff.

The Chicago Times, Thursday, November 30, 1871.

THE RELIEF WORK

The various relief committees are working in improved directions, but on the same general plan as of old. It is said that there is much less cause for complaint in the matter of discourtesy and neglact on the part of subordinate officials than formerly.

The German donations, amounting to $25,000, are spoken of in a letter just received from H. Kreisman, United States consul at Berlin, as only being the first installment of the active contributions of the Berlin people. Mr. Kreisman refers to the fact of these donations being representative of all classes, from Kaiser to peasant, and asks that due acknowledgment of the same be promptly made, that a satisfactory account might be made to the contributors.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 23, 1871



Letter to the Staats-Zeitung:

"The German clergy has been frequently criticized in your paper for its lack of interest in charity work, and its lack of an organization such as its English-speaking colleagues formed.

"As a German Clergyman I wish to give you a declaration regarding my own and others' activity...Dr. Chronik, Pastor Guntrum, and myself have tried repeatedly to get the German Clergy together in a meeting. But, however urgent our invitation, however necessary combined action, - aside from we three, these meetings were visited by - nobody. We had to realize that the German clergy in its vast majority had a sad idea of its duties.

...The proclamation to the Germans to form an Aid Association invited all the Lodges, Associations etc, but not the German church communities, nor the German clergy. Each one of us had to seek his own way....

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 23, 1871



When the general organization was put up for the administration of relief I received victuals no longer for distribution... How could I continue to help the poor timid people who frequently were unable to express the simplest things in the English language...I gained for myself the rights of a 'visitor'... Finally, I would like to say that I would not feel it as a burden, but as a pleasure to spend all the time my office leaves me, in the service of the German Aid Society.

(Signed): Dr. Hansen
Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran
Zion's Church.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 4, 1871.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The energy with which the brave Germans have started the reconstruction of their homes makes it the duty of the City Council and the Building Council to solve certain questions that are causing uncertainty. Especially the plot-owners who live North of Division Street in the districts that would be cut by an imaginary extension of Franklin Street and many of whom would like to settle down on their old plots, don't know what to do. The question of the breaking through of this street has repeatedly come up, only to be tabled again. Now the great majority of the City Council seems to be in favor of extending the street. Why not come to a decision immediately? What kind of a decision has to be made, cannot be doubtful. The better the system of street planning is, the better the North Side will develop. It would be nonsensical to first rebuild the city and later when the costs of it would be much higher, to start improvements. Just as the City Council immediately agreed to raise the level of Clark Street near the bridge that now runs to Division Street and then begins again behind Schiller Street.

What is true of Franklin Street is also true of other streets, for example,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 4, 1871.

Oak, and of streets that should be broadened. The inhabitants of the North Side are not inclined to rebuild their houses now, in order to tear them down again later on. A better occasion than now, when egotistical separate interests do not dare to come into the open, will not soon recur.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1871.

/THE GREAT FIRE/

All the butchers who have suffered through the great fire are asked to visit the undersigned committee on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at the corner of Union and Randolph streets. At the same time we ask all Chicago butchers, whose business places have not burned down and who wish to help their burnt-down business comrades, to get in touch with us in order to organize help for the urgent need.

(Signed): R. Lotholz, Jacob Koch, Moses Berg, and Jacob Schneider.

(The retail meat business in Chicago is almost exclusively in German hands, and these people must be helped both from here and from outside, because they deserve and need it. Our common interest is to keep this important business in German hands.)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1871.

THE GREAT FIRE

Mr. Franz Arnold has left for Europe as a representative of the German National Bank and of H. Greenebaum and Company, in order to make available the millions needed for the reconstruction of Chicago. At the same time Mr. Blum has gone to New York in order to have the mortgages (with coupons attached) fabricated, which shall serve as security for the millions that shall be borrowed from Europe.

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PROJECT 040 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 30, 1871.

/THE GREAT FIRE/

The motion Alderman Buhler made in the City Council, prompted by a demand of the German Aid Society, had met with success. The conditions prevailing in the distribution of victuals on the North Side that gave cause to complaint, will be corrected. The superintendent, Chamberlin, has taken on a capable and energetic helper in the person of Mr. Peter Hand. By the middle of next week a new depot will have been created at Wells and Clark streets, and it is to be hoped that then no justified complaints will anymore be received.

The superintendents of all five districts have already appointed a great number of German inspectors and clerks, and stand ready to appoint some more.

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PROJECT W.P.A. 6

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1871.

/THE GREAT FIRE/

The German Society still exists, even though only in the person of the agent, Fritz Annecke, who is at the Workers' Hall, Globe Theater, Desplaines Street, always ready to give information and to make inquiries.

The society cannot give cash relief at present because it has nothing. In answer to some pretty plain spoken leeters for help, he got from the German societies in New York and St. Louis nothing but a heap of requests for favors, and good advice, while the firm of Langfeldt, Thode and Company sent $25.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1871.

/THE GREAT FIRE/

Since it had become necessary to give the cow who was supposed to have caused the "world conflagration" a sworn declaration of honor which was published by the press - it was, of course, the next thing for a sensation-frenzied public to discover another, if possible even more fantastic origin. That the fire, as it happens daily in Chicago, should have originated due to some unfortunate accident; that the raging hurricane should have carried it quickly from one wooden hut to the next till the whole "Bohemian quarter" and soon the enormous staple places of the neighboring saw-mills were on fire; that from there a true rain of sparks poured forth onto the barracks of Canal and Wells Street and so started the terrific fire on the South Side; and that the South Sice fire, as one had to expect due to the terrible storm, caused the destruction of the North Side - all this one discards as improbable. So extraordinary an event must have an equally extraordinary cause. The most ridiculous idea, ever born by an overheated imagination, is the supposition that the "International" brought about our misfortune. A morning paper here, that specializes in taking the taste of its readers into account in a truly artful way publishes a letter that is several columns long and which it avers to have received by a conscience-stricken member of the International. To make the thing a little more probable the mad George Francis Train is drawn into it. He is supposed to have closed his address Sunday night in Farwell

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 25, 1871.

Hall with the words: "This is the last speech that is going to be given in this hall. A dark destiny hangs over Chicago. More, I neither can, nor wish to say." Nothing is easier than to ascribe to this madman such words, because no report of his lecture exists (the papers which published one having been burned), and one cannot well expect either from him or from his few listeners to still remember, the next day, all the nonsense he emitted on the day before. Anybody who, like the writer of these lines, watched the fire from its beginning to its end, and who saw how the storm carried glowing splinters and rafters for miles; how it carried off whole asphalt roofs from the burning houses only to cast them down onto some building, perhaps twenty or thirty squares from the place of the conflagration, - will only have a smile for all such theories.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 24, 1871.

GERMAN

THE GREAT FIRE

Since the famed cow of DeKoven street (Mrs. O'Leary's cow) has retired from the (fire) stage due to various dementis, a new candidate has appeared to claim the fame of being the Herotratos of Chicago. People who claim to be members of the International are said to have set fire to Chicago. A long story of the conspiracy to destroy Chicago is reported in yesterday's Times - written much too cleverly and dramatically to be the story of a real incendiary. Even the Times does not dare to assert the credibility of the communication (that, it says, owes its inception to a frightened conscience). The story would be somewhat less incredible if the author did not appear in the mask of an American worker who claims to have become enthusiastic about the International in Paris. For one thing, the destruction of all big cities is, as far as we know, not at all on the program in the political credo of the International, and, even the partial destruction of Paris by the Petroleum-Commune met with the actual disapproval of the heads of the International in London.

If the "Capital" had to be destroyed through fire, a far more "representative" place might have been found, than Chicago particularly, where the opposition between capital and labor has not by any length developed to the same acuteness as in London and Manchester, England; or in New York, and Boston, on this side of the ocean. The incendiary who pretends to be penitent and tells his story in the Times, though this will inescapably deliver him over to

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 24, 1871.

the knives of the International, feëls himself, that the fire, interpreted as punishment for the capitalists, really went a tremendous length beyond the program of the seven or more Chicago conspirators and members of the International. Instead of stopping at about Indiana street on the North Side, the fire raged up to Lincoln Park, bringing poverty to tens of thousands of workers, which was exclusively intended for "capital." The afore-mentioned penitent conspirator is cautious enough to remark that two of the original members of the International in Chicago (that is to say of the Chicago branch) died in the flames; likewise seven of the members who were charged with nursing the fire along; and that two other members have been so burnt that they probably will be cripples for life. The whole story in our opinion owes its origin to the tendency to present for great and horrible catastrophes, horrible causes and, therefore, to invent them, and finally to believe them. That part of Greek mythology that occupies itself with the monsters on the edge of the world, now receives in the modern Carbonari and "International" legends the modern counterpart.

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PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1871.

/THE GREAT FIRE/

The Chicago Workers' Association has resolved immediately to refund to every member and every widow of a member who owns a share ($10 the share for the building of the hall) the amount of the share. It was further resolved to pay the widow of the member Geyerstanger, who died in the fire, $50.

The Globe Theater which belongs to the Workers' Association, was rented last Monday by Col. Wood, formerly of the Museum, for $10,000 a year. It will be opened by him as soon as possible, with a stock company.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1871.

GERMAN

/THE GREAT FIRE/

Serious complaints are being heard about the small consideration which the Germans have found from the Aid Committee and its sub-committees. Especially from the Germans who have found a provisional shelter in the 5th Aid District (Archer Road and surroundings) complaints are coming in. This treatment of the Germans is a shame and proves that there are some people on the committees whose narrow prejudice has not broken down even in the face of the horrible need of German fellow citizens. The great mass of the Germans stands outside the church organizations, and for the Americans the church communities are the alpha and omega of all aid. The recommendation of a cleric or church elder affects the committee members like magic, while the not so recommended German is immediately being regarded with some distrust. If the just demands of the Germans should be refused by the American committee, then it would become necessary to collect German contributions in and outside of Chicago separately, and to organize their separate distribution among Germans. We hope, however, that it will not come to this.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1871.

[THE GREAT FIRE]

Alderman Schintz has won a hard fight for representation of the Germans in the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In the most important Committee for Reception (of aid seekers) and Correspondence, Alderman Schintz sits together with the chairman of the whole society and Wirt Dexter and the Reverend Laird Collier. In the Committee for Employment (of work seekers) are the Alderman John Buhler and Busse.

. . . . . .

German meetings took place on Sunday afternoon in the Aurora Turn Hall and the Globe Theater. Dr. E. Schmidt presided - going from one to the other - in both meetings. Mr. Ernst Prussing, Carl Hilling, and Dr. Ernst Schmidt were added to the German Central Aid Committee. Messrs M. Nelson, Caspar Butz, Lackner, and Alderman Buhler made encouraging speeches.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1871.



THE GREAT FIRE.

Yesterday the following letter was sent to Mr. Philip Sheridan: You who once were called Duke of Shenandoah, you should now in Heaven's name take possession of Ogden's house in which 300 shelterless could be put up. Correct in this way the partiality of providence and be blessed by hundreds who have no roof over their heads.

(Signed) H. Raster.

It is our conviction that General Sheridan should carry out this suggestion. It is a shame that the military arm has confiscated houses on the West Side on which rent has been paid in advance, while the house of the twenty-fold millionaire Ogden, the only one that remains on the North Side, should stay untouched. This house must be confiscated for the shelterless, or the conviction will become general that the rich Yankeedom wants to reconstruct Chicago as a Yankee city, at the cost of the poor Germans and Scandinavians. Also for another reason - hundreds of those who have lost everything have become half insane, and have only the one thought that there should be equality in misfortune. How if one of these unfortunates, with the idea of compensating an injustice of fate, were to put

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1871

the burning torch to the millionaire Ogden's house? Would it not be desirable in order to obviate any such temptation to make this house a refuge for the victims of the fire? That, in any case, would make the compassion of the rich Americans for the poor, burnt-down Germans and Scandinavians more convincing, than all merely oratorical expressions of sympathy.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1871.

THE GREAT FIRE

Alderman Buhler of the 15th Ward deserves a large part of the honor of having saved the West Side. Tirelessly he organized the fight of the fire engines against the conflagration. During that terrible Monday night he gave hundreds of people shelter in his house. To his splendid wife many a sick woman owes her life. Buhler, whose colleague McGrath is dangerously sick, has established exemplary order in his ward.

. . . . . .

Leading Germans are trying to prevail on the Supply Committee to vote money for lumber to people whose houses have burnt down and who wish to rebuild their lots. Mr. Schintz stands at the head of this movement, and it is pleasant to report that he is particularly taking care of his countrymen on the North Side.

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GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 14, 1871

/THE GREAT FIRE/

The Federal Government is perhaps going to give five or ten million for a new Post Office, Customs Office, Tax Office etc., the State of Illinois perhaps Three and a half million. The great capitalists of the East and of Europe are going to send here millions and millions to rebuild the big stores of State Street, Lake Street, Wabash Avenue, Washington, Madison, and Monroe Streets. But from what shall North Clark, Division, Sedgwick Street, Clybourne and North Avenue be reconstructed, and all the numberless side streets of the North Side? Even if the rich Stewart throws ten millions into Chicago - who is going to help the burnt out German, Irish and Scandinavian workers back to their feet?...

American Germans are accustomed to fill the alms plates, not to hold them out. However, if it has to be done, it should be done without false shame. And it has to be done! - The quiet earnest, yes even the cheerfulness with which thou-sands of Germans talk about the loss of all their worldly possessions should not deceive anybody. In very, very many cases there is despair behind the mask of equanimity. To banish this despair, to revive hope, is the task of all Germans, who feel as Germans. If in a case like this the old Fatherland betrays its children, or tries to quiet them with beggarly alms, then the number of those who will be ashamed to have been born as Germans will grow by the tens of thousands.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1871. GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

/THE GREAT FIRE/

The editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, Herr Raster, visited yesterday morning the pile of rubbish into which his house at 600 N. Dearborn has been changed. As souvenirs he brought back a string from the piano and some pieces of iron. All his furniture, library, pictures, collections of newspapers, and a carefully kept correspondence of thirty years with friends, writers, and statesmen; all the hundreds of small objects wherewith Germans use to adorn their houses, have been destroyed. A few clothes, some laundry, and a chair is all that he has saved.

Bauer and Co. are already able to fill all orders for pianos and musical instruments, at 270 Milwaukee Ave. - The Great Western Band is about to start on a recital tour through the neighboring states. - Israelites find aid at Mr. Haas, corner of Peck Court and Wabash Ave. - Mr. George Schneydter, accountant, is being expected by his worried brother-in-law and his whole family, in Cincinnati, 192 Western Ave. - E. H. Michelson (Aurora Turn Hall) seeks his wife and children. - So does A. Schoebel. - Christine Scherer, 11 years old, is in the Aurora Turn Hall. - At the same place is 8 year old Anton Zimmermann, who lived in Liberty St. - The father of the 6 year old Fred Uhiem can get information about his son's whereabouts at the W. Chicago Police Station. - The Chicago Sharpshooters Association has its headquarters now, in the Aurora

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 14, 1871.

Turn Hall. - Milkman Miller, 138 Ontario Street, unloaded his wagon on which he had put all his furniture, in order to save Mrs. Butz who was about to give birth. He saved her, and permitted all his goods to burn.

The sick wife of Mr. Raster was saved by being taken from her house to that of Mr. Vocke, by an American who passed in his buggy, who would not even give his name, much less accept any payment. While others (Germans too) accepted up to $50 for such a favor.

Anybody who has had a house on the North Side, with a brick basement, and does not intend to rebuild it before next Summer should put his lot unconditionally at the disposal of those fire victims who would like to erect a hut on it. Basement walls are always better than none at all. - The editor of this paper, Mr. H. Raster, offers for use the ruins of his house, 600 N. Dearborn Street, until May 1 (but not longer, because he hopes then to be able to build himself). He who comes first today, can get a certificate of permission.

The remark that the American German press has done nothing to help the German press in Chicago should be modified. The destruction of the Staats Zeitung has immediately moved the publishers of a large Western paper to send money for the founding of a new German paper that shall use this good opportunity

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 14, 1871.

to kill the Illinois Staats Zeitung. After all, that is something!

Miss Dora Sieck, seamstress, who lived at Mr. Richard Michaelis', former editor of the Union, permitted everything she had to burn, in order to save the children and a part of the possessions of Mr. Michaelis. - Mr. Hahn, one of the best known Germans in Louisville, plans to invest the better part of his fortune in real estate on the South Side. As he is, at least by name, a German, he would do better to think of the North Side.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 14, 1871

/THE GREAT FIRE/

On Thursday evening a conference of the St. Louis Aid Committee with the Chicago Germans took place in the Congregational Church at Ann and Washington Street, in order to organize the mass emigration of work-seeking unemployed and indigent. The St. Louis Committee promised they will be comfortably settled and arrange for free passage. A provisory General Committee was formed of the following gentlemen, who will seek out in the various parts of the city, those Germans (single, and families) who want to change to St. Louis: B. Lowenthal, Julius Rosenthal, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Jonas, Th. Schintz, Schaffner, F. Busse, A. Busse, Michelson, H. Beck, Knauer, T. H. Richberg etc.

PROJECT WPA

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 14, 1871

/THE GREAT FIRE/

A meeting of about Five hundred Germans took place last evening in the Aurora Turn Hall, in order to organize the distribution of support to the needy poor. The meeting elected a Central Committee of Fourteen, that proceeded to organize itself by electing Franz Lackner, President; H. Claussenius, Vice-President; George Schneider, Treasurer; C. Knobelsdorf, Secretary; (other members; Fritz Metzke, S. Schulz, A. Lu rberg, Peter Hand, A. Furstenberg, Jacob Kauffmann, Ad. Setoenger, T. A. Huck, Karl Degenhardt, Georg Oertel, Jacob Boser, and F. Buchler. The German Central Committee has the task of taking up contact with the General Aid Committee. It published a proclamation asking for support.

The means collected for the support of the Germans shall be administered by Messrs Hand, Kaufmann and Oertel.

II D 10
II B 2 d (1)
III A
III H
I C
I G
I E

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 13, 1871

(AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF CHICAGO NO 3
PRINTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE "HEROLD"
IN MILWAUKEE)

..To a telegram in which we asked the "Cincinnati Volksblatt" to send us type, we have received no answer. Another German publisher from whom we asked a favor, answered with an unpaid telegram, for which we had to remain in arrears to the amount of fifty-five cents, because we need the few pennies saved, to buy bread and water. On the other hand, the Cincinnati Commercial sent the Chicago Tribune without solicitation a whole supply of type, arranged in boxes and ready for use! That is American fellowship (Collegialitat).

...The Germans of America collected a million and sent it to Germany... Here is a calamity infinitely worse for ten thousands of German families than the victorious war was for an equal number of families in Germany. Now it is time that rich Germany that is receiving 1200 millions of thalers from France, and whose capitalists own at least 600 millions of thalers of American securities, opens its hand....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 13, 1871 GERMAN

All copies of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in our office building and in the homes of our editors have been destroyed. Not a single copy of the paper from before the day of horror is in our possession. We ask therfore everybody who has a collection of the paper - however incomplete - to keep it and to sell it to us later on, as soon as we are somewhat better established.

II D 10
II B 2 d(1)
III B 2
II B 1 c (1)
I D 1 b
III A

GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 13, 1871

[THE GREAT FIRE]

Mr. Gustave Drassler, who had a shop on North Clark Street, and his whole family died in the flames; likewise his older brother, who used to carry dispatches at night to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, and his niece, Miss Richter, who was a member of the Germania Female Choir. Mr. Henry Lamparter lost his wife, Mrs. Louisa Thielemann whose house burnt down two years ago, and who, only a few days ago, started, at great personal sacrifice, a German theatre on the North Side, has lost everything, and now faces the future more bewildered than ever. The maid of Mrs. Thielemann, and the maid of her neighbour, Mr. Barthold Meyer, Ontario Street, lost their lives in the fire. Brother Moody has not been able to abstain from inviting the people in to pray. Mr. Hermann Baster has found a domicile with his colleague, Mr. T. Konig of the "Union", 386 W. Taylor Street. Ernestine Schmidt is being sought by her husband, Christian Schmidt, in Ditmars' Pharmacy. Mr. Henry Hochbaum and L. and R. Berlitzheimer whose shops on the North Side were burned, have, with their characteristic energy, already reopened their shops on Milwaukee Avenue. Henry Schollkopf, Groceries; Bauer and Company, Music Instruments; Gale & Blocki; Knauer

PROJECT W.P.A. 4040

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 13, 1871

Brothers and many other Germans are feverishly busy with the arrangement of their new shops. The Germans don't take second place after the Americans as to energy. The Thursday meeting in the Vorwarts Turnhalle could not take place, because the Turn Hall is being used as a hospital. Mr. Wilhelm Levy, formerly of the Staats-Zeitung, is now a special policeman. Mrs. Julia Butz, fortunately, is well, so that the contrary rumors dissolve into naught.

II D 10
II B 2 a
III G
IV

GERMAN

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1871.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY

In the last twelve months the German Society has undergone great and splendid transformations. From a crippled state in which it languished without strength even to die, it has filled itself again with fresh and promising life. Even its outside appearance has now become highly respectable. The new place in Washington street is large, light, and attractively furnished. It consists of an office and a writing room in which there is a library for immigrants. Dr. Engelhardt and Mr. Julius Rosenthal have given books. Copies of several newspapers from Chicago, as well as outside, lie on the table.

The board now consists of men who understand that one must give the only German purely benevolent association more than passing attention, and one can now find daily, the president and some of the directors in the office. The board consists of George Schneider, president; Jacob Beiersdorff, vice-president; Herman Lieb, secretary; Henry Biroth, treasurer; Julius Rosenthal, M. Berg, Louis Wahl, H. Claussenius, W. Hettich, Arthur Erbe, Fritz Rieta, H. Enderis, and Carl Tarnow, directors.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1871.

The board has recently been successful in impressing upon the city officials that they must pay greater attention to the interests of the society. The police commissioners have made an agreement with the railroad that they will announce ahead of time the coming of German immigrant trains, so that one or more German policemen can be sent to the stations where they arrive.

The Parmalee Bus Company has finally yielded to the energetic protests of the board and promised not only to refund money in future when it can be proven that conductors of the company have mistreated the immigrants but also to employ some German conductors.

Since April 7, the day when the constitution was amended, women also are admitted as full fledged members and can therefore also be elected to the board. The first ladies received as members are: Frau Louise Degenhardt, Ivan Jacob Beiersdorff, and Miss Clara Schneider.

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2
III G
III H
IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 6, 1871.



THE GERMAN PEACE CELEBRATION

The Central Committee for the German peace celebration held another meeting in the small hall of the German House... The Finance Committee reported that up to now $13,180.00 have been collected, while the expenses so far amount to about $9,000.00. However, bills continue to come in(It is probably that the surplus in the end will amount to $1500.00. The Editor).

The President, Mr. Georg Schneider, thereupon moved to turn the surplus over to the German Society. In support of his motion he pointed out that the German Society is the only purely German benevolent institution in the city, and said that since he had become President of it and spent daily an hour before noon there, he had become convinced that nowhere is suffering being alleviated so directly as by the German Society. He described the poverty and misery of many immigrants, and by way of a small example he mentioned the case of 20 German immigrants whose baggage a week ago was lost on the Erie railroad. Due to energetic steps of the agent who even threatened the company to bring the case before Congress, because immigrants stand under the protection of the United States, the case was quickly settled and the railroad company has promised to make good the total damage.

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
III B 2
III G
III H
IV

W.P.A.

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 6, 1871.

Mr. A. Schoninger, as a former director of the German Society said it was a holy duty to help the immigrants. But it has to be considered how the society could be helped permanently. Besides, he wants to enlarge its activity; it should not only provide aid for immigrants, but take care of all interests of the Germans.

Mr. Michaelis and Mr. Beiersdorff agreed with Mr. Schoninger, but saw in what he had said no reason for not turning over the present surplus to the German society. The proposed reformation of which would not in the least be prejudiced through that action.

The motion to contribute the surplus to the German Society was thereupon adopted, under loud applause by all against one vote. On a motion of Mr. Emil Dietzsch the Central Committee declared itself permanent, in order to found an association, the chief aim of which it shall be to keep the German vote together, in order to take up the fight against corruption. Some critical voices were answered by Mr. Georg Schneider who maintained that such an organization would not need a great amount of money, but would win by its right and influence alone.

II D 10
II D 8
I C

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 8, 1871.

BOARD MEETING (GENERALVERSAMMLUNG) OF THE DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT (GERMAN SOCIETY).

The annual report was read and showed an increase in membership of fifty-seven; increase of yearly dues of $429; and a decrease of assets of $129. The dues again did not cover expenses, and extraordinary contributions through bazaars and the like, the society could not collect, because the Chicago Germans had to make so many sacrifices for the Fatherland. The report points to the much greater age and greater wealth of the Deutsche Gellschaften in Philadelphia, St. Louis, etc., and expresses hope for more support for the Germans next year. The report was accepted.

The secretary then read the semi-annual financial statement, showing an income of $1,860; outgo of $1,1[illegible]. Of this, $[illegible]47 went for cash relief and $[illegible]75 as salary for the agent. The assets of the society amount to $3,667, of which $3,000 are in County Bonds, the rest in cash.

The agent, Mr. Annecke, read the drift for the new statute which contains few new by-laws, for example, one extending the activities of the association to Bohemians, Hungarians, and Poles, and another empowering the administrative council to depose the agent with a 13:9 majority vote.

GER A[illegible]

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 8, 1871.

Mr. Schneider made a motion to replace the word "jeder" (the masculine form of "each") throughout the statute ("jeder" might join the association, etc.) by "jede person" - so as to make it possible for women to join. The association he said had found much help from the German women, and there must be in Chicago many unmarried women and widows who might join the association and could only be of advantage to it. Mr. Rosenthal emphasized the importance of the point declaring that he was already a member of two associations who admitted women, and seconded the motion, which was thereupon adopted.

Then the agent, Mr. Annecke, read his yearly report. Six-thousand-seven-hundred and forty-seven people in search of work had applied to the office, but only 901 could be placed, because there were only 1,043 applications for workers; 2,555 applied for advice and assistance; 244 were given free transportation; 63 were hospitalized; 78 families received assistance; almost 50 people recovered lost or stolen baggage; and 1 who had been swindled of $603 were restituted.

The report was accepted. It was resolved to have 1,000 copies of the new statute printed. Mr. Schneider was elected president; Beyersdorff, vice-president; Biroth, treasurer; Lieb, secretary; directors for the South Side:

PROJECT GERMAN W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 8, 1871.

Rosenthal, Berg, and Wahl; North Side: Claussenius, Hettich, and Erbe; West Side: Tarnow, Rietz, and Enderis. Finally, on a motion of Mr. Schneider, it was decided to sell the $7,000 bonds and to invest the money in ten percent mortgages.

II D 10
II D 3
II D 8



GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, February 6th, 1871.

/GERMAN SOCIETY/

Official report of the agent (F. Annecke) of the Deutsche Gesellschaft for December, 1870 and January 1871.

780 people seeking work, for 103 work was found. Advice, information, help was given to 499 people. Support through the county agents or the "Relief and Aid Society". 25 families. Free railroad tickets: 26 people. Lost relatives located: 7. Lost baggage returned to owner in 6 cases. Hospitilazation: 8. Free medical treatment: 7. Free night lodging 29; Free victuals to 43. Relief through cash: 53 instances, amounting to $89.00 altogether.

II D 10
III B 2
III H
IV

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1871.

GERMAN

PROJECT W.P.A. 6404

/RELIEF ORGANIZED FOR POOR FAMILIES IN GERMANY/

Extensive report(over 4000 words) of a victory mass meeting in the Turnhalle. 3000 people. Considerable sums collected for poor families in Germany(Herr Louis Wahl Prountes to give $50 each to 5 families annually as long as he lives.)

Caspar Buty presides. Dr. Von Holst gives the main address. Compares Germany with a Cinderella, boast that the world has learned to fear her. But Germany has drawn the sword only for the sake of peace.

II D 10
III G
III H
II D 8
I C

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 26, 1871.



GERMAN

[THE GERMAN SOCIETY]

Lengthy report on the activities of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" (The German Society). Means too limited to do much in the way of direct support of indigent. Address of the Deutsche Gesellschaft in all railroad stations, offices of German Clubs, etc. People came to it who lost their baggage, or seek relatives, or want to adopt children, or have relatives who need treatment in hospitals or insane asylums. There are daily cases of people cheated by the employment offices by building contractors and "emigrant runners". Frequently free tickets can be provided for people who want to join their families, or have work promised in some other town, or wish to return to Germany.

Sometimes, families in Germany try to find runaway sons in America, or to get in touch with relatives who have not been heard of in years. The report gives many cases. The "Deutsche Gesellschaft" also helps Poles, Bohemians, Swedes, Danes, etc., but it could do much more good if it were"enabled by the liberality of our fellow-citizens to fulfill also the demands for material support that it receives."

II D 10
III H
I G

GERMAN

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, January 17th, 1871.

/RELIEF FOR THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE WAR/

Everywhere complaints about the slowness of collections for the German wounded. In Detroit and Pittsburgh they have come to a complete standstill. Some reports on the evils prevailing- the Prussian system of caring for the army in the field have been taken by many people as excuse before their own conscience to do nothing further.

"Should the enthusiasm for the sake of the old fatherland have burn down like a straw fire?" "We will not hope so." exclaims the Pittsburgh Volkstatt. We fear it did.

II D 10
II D 8
II D 7
I C

GERMAN

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1871.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY

The Agent Anneke presents new statutes for the Society that are then discussed.

Name: "German Society of Chicago, Illinois,"

Aim of the Society: To assist, advise and inform immigrants, giving them, if necessary , legal, and medical assistance. To help them in finding work, or to locate lost baggage, or to support them with money.

By the term "German Immigrants" also Hollanders, Bohemians, Poles and Hungarians shall be understood, because these people have no representation of their nationality in Chicago, and it is hoped that this will influence their countrymen to join the Society.

II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC LADIES AID SOCIETY
Cash Contributions

Collected by Mrs. Bluthardt

Employees of Stolz and Wolz	$32.00
H. J. Krage	.50

/Translator's note: Above are the largest and the smallest contributions listed in this paragraph, which records the names of seventy-three donors whose gifts totaled $453.35./

Collected by Mrs. H. Claussenius

J. Y. Scammon	$100.00
Mr. J. Vogt	3.00

/Translator's note: Above are the largest and the smallest contributions listed in this paragraph, which records the names of twenty-six donors whose gifts totaled $430./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1870.

Collected by Mrs. Metzke

Bush And Brand $50.00
F. Rossmann 1.00

/Translator's note: Above are the largest and the smallest contributions listed in this paragraph which records the names of twenty-five donors whose gifts totaled $197./

Collected by Miss Heinrich

Robert Loebnitz $100.00
E. Rom 1.00

/Translator's note: Above are the largest and the smallest contributions listed in this paragraph which records the names of fifteen donors whose gifts totaled $250./

Collected by Mrs. E. Baumann

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1870.

Wenthe and Messinger $20.00
John C. Dietz 1.00
[Translator's note: Above are the largest and the smallest contributions listed in this paragraph which records the names of eleven donors whose gifts totaled $95. Total contributions $1,425.35.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III H
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY
Final Report on Fair

The Society held a well-attended meeting yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the treasurer's final report on the Fair.

Receipts

Cash collected	$6,125.95
Admissions to Fair, first evening	1,257.50
Receipts	1,511.64
Admissions, second evening	470.40
Receipts	1,967.88
Admissions, third evening	400.00
Receipts	1,767.80

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1870.

Admissions, fourth evening	$278.75
Receipts	1,964.65
Admissions, fifth evening	477.00
Receipts	2,917.17
Proceeds from sale of goods not sold at Fair	981.24
Total	$20,109.36

Disbursements

Rental of hall	$400.00
Service, light, and taoles	180.00
Decorations	400.00
Music	410.00
Food and refreshments	500.00
Miscellaneous	809.55
Total	$2,759.55

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 27, 1870.

Sent to Berlin	$10,000.00
Delivered to treasurer	7,350.00
Net Proceeds	$17,350.00

H. Claussenius, Treasurer.

This report was adopted, and a revision committee was appointed. The members of this committee are: Mrs. Engert, Miss Knoop, Miss Aschendorf, Mr. Eschenburg, and Mr. F. Sonntag.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC LADIES' AID SOCIETY
Cash Contributions

Collected by Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Schmidt

Beck and Firth	$70.00
H. G. Hamann	1.00

/Translator's note: Listed above are the largest and the smallest contributions. The paragraph lists twenty-nine donors whose gifts amounted to $328.35./

Collected by Mrs. S. Engert

F. Fuehring	$ 5.00
M. Buchner	10.00
P. Lehmann	5.00
S. Engert	5.00
Dr. Wild	5.00

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1870.

F. Madle	$25.00
William Pope	5.00
Total	$60.00

Collected by Mrs. F. Frese

F. Benzinger	$ 5.00
H. Heyden	.25

/Translator's note: Listed above are the largest and the smallest contributions in this paragraph which records the names of forty donors whose gifts amounted to $60.70./

Collected by Mrs. P. Kaas

P. Warner	$10.00
Mrs. Lamperts	5.00
Christ Sohle	1.00

WPA GERMAN PROJECT

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1870.

M. Streit	$ 1.00
Theodore Fox	1.00
P. Ziehe	1.00
Total	$19.00

Collected by Mrs. Heuerman

Adam Fuehrer	$ 5.00
Mrs. Schlau	.25

/Translator's note: Largest and smallest contributions are listed. Eighteen donors gave $25.35./

Collected by Miss Richberg

P. Sellan	$75.00
J. Lichtenstein	.50

WPA ILL PROJ 3275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1870.

/Translator's note: Seventy-nine contributors donated $778. Above are smallest and largest contributions./

Collected by Mrs. Kahl

Dr. Johann Landgraf.....$25.00
P. Hoffmann..... 1.00

/Translators note: Listed above are largest and smallest contributions. Thirty donors gave $366. Grand total, $1,637.30./

WPA ILL PROJ 3027

II D 10
III H
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC LADIES' AID

In the meeting which the German Patriotic Ladies' Aid held yesterday it was decided to dispose of the articles which were left over from the Fair given in Farwell Hall, at the North Side Turnhall next Thursday. The manner of disposal will be announced tomorrow.

The following letter was received from Concordia Maennerchor:

Chicago, September 7, 1870

To The Executive Board of the local German Patriotic Ladies' Aid:

The expenditures incidental to our concert at Farwell Hall in behalf of German soldiers and their dependents were met with funds taken from the treasury of our society. We are enclosing a check for $215, the gross receipts, which represents our contribution to the worthy cause.

Very respectfully,
Otto Walmsdorff, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

The resolution adopted in the meeting held on Friday evening which provided that all contributions received by the German Patriotic Ladies Aid for the support of needy German soldiers and the widows and orphans of German soldiers be sent directly to Berlin by the treasurer of the Executive Board, Mr. Henry Greenbaum, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. Claussenius, treasurer of the Ladies' Aid estimated the total net receipts from the activity of the ladies at about $17,000. That is very gratifying.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

GERMAN PATRIOTIC AID ASSOCIATION

A contribution of $2,304.45 was received yesterday from the Musicians' Union. This sum was enclosed in the following letter:

Chicago, September 3, 1870

Mr. Henry Greenbaum, Treasurer of German Patriotic Aid Association:

I have the pleasure of submitting the following report on the picnic which the Musicians Union held August 21, 1870, for the benefit of wounded German soldiers, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who gave their lives for Germany. I submit the report in the name of the Arrangement Committee,

Respectfully,

Christian Trautmann.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

Receipts

Tickets (.25 each)	$2,063.75
Proceeds from rental of bars	$535.00
Total	$2,598.75

Disbursements

Miscellaneous	$294.30
Net proceeds	$2,304.45

The following contributions were collected by the Reverend Henry Munder:

A. Ullrich	$20.00
G. Schlender	1.00

/Translator's note: The above amounts represent the largest and the smallest

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 8, 1870.

donations. Twenty donors are listed. The total amount contributed was $113.50./

II D 10
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 23, 1870.

PATRIOTIC GERMAN LADIES' AID SOCIETY
Contributions to Fair

The following contributions in money and goods were made through the members named below:

Mrs. F. A. Hoffmann:		
	Cash	$440.00
	Goods (monetary value)	521.50
Mrs. H. Claussenius:		
	Cash	$348.00
	Goods	486.00
Mrs. Clara Schneider:		
	Cash	$ 24.65
	Goods	8.00
Mrs. Hevermann:		
	Cash	$ 64.60
	Goods	165.15
Total all contributions (cash and goods)		**$2,057.90**

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1868.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF AID SOCIETY FOR
GERMAN IMMIGRANTS
October 4, 1867 to January 8, 1868

Receipts

Cash in treasury on October 4, 1867	$ 700.94
Proceeds of fair	3730.94
Dues	436.75
Proceeds from sale of piano	340.00
Repayment of loans	48.10
Proceeds of ball and raffle	329.07
Proceeds from sale of articles not sold at fair	73.28
Proceeds from sale of pictures	85.00
Refund on rent paid	20.00
Donations	13.75
Total receipts	$5188.63

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1868.

Disbursements

Cook County bonds	$2782.50
Piano	300.00
Salary of agent	210.00
Rent for agent's office	58.00
Office furniture	38.55
Commission for collections	44.45
Labor	3.00
Miscellaneous items	31.60
Loans and aid to needy	346.82
Cash in treasury	149.38
Mistake in accounting in connection with fair	14.85
Total disbursements	$5188.63

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 13, 1868.

Assets of Aid Society

Cook County bonds	$3000.00
Cash	1210.18
Insured loans	145.00

Max Koerner,
Secretary.

January 8th, 1868.

The above report agrees with my records.

Charles Rietz, Treasurer.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

II D 10
II D 8
III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1867.

REPORT OF THE AID SOCIETY FOR
GERMAN IMMIGRANTS
November, 1867

Requests for employment	355
Secured employment for	105
Letters received	46
Letters written	51
Located baggage for	8
Families aided by appealing to county agent	22
Secured admission to county hospital or county poorhouse for	8
Secured railroad tickets through county agent for	5
Families aided by expending $114.47 of the Society's funds	30
Complaints entered with the Immigration Commission in New York	2
Complaints filed with the police at Liverpool	1

[Translator's note: The next few paragraphs are omitted in translation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1867.

They describe the evils to which immigrants are subject after landing in New York--a topic which has been amply discussed in many of the Society's reports of earlier date./

The Bureau of Immigration has heeded public opinion, and has ordered the dismissal of all railroad agents at Castle Gardens who are guilty of fraudulent practices.

This procedure has now been approved by the courts, which decided that it is the duty of the Bureau to protect immigrants upon landing, that the Bureau has the authority that is necessary to perform this duty, and that nobody could justly demand that the Bureau tolerate certain agents (whose honesty is questionable) at Castle Gardens.

Thus an important issue has been decided, and we hope that the Bureau of Immigration will not refuse to assume full responsibility for the protection and assistance of all immigrants, not only during the time they must spend

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302-80275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1867.

at Castle Gardens, but until they have arrived at their destination in whatever state they intend to settle.

The time when immigrants could be exploited or robbed is past. As soon as immigrants set foot on American soil they should be treated as American citizens. To that end, repeated requests have been made to the Bureau of Immigration that it institute and enforce the following measures:

1) Abolish immigrant trains and give all immigrants second class passage on regular express trains.

2) Make the New York railroad companies which have contracted for the transportation of immigrants responsible for the prompt delivery of immigrants' baggage, and require that the roads engage, at their own expense, and agent recommended by the Bureau of Immigration, an agent who speaks both English and German, and who shall have the duty of providing immigrants with the advice and protection that are necessary for a safe journey to their

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1867.

ultimate destination.

3) Insist that railroad employees remain within the bounds of their duty. They should not be permitted to exchange moneys. The Bureau should engage and pay a special man to make such transactions.

Only such railroads, or railroad agents, as are willing to submit to strict supervision by the Bureau of Immigration should be permitted to operate in Castle Gardens.

The Bureau of Immigration is now in a position to prescribe to the railroads the conditions under which they may continue to transport immigrants.

However, not only immigrants who maintain Castle Gardens through payment of poll tax, but also American citizens have the right to demand that a thorough reform in the administration of Castle Gardens be effected immediately.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1867.

On October 24, Mr. Murray, an agent of the New York Central Railroad, collected $22.75 from Mr. H. J. Schultz as a charge for excess weight on four pieces of baggage to be forwarded from New York to Fulton, Iowa, but did not note receipt of payment of that amount on the ticket. Arriving in Chicago on October 29, Mr. Schultz was forced to pay an additional $8.75 on excess baggage, for carrying it from Chicago to Fulton, Iowa.

At Mr. Schultz's request, I wrote to the Bureau of Immigration, asking that they prevail upon Mr. Murray to refund the excess charges, and was imformed that I would have to send a receipt for the payment made to the agent at Chicago.

Ernst J. Knobelsdorff
Agent
Uhlich's Block, Room 20

The above report was read to the board of directors today, and was approved.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1867.

C. Knobelsdorff, President,
Max Koerner, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 12, 1867.

JOHANN-GEORGENSTADT!

The undersigned held a meeting last night in the Chicago Turnhalle (Turner Hall), and decided to call a mass meeting of German citizens for the purpose of organizing to aid the unfortunate people who lost their property when the city of Johann-Georgenstadt, in Saxony, Germany, was destroyed by fire.

All who are interested in this benevolent project, especially those who emigrated from Saxony, are requested to meet at the store of Certel and Foerster, which is located at the corner of Clark and Indiana Streets, on Monday evening, December 12, 1867, at half past seven.

Chicago, December 10, 1867

G. Claussenius, Charles Rietz, C. Oehle....Translator's note: [The names of thirty-eight more men are omitted in translation.]

II D 10
II D 8
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1867.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AID SOCIETY FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Mr. H. Claussenius was in the chair, and Mr. C. Knobelsdorff acted as secretary.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer on receipts and disbursements for the quarter ending on October 4 were adopted as read.

The revision committee, consisting of Mr. C. Degenhardt and Mr. Louis Nelke, reported that Mr. C. Knobelsdorff's account of money received and paid out in connection with the Fair which was recently given by the Society, has been examined and found to be correct.

According to this report, the net profit derived from the Fair amounted to $3,599.74, and was delivered to the treasurer.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1867.

It was voted to invest $3,000 of the above amount in county bonds, and the secretary and treasurer were requested to carry out this resolution.

Thereupon the annual election was held. Mr. Koerner (sic) and Mr. Schwarzlose (sic) were appointed to serve as election committee, and it was decided to take only one vote by ballot for all the officers to be elected, the one receiving the greatest number of votes to serve as president, the one receiving the next largest number of votes, to act as secretary, etc:

The following gentlemen were then elected for the half year ending April 1,1860:

President: C. Knobelsdorff, Vice-President: Doctor (sic) Fessel, Secretary: Max Koerner, Treasurer: Charles Rietz

Directors for the North Side: H. Fromhold, Julius Nelke, H. Claussenius.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1867.

Directors for the South Side: G. Beuttenmueller, H. Kaestner.

Directors for the West Side: Doctor Weitze, Henderis.

The following were accorded a vote of thanks: Mrs. Ino Metzke, president of the Ladies Auxilliary of the Aid Society for German Immigrants, and the other members of the Auxilliary who assisted in organizing and managing the Fair;

Mr. Max Koerner, Mr. Louis Nelke, and Mr. Theodor Falk for their valued advice and help; Mr. H. Claussenius retiring president, and the other officers who served the Society during the past six months.

C. Knobelsdorff,
Secretary.

II D 10
III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1867.

SEPTEMBER REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE AID SOCIETY FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Requests for employment	290
Secured employment for	85
Letters received	48
Letters written	55
Located baggage for	8
Secured support through County Agent for	20
Secured admission to County Hospital and Poorhouse for	6
Secured railroad tickets through County Agent for	2

Aided 30 families with $1,295 of the Society's funds.
Filed one complaint with the Police Court and two complaints before a Justice of the Peace.
Collected $25 in claims for J. G. Gerber from Castle Gardens of New York.

In my monthly report for August, I recommended that the Immigration Board

(ILL) PROJ. 30276

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1867.

at Castle Gardens, New York, abolish the immigrant trains designed to protect immigrants during the journey from their point of landing to their destination, but my recommendation has not been adopted.

The employes of the New York railroads, which have leased Castle Gardens from the Board of Immigration, cheat immigrants in various ways. When exchanging the foreign money of immigrants for American money, railroad agents fail to pay the full current exchange value. Often these agents overcharge immigrants for tickets; they charge them the price of second-class tickets, but give them tickets that are accepted only on immigrant trains. It also frequently happens that agents direct immigrants on roundabout routes, and thus force them to spend more time and money than is necessary to get to their destination. Again, agents habitually charge immigrants for excess baggage without issuing a proper receipt, thus forcing the immigrants to pay twice for transportation over some parts of the trip. In many cases, agents also fail to issue receipts for immigrant

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 9, 1867.

freight, causing many delays and difficulties /Translator's note: The rest of this article has been clipped out of the newspaper./

II D 10
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III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1867.

JULY REPORT OF AGENT OF AID SOCIETY FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Requests for work and advice	680
Employment secured for	135
Letters received	47
Letters written	82
Baggage located for	268
Secured railroad tickets from County Agent for	13
Secured aid from County Agent for	19
Secured admission to County Hospital or Poorhouse for	8
Depots visited	16
Aided 28 families with	$89.20
Charges filed before a justice of the peace	1
Charges filed in a police court	1
Tickets secured from the Great Eastern Railroad for poor immigrant families	4

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1867.

So many complaints and requests for aid are coming to our office from immigrants and others that it is hardly possible to take care of all the work connected with my duties.

The activity of the Agent benefits our city to some extent, and it is very desirable that our local authorities furnish a policeman for our headquarters, as New York does for the German Immigrant Society of that city. The policeman could devote all his time to the protection of immigrants who arrive at, and leave from, our railroad depots, and to the investigation of complaints made by immigrants that they have been cheated and abused.

The greatest evil prevailing in Chicago is that certain hotel owners, whose establishments are frequented by immigrants, hire dishonest, unprincipled runners, who exploit immigrants for personal gain, or, in some cases, for the enrichment of their employers. This sad condition should be eliminated; and it could be done easily: The Mayor would merely have to cancel the license of dishonest

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1867.

runners if they persisted in their nefarious work after having been fined in police court. And I consider the city authorities to be guilty of a great breach of justice in so far as they are wont to grant a license without previous investigation of the moral character of applicants who have been previously punished by a police judge. The same evil exists in other large cities. It is reported that the city of Detroit has withdrawn all licenses issued to runners.

On June 25, Johann Hassel, a German immigrant who now lives at Neenah, Wisconsin, gave a baggage master of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad $20 in gold in payment of an excess tariff of $12. The agent returned him only $8 in paper money as his change. The railroad knows nothing about this fraud, and so the baggage master can keep the difference between the value of $8 in gold and its value in paper money. The railroad ought to put a stop to this type of swindle. If, however, the railroad wants its ticket agents or other employes to retain the premium on gold, because they don't have the time to take care of exchange

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

transactions, it is the duty of the company to so notify the traveling public.

A German girl, Amalie Schlichting, now living in Chicago, arrived in Quebec on June 20 via the sail-boat "Roret Brigham". Then she was brought with other immigrants to Sarnia, Canada, the journey lasting three days and four nights. At Sarnia, the immigrants were put aboard the steamship "Montgomery," which was under the command of Captain Nichols, and were taken to Milwaukee and Chicago, where they landed on June 28. Thus the entire trip took six days and eight nights. According to a statement made by Miss Schlichting, so many immigrants were taken aboard the ship that there was hardly room to move, and it was not possible to lie down to sleep at night. The entire journey from Sarnia to Chicago could be truthfully called "cruelty to animals". Captain Nichols should be made to answer for his infamous conduct. Witnesses will not be lacking.

Furthermore, the immigrants received no baggage checks in Quebec or Sarnia,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 6, 1867.

and although Miss Schlichting delivered her baggage to the officers of the "Montgomery" at Sarnia, it was lost in transit. My request that the general agent of the Grand Trunk Line reimburse Miss Schlichting for the loss of her baggage was rejected. The young lady has brought suit against the company, and I hope that the law will see to it that she is dealt with justly.

Ernst J. Knobelsdorff, 97 Kinzie Street.
Chicago, Illinois, August 2nd, 1867.

H. Claussenius, president,
C. Knobelsdorff, secretary.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30274

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1867.

MEETING OF GERMAN WOMEN

Yesterday afternoon, a large number of German women met in Uhlich's Concert Hall for the purpose of electing an arrangements committee to support effectively the People's Fair to be held for the benefit of the Society for the Aid of German Immigrants. The assembly elected Mrs. Betty Faber chairman, and Miss Amalie Herzberger secretary. After H. Claussenius, C. Knobelsdorff, and Doctor Fessel had explained the purpose of the meeting to the ladies, and had requested that they assist in making the Fair a success, it was decided to participate in this worthy benevolent cause and to elect a committee of twelve to make the necessary arrangements. The following were chosen to serve on the committee: Mrs. John Metzke, chairman; Miss Amalie Herzberger, vice-chairman; Mrs. Lena Nemett, secretary; /and nine others, whose names are omitted in translation/.

Thereupon twenty-seven subscription books were distributed, and the meeting was adjourned. Women who wish to obtain subscription books will please

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 13, 1867.

apply to

Amalie Herzberger,
Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30076

II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1867.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE AID
OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS
APRIL 1 TO JULY 5, 1867

Receipts

Cash on hand, April 1, 1867	$317.78	
Dues received during quarter	601.90	
Loans repaid	30.00	
Rent received	11.50	
Total		$961.18

Disbursements

Aid to immigrants	$285.95
Agent's salary for quarter	180.00

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1867.

Rent for quarter	$76.00	
Office supplies, postage, etc.	27.65	
Advertising and printing	50.70	
Solicitor's salary	62.40	
Total	$655.70	(sic)
Balance July 5, 1867		305.48

There are 347 contributing members, and 102 noncontributing. The Society also loaned $150 to an immigrant. This money is fully secured.

C. Knobelsdorff, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zettung, Apr. 5, 1867.

THE MOEGLING SOCIETY

Yesterday, a package containing $2,500 in United States Government bonds was sent via United States Express to New York, from where it will be forwarded to its destination. Mr. Colvin, Superintendent of the United States Express Company, made no charge for the services of his organization. The package contains the following letter:

"Mrs. Louise Moegling,
"Heilbronn,
"Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, Germany.

"Dear Madam: Through an appeal published in a New York literary magazine by Doctor Heinrich Tiedemann, of Philadelphia, we received the sad news that your husband, Theodor Moegling, the German patriot and champion of liberty, who was wounded in the battle of Waghaeusel and suffered for his people for ten years in the prison at Bruchsal, is now a patient in an asylum for the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1867.

insane as a result of brutal treatment at the hands of prison officers. We also learned that you have not the means to pay the cost of adequate medical treatment for your beloved husband, and that you and your small son are actually in need of the necessaries of life. Your cry for help has been heard here, and the Germans in the republic of North America have been deeply stirred, especially the Germans in the city of Chicago.

"If Germany lets her patriots and her tested men starve, while her imperial generals are showered with wealth, then the free German citizens of this Union will have to pay the debt of gratitude to unfortunate and deserted patriots. As soon as we Chicago Germans were informed of the sad plight of Theodor Moegling, we established a Moegling Society, and since Doctor Tiedemann requested that immediate help be rendered, we sent $500 to you three days after we read the Doctor's appeal. In the meantime, we collected $2,500 and invested it in United States Government bonds. It was our intention to provide a safe investment from which you may draw a small but sure income, after having cared for your immediate needs. The first interest payment on

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 5, 1867.

the bonds is due May 1, and will amount to $75, or 187½ gulden, which you may collect by presenting the coupons to your bank. We hope and wish that this small investment will be increased to such an extent by contributions from Germans in other cities of the United States that you will be protected against want, and that you will no longer be harassed by worry while caring for the education of your son and attending to the recovery of your husband.

"Should Theodor Moegling be blessed with a lucid moment when you are present, please tell him that there are men on the other side of the ocean who have not forgotten him and who will not permit tried and true patriots, or the members of their families, to suffer want.

"Please accept our sincere sympathy in the severe trials and misfortunes that have beset you and your worthy husband.

"Very respectfully yours,

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Illinois Staats-Zettung, Apr. 5, 1867.

"The Committee of the Moegling Society,
"Lorenz Brentano, chairman,
"Heinrich Greenbaum, secretary,
"Julius Standau, treasurer."

When an acknowledgement of this gift is received, we shall publish it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1867.

THE MOEGLING SOCIETY

Friederich Hecker, an old friend and war comrade of Theodor Moegling, writes:

"In Germany people always have money for various kinds of amusements and sports, but it has long been a custom there to let patriots starve.

"Moegling, who resigned from a lucrative office for the sake of the people, and who fought for liberty not only in parliament but also on the battlefield, where he courageously led his band against the enemy, was wounded severely and crippled permanently. He has a just claim to immediate help from all patriots. And even if the Germans in Germany have nothing but pleasant words to offer him, Americans of German descent will set a good example for their former countrymen. We Americans of German parentage will give no one just cause to say that we permitted German patriots to succumb to misery and need."

In this connection, we wish to inform our readers that the noble example set

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1867.

by the Chicago Turngemeinde has not been in vain. The St. Louis Turngemeinde has taken the necessary steps to join in helping Moegling, and in Cincinnati, at a meeting of Germans under the chairmanship of Gereral Wilich, it was voted to render the "German patriot in Germany" all possible aid.

In Chicago, $1501.25 has been contributed to date; and although Chicago leads all other cities in the United States, there are quite a few local Germans who have been blessed with this world's goods in no small measure but who have not yet opened their hearts and their pocketbooks to lend a hand in this worthy cause. We hope they will respond to our appeal very shortly.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

II D 10
III H

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1867.

THE MOEGLING SOCIETY

Yesterday the treasurer received the following contributions: Chicago Turngemeinde, $100; /names of smaller contributors, fifty-one in number, omitted in translation/; total, $323.75. Previously acknowledged, $512; grand total $835.75. Collectors are requested to report to our office every afternoon before five o'clock. /Translator's note: This money was being collected for the relief of the sick and destitute German patriot, Theodor Moegling./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8747

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III G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1867.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF AID SOCIETY FOR GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

October 1, 1866 to January 1, 1867.

Balance on hand	$386.00
Dues for quarter	418.73
Rent for quarter	22.50
Total	$827.23

Disbursements.

Charitable purposes	$239.45
Printing	4.50
Agent's salary	180.00
Rent	60.00
Miscellaneous	57.50
Total	$541.45
Balance in treasury	$285.78

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1867.

The Society has loaned $229 to immigrant families. This amount is secured by promissory notes.

C. Knobelsdorff,
Secretary.

NDA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027.5

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1866.

REPORT OF AGENT OF GERMAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1866.

Following is the report of my activities during the month of May, 1866:

Applications for work	279
Secured employment for	214
Letters received	33
Letters written	40
Families aided financially	15
Information and advice given to	132
Located baggage for	4
Secured railroad passes for	7
Depots and landing places visited	14
Caused arrest of "runners"	2
Secured passage at cost of Society	2
Issued recommendations to	26

WPA (IL) Project

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1866.

On May 20, I found Mrs. Henriette Stroeger, widow of an immigrant who died en voyage, her infant child, and her sister lying sick and helpless near the Milwaukee Railroad depot. I had them brought to the Hospital for Women and Children, on Ohio Street where they were restored to health at the Society's expense. Another immigrant who was brought to this institution was treated gratis by Dr. G. Schloetzer. This man has not yet recovered from his illness.

Our Police Commissioner should place a special policeman who is able to speak both English and German at the various depots to protect travelers, especially immigrants; this officer ought to be present at the arrival and departure of every immigrant train to see to it that immigrants are not mistreated or defrauded by railroad agents, confidence men, expressmen, or by "runners" or proprietors of saloons and hotels which are patronized by immigrants. By making it the sole duty of a policeman to patrol the depots and landing places, the Police Commissioner would do much to prevent the many just complaints that I hear frequently.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1866.

Immigrants who travel from New York to Iowa are often forced to pay the transportation charges on excess baggage from Chicago to Iowa twice, once in New York and again in Chicago, at the depot of the Galena division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. This railroad will accept a ticket issued by the railroad agent in Castel Gardens, New York only if the weight of the baggage is written thereon plainly in ink, so that the charges on excess baggage for the trip from Chicago to Iowa can be collected from the agent at New York. However, these agents are frequently intent upon their own interests and they use a lead pencil rather than pen and ink. The figures recording the amount of excess baggage are then written so illegibly on the tickets that the officers of the Northwestern Railroad refuse to accept them as valid. I have brought these facts to the attention of the Commissioner of Immigration stationed at Castle Gardens, New York, and shall follow up the matter until it is disposed of in favor of immigrants.

On May 30, Mr. Thiener, a German immigrant, bought his passage from Chicago

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1866.

to Gillmon, Illinois from the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. The fare is $3.65. Mr. Thiener gave the agent a twenty-franc piece, expecting to receive $1.35, the premium of exchange, in return. The agent refused to pay the premium, as did the acting superintendent of the railroad when I complained to him. The latter informed me that their agent had been instructed to accept gold or paper money but not to refund the prevalent premium on gold, and that none of the railroads of the West were accepting gold at the market value. Therefore, our German citizens ought to warn all immigrants with whom they come in contact against paying gold for railroad passage.

About a thousand trunks and other articles--among them much baggage that belongs to German immigrants--is stored in the warehouse of the Illinois and Michigan Central Railroad, where they are kept for two years. Could not these railroads show their appreciation for the many dollars the public pays into their coffers by publishing an exact list of these articles in local newspapers?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 12, 1866.

W. C. Boeckmann and Johann Colljung, who arrived here via the steamship "England", which left Liverpool on March 29, have asked me to issue the following warning: The English steamship "England" sailed from Liverpool with 1,312 passengers aboard; 667 of these died at sea or in quarantine at Halifax. There were 563 German immigrants on the ship, and about one half of them died. The food that was served during the voyage was of very poor quality; the fish and the potatoes were spoiled. The rooms on the ship were overcrowded, the ventilation in the steerage was very poor, and everywhere there was filth. Many German passengers were "relieved" of their baggage, or their baggage was taken from them, by health officers at Halifax, who made no reimbursement.

Frequently, immigrants complain that the transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Chicago by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad leaves much to be desired. This company has not yet introduced the check system, and although C. F. Hillebrand, the Baltimore and Ohio agent at Baltimore, always assures immigrants that their baggage will arrive at Chicago at the same time they

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 12, 1866.

do, they often must wait ten to fourteen days at Chicago, or continue their journey without their belongings.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge and commend the conduct of John H. Gund, a Police Sergeant, who so kindly and sympathetically cared for the needs of the family of M. J. J. Tagg, who was friendless and destitute when he arrived in this city.

Ernst J. Knnobelsdorff, Agent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1864.

GERMAN LADIES MEET IN NEW TURNHALLE

In response to the appeal of Mr. Johann Gindele, a number of German ladies of Chicago met in the new Turnhalle to discuss matters referred to in the appeal. Mr. Gindele had invited Mr. Heinrich Greenbaum to be present at the meeting. After Mr. Gindele had opened the meeting, the organization work was completed by the election of Mr. Heinrich Greenbaum as secretary. Following a lengthy debate, the resolutions given below were adopted. All the delegates who were elected are requested to meet on Wednesday afternoon in the new Turnhalle. Meetings of the American Ladies' Aid are held every Saturday afternoon at two o'clock in Light Guard Hall, corner of State and Randolph Streets.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2275

/The Resolutions/

"Whereas, Prominent members of the Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families have expressed the wish that the German ladies join the above-named organization for the purpose of investigating the claims or requests of the wives

of German soldiers, and of generally promoting the noble cause of the Association; be it hereby

"Resolved, That it has long been the desire of the German ladies to be actively engaged in the work of supporting the dependents of soldiers, and that we therefore gladly join the Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families, assuming that our representatives will be considered to be, and will be treated as, full-fledged members; and be it further

"Resolved, That the following ladies be requested to represent the German residents: Mrs. Elizabeth Schneider, Mrs. Caspar Butz, Mrs. Caroline Schurz, /names of twelve others omitted in translation/; and be it further

"Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting shall be published in the German newspapers, and that a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 5, 1864.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families.

"J. G. Gindele, president."
"A. Greenbaum, secretary."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1863.

NORTHWEST FAIR
Official Report of the German Division

The proceeds of the German Division of the Northwest Fair for the support of sick and wounded Union soldiers were as follows:

Received through the sale of donations from Wisconsin.	$1,464.95
Received through sale of goods donated by Chicago Germans.	2,335.00
Total.	$3,799.95

The above sum was delivered to the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission.

Chicago, Illinois, November 11, 1863.

Mrs. Elsie Schneider.
Mrs. Elsie Solomon.

WPA (ILL.) HIST. SURV. 6763

II D 10
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I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 10, 1863.

FINAL REPORT ON PROCEEDS OF THE NORTHWEST FAIR

Receipts in Bryan Hall	$ 9,737.58
" " Restaurant	6,446.67
" " Supervisor's Office	2,121.54
" " Metropolitan Hall	5,000.00
" from sales	30,000.00
" " German Division	3,500.00
Cash donations	12,000.00
Received in Art Gallery	3,000.00
Total	$71,805.79
Disbursements	$ 6,000.00
Net profit	$65,805.79

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1863.

NORTHWEST FAIR
Ladies of German Division Meet at German House

The ladies of the German Division of the Northwest Fair met on Sunday, October 26, at the German House for the purpose of receiving gifts from German contributors. By three o'clock in the afternoon, four hundred and sixty donations had arrived and the ladies had all they could do to estimate their value and to number them.

Anyone wishing to get an idea of the accomplishments of German industry and perseverance in the cause of the Union, specifically in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers, need only view the many crocheted, knitted, and embroidered articles which our diligent ladies have made for the Fair.

It is impossible to describe all the things that have been delivered at the German House; however, we shall mention some that are especially attractive.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1863.

We saw a sofa that was plaited of the finest straw and which will grace any parlor. On one table there were the finest silver spoons, forks, knives, and napkin-rings, and even gold penholders with silver handles--all of them the handiwork of our German ladies. In the embroidery department especially, there are many very fine articles: pillowcases, coverings for chairs, seats, beds, tables, sofas, etc; all in a harmonious variety of colors. There is also much excellent network, and many good knitted articles, such as shawls, mufflers, ladies'and men's caps.

We could continue telling about other interesting and useful articles that we saw, but we are convinced that our readers will profit more by going to the German House and seeing them. And, lest they forget, these things must be sold, if our soldiers are to be cared for.

On our "sight-seeing tour" we noted particularly, that men were conspicuous by their absence. The ladies were doing all the work--even decorating the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1863.

room in which the articles are to be displayed. They ought to avenge themselves by making many sales to the men. We hope that the latter will come with well-filled pocketbooks.

II D 10
II B 1 c (3)
I G

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1863.

THE NORTHWEST FAIR FOR THE SUPPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED UNION SOLDIERS

An Appeal to the German Ladies of Chicago

(Editorial)

As everybody knows, the local Ladies' Aid For The Support of Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers, recently suggested that a great fair be held, and that the entire Northwest be invited to participate, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the Chicago Board of Health. The idea was generally received very favorably not only in Illinois but also in neighboring states, and the fair will undoubtedly be the greatest Chicago has ever seen. It will be opened on Tuesday, October 27, at Bryan's Hall, and will continue for two weeks.

The net proceeds are to be devoted to the support of sick and wounded Union soldiers, without respect to race, creed, or national origin. So German

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 22, 1863.

ladies will certainly give the project their full support. American ladies have had more than one opportunity to convince themselves of the fine quality of the handiwork of German ladies, and the latter will now have occasion to show that they are not only very skillful but also very patriotic.

Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore, who head the enterprise, have requested that we ask the German ladies who wish to lend their aid to this praiseworthy, humane undertaking to meet at three o'clock this afternoon at Bryan's Hall, for the purpose of discussing some matters pertinent to the fair. The German ladies of Chicago will undoubtedly appear and will organize a German department.

II D 10
III B 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1863.

FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE FIRE

Acting according to the old adage, "A dollar today is worth ten tomorrow", the undersigned formed a committee last Sunday to collect voluntary gifts to care for the immediate needs of those families that suffered losses in Saturday's fire. To date, we have collected $312.63, which we distributed among twenty-seven families—not a large sum when one considers that there are seventy-one children in these families. However, the amount was large enough to provide what they needed most.

Having done what we proposed to do, we gratefully acknowledge the willingness with which the donors came to the aid of the unfortunates in this emergency.

Following is a list of the names of the collectors and the sums which they received: Mr. Boehner, $26.70; Mr. Bouse, $7.75; Mr. Freiburger, $49.38; Mr. Hilpert, $6.50; Mr. Frank, $23.00; Mr. Mueller, $83.85; Mr. Werkmeister,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 12, 1863.

$37.90; Mr. Leindecker, $6.25; Mr. Kappler, $3.50; Mr. Pollak, $10.00; Mr. Schwienk, $23.80; Mr. Ritzinger, $34.00.

Families aided: German, 12; Irish, 7; American, 2; Bohemian, 2; Dutch, 1; Negro, 3.

Chicago, September 10, 1863.

The Committee:
F. G. Mueller,
L. H. Freiburger,
R. M. Bouse,
Xavier Ritzinger,
Johann Roemer,
Fred Frank,
Members of the Chicago
Arbeiterverein.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

LADIES' AID FOR THE SUPPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED UNION SOLDIERS

A report from the Ladies' Aid Society dated March 13, 1863, and signed by Mrs. Julie Butz, treasurer, stated that Mrs. Louise Degenhardt and Mrs. Elise Schneider left for Memphis, Tennessee Thursday, March 12, to distribute the articles which the Ladies' Aid had purchased for sick and wounded soldiers.

Mrs. Degenhardt and Mrs. Schneider will confer with America's Florence Nightingale, noble Mrs. Harvey, widow of the late Governor of Wisconsin, and it will depend upon her advice whether or not the Chicagoans will go to Nashville. The report of the ladies will be published later.

Following is a list of articles which have been shipped to Memphis at the expense of the Chicago Sanitary Commission and will be distributed:

	Value
21 bushels onions	$53.70

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

587	pounds dried apples	$38.16
264	pounds dried pears	47.52
6	barrels cabbage	17.20
150	pairs woolen socks	48.00
96	pounds solidified milk	33.60
220	pounds plums	30.00
220	pounds barley	15.40
138	pounds sage	11.04
200	pounds codfish	11.00

Illinois Staatz-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

1 barrel Norwegian herring	$12.00
60 gallons Bourbon whisky	50.00
36 bottles brandy	30.00
50 dozens lemons	13.50
78 bushels potatoes	78.00
1168 pounds crackers	36.29
488 pounds rice	43.92
171 pounds sugar	29.07
1 barrel sauerkraut	12.00

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

1 barrel pickles	$9.00
316 pounds butter.	79.12
28 pounds Java coffee	10.39
18 pounds tea	20.25
194 pounds farina.	14.83
Total	$748.59

The above articles were purchased on advice of Judge Skinner, president of the Sanitary Commission, who has considerable experience in such matters. The remainder of the money which was contributed will be used for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers who are now at home (in Chicago), after the expenses

MICROFILMED 1981 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1863.

of Mrs. Degenhardt and Mrs. Schneider have been deducted. The Illinois Central Railroad gave them free passage to Cairo and back to Chicago. (Telegraph and Union, please copy.)

PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 9, 1863.

THE CARE OF PARTLY DISABLED SOLDIERS

(Editorial)

Dr. Wagner, physician of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment, sent us a letter in which he describes the impression which the activity of patriotic ladies of Chicago made upon our soldiers. He writes:

"The report about the splendid success of the fair which Chicago ladies held for the benefit of sick and wounded Union soldiers made a profound and lasting impression upon our fighters; they note that people at home have a heart, that they think of those who have gone forth to battlefields to defend the country against the Rebels. In this connection, I wish to direct your attention to a matter which you might discuss in your newspaper. Today I signed the discharge papers of two men who were crippled in the Battle of Perryville, and I wondered just what the future would hold for these brave but unfortunate soldiers. The

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 9, 1863.

one, formerly an able stonecutter was shot through the left side of the chest, his lung was severely injured, and two of his ribs were broken. The other had been a baker. The bones of his lower left arm had been shattered by bullets, and he had also lost two fingers of his right hand. Neither of these men will ever be able to resume his former occupation, but both of them are willing and physically fit to do some other less strenuous work. Are our fellow citizens, who could not do combat service, not honor-bound to provide suitable work for these men? Perhaps a committee could be appointed to serve as our employment agency for partly disabled soldiers. I would like to have your opinion".

The subject which Dr. Wagner broaches in this letter is one of great importance. The needs of these patriots who have been crippled in the service of the Republic and are unable to work in their former professions or occupations can be temporarily cared for by private charity; but none of our brave soldiers want to accept charity if they can do some kind of work and thus support themselves and their dependents. We mention the matter so that the public will give it careful

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 9, 1863.

consideration, and we do not doubt in the least that our citizens will find a way to solve this problem to the satisfaction of our heroic semi-invalids.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SOME PATRIOTIC GERMAN LADIES OF CHICAGO

/The following letter, dated February 21, 1863, was written to Mr. Adolf Cluss, Washington, D. C./

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in sending to you, in the name and at the request of the local German Ladies' Aid Society for the Support of Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers, the enclosed draft for five hundred dollars drawn by Henry Greenbaum on Gilman and Company.

These patriotic ladies are firmly convinced that you will dispose of this money in a just and suitable manner. They are certain that the articles which are purchased therewith will not be given to hospital doctors, nurses, nor to officers who are well and able to do their duty, but to Union fighters who really are in need, without respect to position, rank or nationality, for the purpose of alleviating their suffering. Although it is the wish of the donors

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

that soldiers from Illinois receive preference, this wish is not on absolute condition for the distribution of the articles which are purchased with the money, and you are herewith authorized to act as you see fit.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Respectfully yours,
Caspar Butz.

/The following letter, dated February 26, 1863, was written to Mr. Caspar Butz, representative of the German Ladies' Aid Society for the Support of Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers./

Dear Sir: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter containing a draft for five hundred dollars which you forwarded for the Ladies' Aid Society for the Support of Sick and Wounded Union Soldiers. We are highly flattered by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

your quick and willing response to our request for help, and are honored by the confidence which you not only expressed in your letter, but also showed by sending us so large an amount of money for use in our work. Our Society is highly respected in all local hospitals, and that respect was won by our tireless and honest efforts in behalf of our unfortunate and brave Union soldiers. Although our membership is entirely German, we enjoy the confidence of many native citizens in all Union and some non-Union states. Thus we are enabled to extend our activity to many needy native soldiers without neglecting our brave German fighters who have been forced into inactivity by sickness or wounds which they incurred while in the service of our dearly beloved country. On the other hand, it is evident that we respect any special instructions or wishes with reference to funds or articles which are intrusted to us for distribution. Thus there are times when we cannot be as liberal as we would like to be toward those whose friends, neighbors, or relatives do not assist us as much as they can or should.

We assure you that we never give any part of contributions to hospital doctors

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1863.

or nurses, and much less to loitering officers. Our work is done solely by our members who visit huts, tents, and infirmaries in search of needy.

Thanking you for your generous and much appreciated assistance

I remain very gratefully yours,
Adolf Cluss, Secretary of German Soldiers' Welfare Society.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1863.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF GERMAN LADIES

(Editorial)

In accordance with appeals which appeared in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung yesterday and the day before, a large number of German ladies met in Bryan's Hall, yesterday at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Caspar Butz opened the meeting by reading the appeal and making pertinent remarks. The ladies organized by electing Mrs. Elsie Schneider chairman, and Miss Emilie Brentano secretary.

On recommendation of Mrs. Julie Butz it was decided to give a fair and a ball for the benefit of sick or wounded German Union soldiers.

Thereupon various committees were elected, one of them for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Bryan relative to the free use of Bryan's Hall, another to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1863.

urge ladies to make various handwork for sale at the fair, and another to solicit donations of articles (or cash) for the fair from businessmen.

Next Wednesday another meeting will be held, and the time and place of the fair and the ball will be decided according to the reports of the committees.

We need not impress upon those ladies who were prevented from attending yesterday's meeting that it is very desirable that they, too, participate in this charity which must be dear to the heart of every German woman, and especially that they support the fair by either making or purchasing suitable articles for donation.

The German ladies having set such a fine example of loving solicitude, the German men will feel compelled to do their part in this matter. How very insignificant are the sacrifices which are asked of us, when compared with those which our brothers daily make on the battlefield for the preservation of the Union and of liberty!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1863.

We need not explain how necessary it is to support our sick or wounded soldiers. Though medical care and hospitalization for our brave fighters have been improved, there is still much to be done to make adequate the care which these unfortunate men deserve. Then too, it must be remembered that every gift and effort of love makes a good moral impression upon those soldiers who are suffering in camps or hospitals. Many a soldier here on furlough has told us that such gifts, such proof of sympathy shown by fellow citizens at home have instilled in disabled fighters new courage and new desire to live, even when they were tortured by the most intense pain; and thus our gifts contribute not a little to their recuperation.

Thus far we have met but very few Germans whose minds have been poisoned by the whispering of traitors. So few will fail to heed the earnest request which our loyal and zealous ladies have made.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1861.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

Report for Month of October

Employment obtained for	117
Passes for poor immigrants	2
Located relatives or funds for	20
Located baggage for	13
Corresponded for	36
Assisted in financial matters	12
Families lodged	3
Sick families provided with food	6
Lodged for one night	1
Provided medical care and medicine for	4
Total	214

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1861.

Report for Month of November

Employment obtained for	95
Located relatives or friends for	12
Located baggage for	10
Corresponded for	42
Assisted in financial matters	14
Sick aided	8
Provided medical care and medicine for	5
Total	186

(On account of illness the agent was not able to compile and publish the report for October in due time.)

Although immigration has decreased greatly during the past month, after the arrival of each ship a number of immigrants have come to Chicago from New York and an occasional few from Baltimore.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1861.

During the winter months there is a strong demand in rural districts for laborers at a salary of from eight to ten dollars per month; however the supply is not sufficient to meet this rural demand, although many workers vainly seek employment in the city, and continue their fruitless quest until they have spent their last dollar. There is always ample opportunity for employment for girls, and the wages paid are high. Since winter weather has made shipping impractical, many workers, some of them very able men who worked in the sawmills of Michigan, have returned here; they complain that promises with reference to wages were not kept, that it was difficult to collect wages, and that prices of food and clothing are abnormally high; they recommend that only strong men accustomed to hard work apply for work at the mills, and that they demand a written contract. A written contract and (at the final accounting) a note signed by a responsible employer would protect many workers and their families against losses. This advice is also good for workers who hire themselves to the first available farmer, and it would be profitable for the latter to bind workers to serve for the duration of the harvest, by demanding that they sign a written agreement to that affect--after the usual month's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1861.

probational work.

Winter weather having set in very early, some needy people come to the German House every day to ask for help; although Chicago has remained one of the most prosperous cities of the country despite the unfortunate conditions which generally prevail during these trying times.

The first charitable offerings arrived at this office last week: two barrels of flour from a German merchant, and one dollar from a woman who does not wish to have her name mentioned. In this connection I wish to ask that the German citizens of Chicago continue to contribute to the support of the sick and the needy. Your agent will follow his custom of thoroughly investigating each case; and though some heartless people claim that the deserving poor are denied help, please do not believe them, for such statements are usually made by persons who have never done anything to alleviate the misery of unfortunates, and never will; they advance such claims merely as an excuse for not assisting in this cause. Where is there even one worthy person who can truthfully say

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 6, 1861.

that your agent refused to help him? Very often these suspicious statements come from people who provide vagabonds with letters of recommendations, and make strenuous efforts to secure aid for bums who have been driven out of nearby cities. I can cite many instances in proof of my statement.

The agent is in his office every morning from 9 to 12 A.M., and will be glad to accept gifts and donations. The public may be assured that these will be used only to administer to the needs of deserving persons.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1861.

THE CHICAGO ARBEITERVEREIN AND HECKER'S REGIMENT

The Chicago Arbeiterverein is always ready to defend the freedom or the honor of the German name and to aid some worthy charity. Last Sunday evening the Verein sponsored an entertainment for the benefit of the shamefully neglected soldiers of General Hecker's regiment. At the opening of the entertainment, Mr. Theodor Hielscher, a teacher, made a very appropriate address. The rest of the program consisted of readings and vocal and instrumental musical selections. The song rendered by Mrs. Lauterbach deserves special recognition and was enthusiastically applauded.

When we state in conclusion that the assembly acknowledged the educational progress which the Arbeiterverein has made, we merely repeat what we have stated before. In the business meeting of the Chicago Arbeiterverein, held last Monday, a committee was appointed to deliver the proceeds of the entertainment--fifty dollars--to the Ladies' Aid Society. The following letter, dated November 4, 1861, is proof that this committee performed its duty:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1861.

"To Messrs. Kersten, Brentano, and Schoenemann, Members of the Committee of the Chicago Arbeiterverein:

"Acknowledging receipt of $50, the proceeds from the entertainment given by the Chicago Arbeiterverein last Sunday evening, I thank you in the name of the soldiers of General Hecker's regiment, for whose benefit the money is to be used. This generous evidence of your sympathy for the cause of freedom and for the suffering and privations of our brave fighters will not be forgotten. The Ladies' Aid Society is very grateful to you for your contribution, and you may rest assured that the money will be used for the purpose for which it is intended.

"In the name of the Ladies' Aid Society,

Julie Butz."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1861.

IN BEHALF OF HECKER'S REGIMENT

The Chicago Turngemeinde gave an entertainment last Saturday at 8 P. M., in Kinzie Hall, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society of Chicago. The latter organization wishes to furnish Hecker's Regiment with bandages and other indispensible articles. The entertainment was not only a social success, but its results also showed the popularity of the performances of the Chicago Turngemeinde, and the extent of our German population's love and esteem for the Regiment which is led by brave Hecker, the idol of German Republican youths.

According to the published report, the receipts for admission were $42.50, and the receipts at the bar, $74.50. Total disbursements were $63.55. The German newspapers advertised the entertainment free of charge.

We would like to announce that ladies who wish to employ their dainty hands in promoting the health and comfort of our brave German soldiers may

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 22, 1861.

obtain materials from Mrs. Caspar Butz, 127 La Salle Street, or from Mrs. Georg Schneider, 110 North Clark Street.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1861.

SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO
Report Dated October 1, 1861, Submitted by F. Schlund, Agent

Employment secured for	1037
Reduced fares for poor	10
Passes for poor immigrants	22
Lodgings for homeless	7
Located friends or relatives for	130
Kept from straying	37
Assisted in money or check matters	68
Families lodged	17
Medical aid or medicine furnished for	16
Assisted with correspondence	301
Loans	5
Located baggage for	35
Forwarded baggage to destination for	52
Furnished groceries for	20
Total	1757

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1861.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

Employment furnished for	105
Free tickets for needy	2
Tickets at reducedprices	3
Board and lodging for poor travelers	6
Furnished medicine and medical attention for	11
Found lost baggage for	3
Found relatives or friends for	30
Help in financial matters for	3
Wrote letters for	61
Referred to County for medical aid, or lodging and board	27

Collected for, and donated to, sick:

Firewood	$3\frac{1}{2}$ cords
Various kinds of flour	190 pounds

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1861.

Potatoes	3½ bushels
Beans	6 quarts
Barley	5 pounds
Soup-meat	58 pounds
Old clothing given to	6
Used shoes	12 pairs

Chicago, Illinois, March 31, 1861.

F. Schlund, Agent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

II E 1
II E 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1934.

LITTLE PROSPECT FOR SUCCESS

(Editorial)

The conference for combatting professional crime has adjourned. Many speeches were made and many resolutions passed, but it may be said right now that the tangible results will be quite small indeed. The attorney general ordered the department of justice to institute a sort of clearing house to gather information about professional criminals and turn it over to the proper authorities. This is an innovation which will undoubtedly turn out to be a valuable weapon in the war against crime.

Then, the traffic in firearms was discussed, and suggestions were heard to surrender the munitions business into the hands of the government. This would, of course, necessitate the passing of a pertinent law. Then, a group of policeman would be trained by the department of justice to hunt criminals.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30478

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1934.

The discussion then passed on to the subject of dishonest lawyers, who function as aids and abettors of criminals.

It is conceivable, and it was to be expected, that the conference would be quite strongly influenced by the events that took place during the hunt for Dillinger and his pals. And so, many a forceful little word was spoken to the effect that policemen and detectives should shoot down, without any ado, professional criminals, and not attempt to arrest them. The thinking person will object to that; but crime will not be effectively fought in this manner.

The number of desperate criminals, ready at any time to commit murder, is relatively low. It appears to be much larger than it actually is, because the press always prints full reports of their exploits. If all these murdering knaves were shot down, the professional group of criminals, as far as numbers are concerned, would be diminished by a small fraction only. The difficulties as they actually occur are to be looked for elsewhere in this war.

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30276

Abendpost, Dec. 14, 1934.

J. Edgar Hoover, the chief of the detective branch in the department of justice, in his speech advocated the separation of crime from politics. The former secretary of state, Henry J. Stimson, called on judges and attorneys to join in the battle against crime. In these two remarks (sic) lies the key to victory in this war. The police know the professional criminals quite well, and arrest them on every possible occasion. Before, however, they are brought to headquarters, there is already an attorney waiting with a habeas corpus injunction effecting their release.

One of the worst causes of professional crime lies in the abuse of bail and habeas corpus privileges. If the state's attorney succeeds in getting an indictment from the grand jury, then immediately the abuse of postponement sets in. In some cases, political influence has a hand; in others, the judges simply stick to the law, which permits the defendant too many privileges. If all goes well, the trial comes, and then, perhaps, the sentence. With this, the gruesome act is not yet closed, however, for at this time the many legal loopholes begin enabling the lawyers to appeal their cases, or to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

WAR ON CRIME

(Editorial)

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings has called a conference in Washington to combat crime. His call was answered by six hundred delegates, among them governors and attorneys general of several states, state's attorneys, judges, chiefs of police, sheriffs, law professors, educators, and other persons who, by profession or as individuals, are interested in combating crime. The press gives detailed reports of the conference, and publishes all kinds of statistical material dealing with crime in the United States and other countries.

President Roosevelt opened the conference with an address, and quite a number of outstanding personalities are likewise going to give addresses. Furthermore, committees have been created to deliberate on the various

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

phases of the problem and submit recommendations to the conference. On reading about all this, one comes to the conclusion that this conference is the first one of its kind; but this is by no means so. Similar meetings have taken place before. At these former conferences, speeches were made and resolutions passed, but crime has not decreased. One may even say that crime has been on the increase.

Rivers of ink have been used to write about the causes of this situation; many of these causes are universally known: lenience of juries, political corruption, laxity in handling applications for pardons, corrupt practices of lawyers, to mention only a few. These conditions, however, explain only why many habitual criminals for years escape the punishment they deserve. They do not explain why so many young people become habitual criminals, or how they contrive to commit their first crime, and later develop into professional criminals.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

Crime and criminals have always been with us, and are likely to remain. Crimes of violence, and crimes against property, arise from human frailties and are perhaps irradicable. They cannot be considered as typical examples. The problem at hand is the professional criminal. There are, in this country, thousands of persons who make crime a profession. These persons are a grave danger to society. The worst of it is that state authorities seem to be powerless against them. According to reliable authority, Al Capone has about five hundred murders on his conscience. He was, however, never indicted for murder, but is at present serving a prison sentence for tax evasion.

There is a large number of similar cases that make it clear that habitual criminals are, in certain cases, so powerful that the authorities seem to be quite helpless to deal with them. When, however, criminals get into a position where they clash with federal agents and use their guns, then, and only then, are they sentenced to die. That so many federal agents

WPA (ILL.) 6725

Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1934.

lose their lives may imply that the criminals are the better shots.

Many consider the failures in handling our criminal laws responsible for the increase in professional crime. Especially does that criticism come from English experts, who see, in the quick apprehension, trial, and sentencing of criminals, one of the strongest protections and defenses against crime. The English criminal law (and its execution) is noted for its swiftness. This assumption may perhaps not be quite justifiable, commendable though the English system might be. The basic cause for the crime evil lies in the fact that an extraordinarily high percentage of American youth has criminal tendencies. The cause lies in the home of their parents, which fails them as does the school. This is the reason the present conference for combating crime will be as little productive of results as former ones.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 27, 1934.

HOW TO DETHRONE THE BOOTLEGGER

(Editorial)

They are extremely worried in Washington because they fear that rumrunning was not completely abolished along with Prohibition. The Federal Authorities are convinced that liquor smuggling has decreased to the same extent as the sale of bootleg whisky or gin which is very little. The Government agents do their best to halt the smuggling from Canada, Cuba, and other countries. However, it looks as though the smugglers are winning in their struggle with the Government agents. The American coast is a long one and the smugglers have excellent motorboats which they use to break through the cordon of the customs boats. The Canadian boundary is difficult to watch, and since the reduction of the customs personnel, it seems impossible to prevent whisky smuggling. At any rate there are great quantities of untaxed whisky and other liquors in the country, the presence of which cannot be explained in any other way. The

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Abendpost, July 27, 1934.

prices demanded for them are naturally lower than for the beverages regularly imported and taxed.

It is likely that a larger amount of forbidden wares is brought into the country by airplane. The country is large, and even though the customs officers may become suspicious of an approaching airplane, they lack the equipment to pursue it, or to discover its destination. To trail these ships without airplanes is well nigh impossible, in view of the size of the country, the great uninhabited or sparsely populated areas, and the inaccessible mountain regions which afford many hiding places. It is purely accidental when the police in outlying districts happen to discover these lawbreakers.

In addition to smuggling there is also illicit whisky distilling which continues to flourish as before. Although today fewer "wild" liquor distilleries are raided than two years ago, this is no indication that the number of these distilleries has decreased, or that less liquor is being distilled; this

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Abendpost, July 27, 1934.

condition is merely the result of a reduced customs personnel. One hundred officers can work more successfully than only ten or twenty. However, one should not be surprised to read of an occasional raid on illegal distilleries. Sometimes it is just sheer luck when police officers discover a "still". This was the case when detectives from the state's attorney's office, while on the search for stolen autos, hit upon a hidden distillery having an estimated capacity of one hundred and fifty gallons a day. One hundred and fifty gallons a day make about fifty thousand gallons a year--a sizeable quantity, but surely a mere drop in the bucket of the whole country's illegal liquor production. It is alleged that the quantity of whisky produced without the knowledge of the customs officers is no smaller than that produced legitimately.

All efforts of the Federal and State authorities to put an end to this evil situation will remain futile as long as illegitimate whisky, gin, etc., is sold at prices lower than legal liquor. If we really wish to destroy the business of the bootlegger, we must realize that our method has been faulty

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, July 27, 1934.

until now. The search for and raiding of a few distilleries is as futile as chopping off the heads of the hydra. For every distillery raided there is a new one which immediately springs up in another place, and which, in turn, will have to be snuffed out again. Even punishment of the persons arrested during the raids will not alter the situation. The real owners, the persons who provide the financial support, are rarely caught; and the employees are aware that they always run the risk of being caught, but they take that risk because it is generally quite not so dangerous, and also, because they are apparently remunerated, or at least well compensated.

The overthrow of the bootlegger can be effected only by a reduction in the prices of legitimate alcoholic beverages. Recently the prices have been slightly reduced, but not low enough to spoil the business for the bootlegger by far. Besides, the whisky which is sold under the label of legitimate business is by no means a source of pure joy. Genuine aged whisky is still forbiddingly expensive, due to its rarity. Most people, not blessed with an

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abundance of earthly goods, must be satisfied with a liquor which costs less, and since moonshine is seldom inferior to this cheap legitimate whisky, and in addition is much cheaper, it seems that the bootleggers' business is founded upon a secure basis.

Persons left holding the bag are, for the most part, those administrative officers who joyfully anticipated increased incomes in taxes from the sale of alcoholic beverages. They intended to milk the cow a little too vigorously, and so they are left in the lurch.

The only way to eliminate the bootlegger is to reduce the prices of alcoholic spirits. This will not be possible without a reduction of the various taxes imposed upon them. The Federal Government, and the State and Municipal Administrations will sooner or later all have to deal with the problem. Why don't they do it as soon as possible?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 1
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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 22, 1934.

EVERYTHING AS OF OLD

(Editorial)

In spite of other current points of view, Prohibition was abolished in an effort to destroy the dishonorable fraternity of bootleggers and speakeasies. However, the first year of personal freedom did not justify this expectation. The bootlegger is still at work and the speakeasies are still flourishing, protected by the same rowdy elements which, in times past, have always composed the following of the bootlegging barons.

The lengths to which these mobs may go under certain circumstances is shown in the case of John Gelbert. Gelbert, who refused to debase his job as school janitor by being a screen for a speakeasy, was accosted by a band of these rowdies and so brutally attacked that his condition is now very critical. Gelbert's straightforwardness and his sense of right did not permit him to become an

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost, (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), July 22, 1934.

accessory to crime, and he paid the price for his honesty.

The leader of the gang escaped with little punishment, for he was arrested on the charge of inciting a riot, and was fined a mere fifty dollars. We are surprised that Gelbert, the janitor, was not also arrested and thrown into prison as a dangerous criminal.

The affair is going to have an aftermath. A series of raids have been launched in this district as a result of the Board of Education's complaint that these same speakeasies have sold liquor to school children.

No matter what the outcome of the whole business may be, one thing is certain: Only neglect of duty on the part of the police makes such conditions possible. It is up to the captain of every district to see that order is maintained. If Al Capone could, with pride and justice, call himself "Salesman to His Majesty, the Public" because he gave them what they wanted, there must have been some

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reason at that time for such a lawless condition. Today, such an excuse is no longer valid.

One can and must demand that the menace of speakeasies be abolished without regard to political influence. If this is not soon accomplished we shall live to see new attempts made to impose upon us the old Prohibition law in some new dress.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II E 1

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost),
Dec. 25, 1932.

WAR ON GANGSTERS

(Editorial)

The Chicago police have, of late, been using some strong tactics against gangsters at the instigation of the mayor. If they continue on the path they have set out to pursue, results should soon become tangible. Instead of negotiating with the representatives of the underworld to deal with them or to procure for them occasions to do damage with their revolvers, the police are now to shoot first as soon as the cornered gangster leaders or their associates make one suspicious move. This is the only right way to deal with these gentlemen, and it is regretable if each shot from a policeman's gun does not do its full duty on such occasions. Determined action at the right moment saves work for the police and the courts, and unnecessary expenses for the taxpayer.

Sonntagpost, Dec. 25, 1932.

The police can crack down only when the mayor, the district attorney, and the judges approve their actions and lend them the support needed. As far as justice is concerned, this is self-evident. But we regret to say, as is known to Chicagoans, that this is not self-evident here. Gangsters have come out scot-free frequently enough owing to political influence, or they were given occasion to become scarce before they were taken to trial and kept away until the air became pure again. As long as such collusions persist because it is difficult to prove them in individual cases and in large numbers taken individually, all the"cracking down" by the police will do us no good in cleaning the city from crime.

It is up to the citizens to insist that the officers appointed by them should once and for all take a decisive stand against crime, a stand one has a right to expect of order, of society, and of the law. Part work does no good. Work must be done here in its entire (sic) and all the organs of public welfare will have to co-operate one with the other.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost, Dec. 25, 1932.

The officer who in this respect is doing his work only half-heartedly or not at all should be dismissed and penalized. If he happens to be an elected officer, such as a judge for instance, impeachment procedures should be started against him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1926.

EX-ATTORNEY AS BURGLAR
Secured Addresses of Prospective Victims by Means of Radio

By means of the radio, the former attorney, William Schoch, thirty-seven years old, managed to secure the addresses of well-to-do people whose houses were subsequently broken into. According to his own statement, 125 houses were robbed in this manner during the last year, and clothes, jewelry, etc., valued at about $500,000, were stolen.

Schoch's pretty, twenty-two-year-old wife, Marvel, and William Fitzgerald, forty-seven years old, were also arrested.

Louis W. Anderson, who has a jewelry store at 3559 Armitage Avenue, and three other men whose names are still kept secret by the police, will have to stand trial as fences in the same case.

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1926.

In the statement of the police, Schoch is one of the most cunning criminals that they have encountered recently. He was the leader of a well-organized gang of thieves, and went about his robberies in a systematic way.

He sat in front of his radio in the evening and wrote down the names and addresses of all those who sent in requests to the radio station for the playing or singing of particular songs, musical pieces, etc. Schoch figured--and in most cases he was correct--that it would be profitable to pay a visit to these houses. While he was engaged in pillaging these houses his wife sat behind the steering wheel of her automobile, and kept watch in front of the house.

Schoch and his associate, Fitzgerald, will also have to stand trial for attempted homicide. Last month they wounded the private policeman Joseph Vavra when he surprised them in the act of breaking into a physician's home at 3643 North Avers Avenue.

PROJECT W.P.A. 3004

II E 1 GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 27, 1876.

WHISKY

INDICTMENT AGAINST HESING, REHM, HOYT, MINTZ AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hesing's first indictment required $50,000 bail and the latter two, $10,000 each making a total of $70,000 bail. The first indictment charges Hesing as conspiring with Rehm, the second with conspiring with August Newhaus, a storekeeper at the Lake Shore Distillery, and the third is against Hesing, himself as a distiller, the charge being simply that of conspiracy to defraud the Government of the Internal Revenue Tax.

Mr. A. C. Hesing was visited at his residence last evening by a Tribune reporter, whose mission was to interrogate him in regard to the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury. Mr. Hesing stated that he had necessarily felt much annoyed at what he regarded as causeless persecution on the part of the Government, but he was confident of a triumphant acquittal if an unprejudiced jury could be obtained.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

II E 1 GERMAN

Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 27, 1876.

He had no idea on what the charges against him were based. He had never been inside of a distillery but once, and knew nothing of crooked whisky. He did not see how he could be justly accused of conspiracy; as his influence with the Government had always been exceedingly slight, and very little good it would do for him to conspire. In regard to the trial, Mr. Hesing said that he had engaged Mr. Edmund Juessen as his attorney, and he would enter a plea of not guilty. Mr. Hesing will be on hand this morning to give bail.

The indictment against Rehm is simply that of conspiracy with Hesing, and the bail was fixed at $50,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

WHY SO CRAVEN?

(Editorial)

In a weekly paper with a quite large circulation in some of Chicago's suburbs, there is a story written in tones of deepest indignation, but which really deals with but a foolish prank. On closer examination, however, it proves itself as having a deeper meaning.

A number of children came together and wrote a blackmail letter to a family. They wanted to kidnap their little daughter, or perhaps even kill her, if the sum of $12 is not deposited at an indicated spot.

The money was not deposited. The local police hunted up the culprits and booked them. Immediate punishment was refrained from, which is remarkable. The youthful offenders, however, were held in no uncertain terms that this

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

booking would weigh quite heavily against them should they again for some reason get into conflict with the police. Together with this affair it became known that about sixty members of the community's youth were booked, children in the ages of from 6 to 16 years.

Now, the police turns to the parents. Such conditions must be done away with. The parents must prevent their children from getting knowledge of kidnaping stories.

Aside of the absurdity of such a demand, why are they so craven? Why don't they openly declare their deeds of valor, even though it is hard to do so?

To be sure, the parents are in part to blame for these things. If they, however, would like to attack the problem as they really should attack, then they would come in conflict with the same police who now bestir themselves on the high horse of moral indignation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 6275

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

Children were permitted to do almost anything which for the sake of the children should have been forbidden. Children are burdened with things the value or worthlessness of which they cannot be expected to judge. Just listen once to the so-called "children's hour" as broadcast by the radio stations. Observe the kind of films children are allowed to see, what sort of literature is made available to them. The most irresponsible toward children are those people who have no children of their own, to whom other people's children are toys with which to make their experiments.

Many parents have become meek. They care little for their children. They leave the children to the school and, what is worse, to themselves, partly because they do not know any better, partly because it is convenient, and partly because they want to keep away from what is unpleasant to them.

For their bad manners, we have all kinds of excuses today. To be a child is tantamount to being scot free. Good manners are suspicious. The brats are dominant all over. Grown persons have a certain fear of children.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Abendpost, Nov. 14, 1934.

The surprise comes, however, when a generation grows up that has no respect for laws, and is civilized only with respect to the clothing they wear. Criminality is on the increase among youthful persons to an appalling extent. One hopes to get around these things with foolish self-deceptions because we are afraid to do something drastic about it.

It would be easy to continue showing these conditions for some time longer. There is, however, no point in that. It will change nothing until circumstances will force us to make a radical detour. It is then likely that we will go into the other extreme. At any rate, and until then, let us at least try not to be made ridiculous in the attempt. We would only make things worse in a situation which is sad enough.

WPA (FED. PROJ. 2730.1

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 11, 1934.

THE INSULL FARCE

(Editorial)

An ever-increasing number of Chicagoans predict that the elder Insull and his brother, Martin, will never be brought to Chicago to answer for their unsuccessful speculations. The efforts to extradite these two master builders of large corporations might well be compared to a tug of war: a struggle, not between America and the countries which benefit from having been selected as places of refuge by the two fugitives, but between two local groups. In addition to the thousands who suffered losses and would like to see the Insulls brought to justice, it is alleged that there are two small but very influential groups which are hoping that fate will prevent the return of the two financiers. It is said that these groups consist of people who greatly fear that should the Insulls, be brought back by force, they might reveal some matters which otherwise could easily be concealed.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 11, 1934.

This explanation is very plausible; for, apparently, there was some dishonesty connected with the flight of the Insulls, especially with that of Samuel, and the extradition negotiations with Greece and Canada were strangely protracted. Insull's battle against extradition certainly has cost him a large sum of money, and, if indications are not deceiving, he is still paying heavily. If a less "valuable" refugee had been concerned, Greece would hardly have set forth such strenuous efforts to keep him in its country. A poor devil cannot so successfully resist the long arm of Uncle Sam. Where did Insull get the money to pay for the fight? This question is frequently asked by interested persons, but they are not satisfied with any of the answers which have been offered. Although many conjectures have been made concerning the source of the money, no definite proof has been established to date.

The endless prolongation of negotiations with Canada indicate that similar "forces" are at work there. That they do not receive so much space in the public press is no doubt attributable to the fact that the public looks upon Martin Insull merely as Samuel's puppet.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Feb. 11, 1934.

The daily bulletins concerning Samuel's health are issued to arouse sympathy for him. The same procedure is followed in the case of nearly every criminal, whether he is a robber or murderer, or merely a swindler. If the "sob sisters" work long enough they can certainly convince some people that the "unfortunate one" is being persecuted; the feelings of the victims, however, are given no consideration whatsoever. "It would surely be terrible if the old man's death should be hastened by his being forced to leave his hideaway," say his sympathizers. However, it is much more regrettable that a great number of his innocent victims, facing starvation, were forced to commit suicide to avoid becoming public charges. They were not guilty of any offense. They trusted Insull and thus lost all they owned. Sam Insull, however, who is responsible for hundreds of thousands of losses, need not suffer, save from an illness brought on partly because of his advanced age and partly because of the fear of arrest. He still has enough money to spend his life in comfort and to evade a reckoning. Who is financing his life in exile?

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1932.

RUDOLPH DIEZ FOUND GUILTY OF EXTORTION
The First Case Under The New Federal Law
Ends in Verdict of Guilt

The thirty-one-year-old Rudolph Diez, 4420 North Ashland Avenue, charged with extortion on four counts before Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward, was found guilty by the jury on the opening day of his trial. The Judge will pronounce sentence tomorrow.

The law provides for a maximum penalty of imprisonment for twenty years and a fine of five thousand dollars on each of the four counts. Since this trial is the first of its kind in Chicago since the Lindbergh tragedy, it is to be assumed that Federal Judge Woodward will have little inclination to be lenient even in view of the blameless past of the accused.

The proceedings were exceedingly brief and prosaic. There were threatening

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1932.

letters on exhibit which had been sent to Sophie Harrington, 232 East Walton Place; to Ann Ashcraft, 1144 Ashbury Avenue in Evanston; to Mary Miller, 647 Spruce Street in Winnetka; and to Florence Noyes, 1242 Lake Shore Drive, all of whom come from wealthy families. According to the testimony of their relatives, they were not married at the time they received the letters, but have become married since then.

To identify the threatening letters the following persons were called to the witness stand: the well-known Attorney Edwin M. Ashcraft, Jr.; Mrs. Sophie Harrington, wife of President George B. Harrington of the Chicago Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company; Mrs. Mary Miller, wife of Vice-President William S. Miller of the Northern Trust Company; and Ernest High Noyes, an employee of the Aluminum Company of America. They were all questioned by the assistant district attorney, Thomas Dodd Healy.

The testimony of Policeman A. E. Fielding of Evanston furnished a picture of what happened on the night Diez was trapped by the authorities. Fielding stated that he rode with Edgar J. Allen, the family chauffeur of the

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1932.

Ashcrafts, to the apartment building on 4427 North Ashland Avenue, where they left a package in accordance with instructions given in the threatening letter to Ashcraft. Diez appeared at 2 A.M., and was arrested by the various officers who were hiding in the vicinity at the moment he was trying to get away with the package.

The handwriting expert, Mrs. Katharine Keeler of Northwestern University, proved that all four threatening letters were written on a typewriter which was found in Diez's apartment.

At this point in the trial the attorney for the defense stepped in and contended that the indictment failed to bring proof that Diez was the sender of the letters and he therefore could not be cited for misuse of the mails for purposes of extortion. But Judge Woodward decided that the evidence against Diez was clear and turned the case over to the jurors.

In less than an hour the jurors arrived at a verdict of guilty, but recommended leniency because of the blameless past of the accused. Federal Judge

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1932.

Woodward had this recommendation stricken from the records of the court because such an expression is not within the jurisdiction of the jury.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II E 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 9, 1931.

AGAIN TITUS HAFFAS WINS

Federal authorities are making an effort to collect a $10,000 fine imposed on former alderman Titus Haffa of the 43rd Ward, now serving a two year penitentiary term at Leavenworth. Haffa was found guilty of transgressing the Prohibition law. The penalty was an additional punishment imposed upon him.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, who pledged to give bond for Haffa, when he declared himself dissatisfied with the sentence of the lower court, will now be held responsible to satisfy the judgment. According to information from the office of the Attorney General of the United States, an agreement was reached that in case Haffa's appeal to a higher court would not prove successful, the $10,000 penalty would be covered by the bond deposited by Haffa's guarantor.

However, the attorney for the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company was given twenty days grace for a reply in this case.

II E 2 GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1926.

WILLIAM EMMERLING UNDER INDICTMENT FOR MURDER

The grand jury today indicted William "Dutch" Emmerling, 3821 Emerald Avenue, for murder. On March 7, following a brief altercation, he shot and killed his wife Sadie.

Emmerling was taken into custody March 1 for allegedly having broken into a house, and was locked up in the county jail. Released on bail March 7, he immediately hurried home and started a quarrel with his wife. He accused her of having had intimate relations with other men during his absence, and gave expression to his displeasure that she had not succeeded sooner in finding someone who would post a bond for him. He lost his temper so completely that he grabbed a revolver and shot down the defenseless woman. He then took to flight but was found a few days later and taken into secure custody.

PROJECT 3800 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1926.

SHOT HUSBAND IN HIS SLEEP
"Self-Defense" Is Plea

The outcome of a murder trial which opened yesterday in Judge John P. McGourty's court, is awaited with great interest. Once again the defendant is a woman, and the experience of the last few years has taught us that females are too often treated far more leniently by the jurors than are men. Consequently, it will be exceedingly difficult to convict her of murder, even more to bring her to the gallows.

Mrs. Lillian Schaede, the accused in this case, is twenty-eight years old. She allegedly shot and killed her husband, Louis Schaede, owner of a sheet-iron shop at 5317 South Halsted Street. Both the woman and her husband had been married previously. This last marriage, which occurred three years ago, was obviously not a happy one. The man intended to get a divorce and, it is said, had already brought suit for that purpose. They quarreled and bickered frequently. A

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 16, 1926.

dispute of this sort occurred on January 16.

Sam Hamilton, the assistant district attorney, contended in his opening argument that the woman was so carried away by hatred and anger that as soon as her husband had retired and gone to sleep, she fired a bullet through his head.

Her lawyers, Everett Jennings and Albert Schaffner, will plead self-defense. According to their version of the affair, she was mistreated by her husband, and did not make use of a revolver until her life was in danger.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

WIDOW WANTS HUSBAND'S MURDERER EXECUTED

Life Imprisonment Is Much Too Good For Him,
Says Mrs. Fuchs

"If I only had the opportunity, I would do away with him. He murdered my husband in cold blood and ought to expiate for his crime with his own life".

With these words, Mrs. Wilhelmine Fuchs answered today to the question asked her by the superior judge of the criminal court, Thomas Lynch. His question was whether she would be satisfied if the 31-year-old Everett Jackson Giese pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

On January 13, Giese attacked her husband, William Fuchs, a butcher, in his store at 3535 North Racine Avenue and shot him dead when the latter attempted to resist robbery. The hoodlum then fled in an automobile, but in his haste he lost his hat, which was to be his undoing. He set out in search of the hat, and dared to come to the vicinity of where he had committed the murder. There he fell into the arms of one of the many policemen who had been sum-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Abendpost, Apr. 6, 1926.

moned in the meantime.

Giese fought with distinction in the world war. He was wounded and on a few occasions he was stunned by poisonous gases. His defenders, the lawyers Milton D. and W. W. Smith, are of the opinion that their client's nerves, owing to drum and artillery fire, have suffered considerably, and that the accused is not responsible for that reason. Giese was ready to plead guilty of murder and to go to prison for life, But his attorneys would not permit it, following the widow's plea for the death penalty. They are convinced that their client is not normal mentally, and want to try to save him from heavy punishment by means of an insanity procedure. Judge Lynch granted a postponement of the trial until April 26, to give the attorneys a chance to summon a number of witnesses whom they want to question.

Giese had come in conflict with the law once before. Several years ago he was sentenced to prison in Ohio for housebreaking.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 4, 1926.

SWINDLER IN SEARCH OF DUPES AMONG GERMANS
Police Ask Abendpost to Help

Yesterday the police turned to the Abendpost to help in apprehending a shameless swindler. The fellow who, in the last weeks, made himself some considerable pocket money, restricts his activity exclusively to newly arrived German-speaking Chicagoans who, ignorant of conditions, are being duped by him.

More than twenty complaints about the impostures of the scoundrel have been made to the police in the last few days. The police are doing their best to catch him, but have not been successful because the swindler changes the field of his activity from one part of the city to another.

Three of his latest victims, Frank Mengelbauer, Nick Riff, and John Meininger, tell of his method as follows:

The man knocks at the door of the house and inquires whether Mr. So and So

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 4, 1926.

lives there - - he reads the name down stairs from the letter box. He then shows a police badge and an order for arrest, which the swindler had filled out by himself upon a printed form stolen from the municipal court. When asked for the reason for the accusation, he pretends not to know, as the judge had not informed him. The persons become intimidated and want to know if there is no way out of the affair. In answer to this, he says a decisive "No!" But he is ready to disregard the arrest if bail could be placed in his hands. In the majority of cases he is satisfied with $25 and goes away.

That the victims have fallen into the hands of a swindler is not revealed until they go to court. The police request that everyone on whom the scoundrel should attempt to try his fortune again must notify the nearest police station. It may even be possible to detain him until the police arrive.

No one, not even a policeman or an officer of the court, has a right to accept money beyond the premises of a police station or a court building for the purpose of obviating an arrest or for bail.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1925.

WIFE BOLTS
Sells Husband's House Without His Knowledge and
Leaves for California
Husband Sits on Street

It is a sad fate to which the 74-year-old Charles Gersch yesterday afternoon gave expression in a complaint to the county court. Up until a few years ago, Gersch was the owner of a comfortable home, proprietor of a snug bank account and--last but not least--a bachelor.

But today Gersch is sick, with no friends, no money, and--married. His 68-year-old wife Elizabeth is blamed for his present fate. Without telling him anything, he explained in his suit, she sold his home for $23,000, let him hand her $4,000 in stocks and bonds for "safe keeping," and suddenly disappeared, taking all that money with her--and was never seen again. She is supposed to be in Los Angeles or elsewhere on the Pacific coast.

In his complaint, Gersch is not asking for a divorce, but he wants his share of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 4, 1925.

the money realized from the sale of the two-story house at 5843 Midway, from which he was driven after his wife sold it to strangers behind his back.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 1, 1925.

STRANGE HONEYMOON

Weeks of wedded bliss, during which the young couple will be separated one from the other by iron bars and thick stone walls, are ahead of Frank Kibort, thirty-four years old, and Ida Reinberger, twenty-nine years old. Yesterday Judge Joseph Sabath, doing his duty against his will, performed the wedding ceremony in his private chambers at the county building.

Kibort is at present in the county jail, to which he was taken following a warrant taken out by Krenn & Dato for embezzlement. To all appearances, it looks as though he will have to spend some time longer in jail as he has no money for bail, and a speedy disposal of the case may hardly be expected. To safeguard the honor of the bride and her unborn child, Judge Sabath, in co-operation with the state's attorney's office, consented to perform the marriage ceremony.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 28, 1924.

A BAD SIGN
Cook County Seems Well Qualified for Easy Dumping of Valueless Stocks

That Cook County is, to say the least, a quite profitable depositing place for foul stocks and other such "valuable papers" without value and that, in Chicago, dummies are becomming fewer, could be easily concluded by a somewhat malicious-minded man from the selection of jurors which yesterday took place in the County building before Judge Hosea W. Wells.

Not less than thirty-nine of those who were subpoenaed had to be examined by Assistant District Attorney Chaveriat before he succeeded in bringing a dozen men together who could claim never to have been victimized by stock, bond, or other swindlers. All the others, upon examination, more or less reluctantly admitted that they had at least once been thoroughly duped with worthless stocks.

Abendpost, June 28, 1924.

The thorough examination of the members of the jury with regard to their personal experience as amateur speculators was done in an effort to obviate every bias on the part of the jury to which was submitted the case against M. Anthony Freeman, indicted for stock swindling. William H. Scriven, the witness for the state, maintained that, in May of last year, he was cheated by the defendant of a round sum of $800 through the acquisition of valueless stocks. . . .

WNRC (NE) FRC 59-6275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1901.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY

The fight of the anti-Saloon League in Evanston, involving the speakeasies, led to the detention of Albert Otto and Fred Krueger. As agents of the organization, they functioned as professional snoopers to ferret likely places and hail the owners into court for an accounting.

They are accused of having committed that overt act: perjury. The plaintiff is George Kirsch, who recently defended himself before Judge Boyer on the charge of being a speakeasy operator.

He claims that the testimony was perjured, and that the detectives were not in Evanston on the second day of January.

August and Henry Hartmann were fined $10 for illegal sale of liquor.

WPA 3004

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1893.

DR. BEHRENDT MUST RESIGN.

In yesterday's meeting of the County Board, the special committee which had to investigate the accusations made against the psychiatrist, Behrendt, submitted its report. The doctor is accused of having used County property for his personal benefit. The report states that proofs of intended deceit could not be produced, but recommends that Dr. Behrendt should be asked for his resignation.

The motion was favored.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 21, 1892.

[illegible] PROJ 30275

MURDER STATISTICS

Census Bulletin No. 182 is indeed a very voluminous work, containing a classified resume of murder in the United States. It presents the laborious compilation which Mr. Fred H. Wines, Special Agent of the Census Department, Division of Pauperism and Crime, has gathered. It throws a clarifying light which thoroughly permeates the subject. On June 1st, 1890...the prison-population of the United States was 82,324. 7386 or 8.97 per cent were accused of murder of which 6958 were men, and 393 were women; 4425 were white, 2,739 were negroes, 94 were Chinese, 1 was Japanese, and 92 were American Indians. Of the 3157 white people in the United States 1213 were of foreign birth; the origin of 55 is unknown; and of the 3157 born in the United States 2182 had native parents, 176 had either a foreign father or mother, 494 had parents of foreign extraction; 305 were of unknown parentage and, according to Mr. Wines' figures 56.14% of the white people accused of murder were indigenous, whilst 43.86% belong to the foreign element. He intends to disprove the assertion that the native Americans are exceptionally prone to commit homicide. He achieves this result by deliberately including those in the foreign classification, who cannot give definite information about, their parentage. In regard to the 3605 parents of criminals who have been listed as foreigners...

Parents of 522 were born in Germany, 219 criminals had German fathers and mothers,

Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 21, 1892.

and 21 were of partially German origin - a total 763. This is very gratifying for the Germans since from a numerical standpoint they constitute the largest class of immigrants....

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Dec. 5, 1890.

JUDGE KIRSTEN HAS COMMON SENSE.

Judge Kirsten yesterday freed Ben Leavitt, and Treyser, who have been accused of using immoral pictures as theater announcements-propaganda.

Judge Kirsten denied any continuance of the case to Alderman Eisfeldt, who caused the arrest of the three defendants. Jusge Kirsten also pointed out the fact, that similar posters, picturing girls in scanty costumes, have been used over 25 years by Chicago Theaters, without causing any attack or ill feeling from the public.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Sept. 6, 1890.

ALTGELD IS BLAMING JUDGES

Not all sides seem to agree with Judge Altgeld, whose opinion is that young criminals under age should be sent to Reform Schools or ought to have a severe punishment by their parents.

The Humane Society is pointing to the case of Judge Wallace, who bound young Richard Collaghan over to the Criminal Court for stealing 50 cents and therewith placed the blame on Judge Altgeld. Apparently Judge Altgeld did not know, that the young defendant was arrested before for stealing a horse.

Also the boys, who were transferred to the Criminal Court by the Judges Doyle and La Buy, had criminal records and obiviously could not be reformed any more by bodily punishment.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1882.

[THE "HOTEL RUNNERS"]

Again a member of the ill-famed brotherhood of "hotel runners," one Nicolaus Schultz, has been caught red-handed at night. This scoundrel, working as solicitor for the Rock Island House, snatched an immigrant's luggage Saturday night and forced him to come to his hotel. When Mr. William Meyer, who had charge of the immigrants, objected, he was knocked down by th ruffian.

The police took care of him.

II E 2
III G

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1882.

LICENSE REVOKED

The Mayor has evoked the license of Fred Dietzsch and Charles Meyer as manager of the "Minnesota House". These contemptible fellows got hold last Saturday of a German couple(immigrants), induced them to go to their hotel and informed them they could not leave before Monday.

The object of this was naturally to fleece those poor people by charging them an enormous bill for rooms and other items.

This case was reported through a detective.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 18, 1880.

/EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS/

The Germans of Chicago have had a little disappointment. To prove the well-known honesty of the Germans an exception, a clerk of the County Tax Office, Mr. Thomalen, has taken leave with a deficit of $4,000.00. Mr. Thomalen has been well known in the better situated German circles and had many friends. This sudden disappearance, therefore, caused much excitement, and in the County Tax Office the indignation about this affair is very great, as it seems Thomalen had been in default for about two or three years, but knew how to cover the missing amount at each revision. One of his supporters, who must have known about this affair, had given him a helping hand. It seems that Thomalen was always informed when an auditing of the books would take place and therefore was able to make his arrangements. This time the auditor appeared by surprise and Thomalen had no time to cover the missing amount. For his excuse, it may be stated that he has had much illness in his family and was in great need; although he is eagerly looked for, he has not been found yet, but it is not anticipated that he committed suicide.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1880.

THE GREENEBAUM BANK

Henry Greenebaum is free, "Not guilty." The poor people losing their life savings - not a thought was given them. We should have laws as in China. A bank president is shot, his head cut off, no chance to swindle any more. Greenebaum does not care what people think of him. Chicago is full og aristocratic crooks; he will have plenty to play around with.

Hist. Proj. 30278

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 28, 1879.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

Theodor Weber has finished his report on the German National Bank, and his conclusions are similar to those which were published some months ago in our Vox Populi column. The "House of Greenebaum" and its various branches has spent not less than $237,200 of the Bank's money. The report gives a fair account of Greenebaum's transactions involving the Bank, and contains several rather serious accusations. It is also shown that Greenebaum withdrew money for his firm after the Bank was insolvent.

According to news from Washington, criminal proceedings may be instituted against Henry Greenebaum.

WPA (IL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

.... A. C. Hesing ....

/Translator's note: For details about this case see the Chicago court records. Several items of more or less significance in the life of A. C. Hesing, prominent Chicago German-American, may be of interest and have been translated. The court records which give an exhaustive account, involve the bankruptcy proceedings of the Germania Insurance Company./

A. C. Hesing is called /to the witness stand/. He is the president of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company /a publishing company/, and at present is engaged in forming a mining company in the Globe District, central Arizona /Translator's note: the property comprises twenty mines and a reduction mill; silver is to be mined./ Mr. Hesing has lived in Chicago since 1854, with the exception of two years during which he was in Lake County, near Waukegan, where he operated a brick manufacturing plant; in 1857 or 1858 he was deputy sheriff, and in 1860 he was elected sheriff of Cook County; in 1862 he bought

WPA (Ill.) Proj.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

shares in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. He has taken a profound and active interest in politics since he has been in the city; he helped to organize the Republican party; he has known Mr. Blodgett since 1855 and supported Blodgett's candidacy....and when Blodgett wanted to be judge, Hesing wrote a personal letter to President Grant and procured signatures from prominent Germans and others.

Hesing's connection with the Germania Insurance Company was of importance. He founded the Company, obtained its charter, and owned most of the shares. The Company became bankrupt after the /Chicago/ Fire; he owed the Company fifteen thousand dollars on two notes which were secured by 170 bonds of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung. Hesing was connected with the nomination of Vocke as receiver: firstly, because he /Vocke/ was a German and most stockholders of the Insurance Company, as well as the policyholders, were Germans, almost without exception; and, secondly, Hesing desired to have a friend in the receiver's office.

WPA (ILL.)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

Hesing's Cross Examination

/Goudy/: "Were you ever accused Mr. Hesing?"

Hesing: "Yes!"

Goudy: "What for?"

Hesing: "For an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government."

Goudy: "Did the case go to trial; did you have a trial?"

Hesing: "No!"

Goudy: "Did you plead guilty?"

Hesing: "Yes, because...."

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Goudy: "Answer only--confine yourself to my question...."

Goudy: "Blodgett convicted you?"

Hesing: "Yes, to two years in the county jail--a verdict which President Grant considered atrocious and decreased to a total of three months."

. . . . . .

Goudy now read parts of the Munn process where Hesing made statements about his /Hesing's/ connection with the whiskey ring, and the money he /Hesing/ had received from H. B. Mueller, Rehm, Powell, Juessen, etc. /Hesing claims to have been convicted on a technicality: He never handled a barrel of whiskey in his life; he was only a silent partner./ /Other items about Hesing were brought forth./ Facts about Vocke's appointment /as receiver of the bankrupt Germania Insurance Company, and as a personal friend of Hesing/ were obtained.....

Hesing: "I explained my financial position to Judge Blodgett at a private conference, and there I told him that when I went to Europe I had

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

a net income of thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars unencumbered by debts; that everything I owned was turned into ashes with the exception of the large sawmill, which is bankrupt and which is mortgaged for $250,000. I possess only the bonds which are now in the hands of the receiver, and I implored the judge /Blodgett/ to help me protect these securities, so that they would not be disposed of at a public sale. He asked me how high the debt was and I replied, '$15,000 and $5,000 in accrued interest.' I told him that the newspaper was almost as dear to me as my own child; that I helped developethe publication until it became the leading German paper of the Northwest; and I reminded him that I was always a staunch party member /Republican/. The judge said, 'you obtained Vocke's appointment and are on a friendly footing,' to which I assented. 'Well then,' suggested the judge, 'let Vocke obtain some offers on the stock, and you can arrange it so that they are not too high.'"

Cooper: "And you did that?"

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

Hesing: "Since 'squealing' has been considered honorable by Judge Blodgett and the Government officials, I may as well tell all. Of course I saw to it. Banker /Henry/ Greenebaum was my friend....he offered $5,000 as I suggested. He obtained the bonds and I gave a note for them, and he kept both for security."

Hermann Raster, editor in chief of Illinois Staats-Zeitung since 1874, revealed /in his testimony/ that the property of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in 1874 consisted in the main of its good name, the building, 40 by 150 feet, and 100 feet high, built of brick with a facade of artificial stone, and the cost was $225,000, including the ground. "Its location is the second best in the city, and the site will be of first rank when the courthouse is completed. The debts at the time consisted of a $75,000 mortgage. The paper is larger than any German newspaper west of the Alleghenies. Membership in the Associated Press is worth $25,000....." He considers the name of the paper to be worth $200,000. Mr. Raster also said that on the day after the Fire the paper had nothing except its good name, and on the strength of this, the paper erected a large building, large machinery etc....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

Court was adjourned until 1:45 P.M.

The next witness was Mr. Greenebaum. He was in the banking business and had followed that activity in 1874; he was the president of the German National Bank, and the German Savings Bank at that time; he was a member of the house of H. Greenebaum and Company and knew Hesing for twenty years.....He appraised the property of Illinois Staats-Zeitung at at least $180,000, at which time it was encumbered by a mortgage of $75,000; he knew that the newspaper paid dividends prior to that time.....He further said that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was then worth about $150,000 with enough debts to give one a headache. He could not recall definitely whether he declared that the dividends of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung were equivalent to a capital of $400,000 at the rate of twenty per cent. As far as he knew, the bankruptcy procedures were over; the last installment to the creditors was not paid yet; and only one of the eight hundred creditors objected.....

/Other witnesses followed./

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 31, 1879.

/Translator's note: A compilation of A. C. Hesing's endeavors comprised the following diverse activities: politician, sheriff, co-founder of the Republican party in Illinois, newspaper owner, sawmill owner, brick manufacturer, silent partner of a whiskey distillery, insurance company organizer, and a mining and ore-reduction plant promoter./

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1879.

FIRST DAY OF THE INVESTIGATION
Proceedings in Connection with the Germania Insurance Company

. . . . . .

The next witness was called to the stand. /Editor's note: The testimonies given here were made at the trial of A. C. Hesing, who was alleged to have attempted to defraud the Government. As these procedures are available in the court records, they were not re-translated here./

Charles F. Pietsch, secretary of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung since July 1, 1867, declared that he was in charge of financial matters of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company. He said further: "The capital stock of the Company at the time of the Chicago Fire was worth between $104,000 and $106,000; on May 6, 1872, it was increased to $179,000. The 170 bonds given to the

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Germania Insurance Company as security would be equal to 267 bonds of the new capital.

"In April, 1872, a dividend of twenty-five per cent was declared on the old capitalization; in January, 1873, fifteen per cent; and, in 1874 a dividend of twenty per cent was declared on the new capitalization.....

"The net profit of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in 1872, was $82,000; in 1873, $60,210.92. The stock on April 20, 1874, was worth about 133, and the bonds about $35,000....."

Other /less important/ witnesses follow.....

Joseph Medill was the next witness; he said: "The proper way to estimate the value of a newspaper's stock is to consider the average income for a number of years." He did not know what the value of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was in 1874, but thought that if the land where the plant is located was

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 30, 1879.

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bought for $80,000, and the building and machinery cost an additional $260,000, and, assuming there were no debts, then the bonds would be fully worth the quoted value...../Translator's note: Other items, not bearing directly on the financial status of the paper, have been omitted./

In answer to Knott's question, Mr. A. L. Patterson, the business manager of the Times for the last eight years, said that, in so far as he knew, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung was the most influential, and the largest German newspaper of the Northwest; that it was political as well as general in text....

Calvin T. Wheeler, president of the Union National Bank for fourteen to fifteen years said....that the capital stock of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company was worth $400,000.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

ZIEGENMEYER
Has He the Right to Executive Clemency?

Ziegenmeyer was given a life sentence for the murder in 1871 of Gumbleton, an Irishman, and, as previously reported, efforts are being made in certain quarters to obtain a gubernatorial pardon. However, Joseph Dixon, through whose particular activity Ziegenmeyer was apprehended and convicted, strenuously objects to any movement favoring a lesser punishment.

As the nationality of the convicted man is likely to arouse especial interest among the readers of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, a resume may be justified. The following compilation of facts is based on Chicago newspaper reports about the murder trial and Dixon's verbal statements.

Alfred Ziegenmeyer was born in Brunswick in 1850, an illegitimate son of a tavernkeeper's daughter. His father, supposedly, was a noble merchant. His mother received a very fair cash settlement and then married Ziegenmeyer, a sugar refiner, who settled in Wolfenbuettel, Brunswick, where he followed his

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

vocation. Alfred adopted his stepfather's name, obtained good schooling, and then became an apprentice to a merchant.

From early youth Alfred Ziegenmeyer was regarded as a ne'er-do-well, and he fully lived up to his reputation by stealing from his principal and others. Thereupon he was sent to sea and thus became a sailor on the "Forelle," a vessel hailing from the city of Bremen. In 1870 he left his ship while in Baltimore, and shortly after made the acquaintance of a prosperous gentleman who had recently arrived from Ireland, William Gumbleton, who interested himself in the young German and became his benefactor. Gumbleton gave Ziegenmeyer an opportunity to learn telegraphy and made him his confidant. The former was a man of considerable means and his funds were made available by letters of credit. It was proven that Ziegenmeyer often tried to induce Gumbleton to change his letters of credit into liquid funds, but the latter's bankers advised against such a procedure until Gumbleton had definite use for his money. In November, 1870, the two did not live together.

On November 16, Ziegenmeyer told the landlord that he had found a job in Richmond, Virginia, and that he was to leave for that destination; then he hired an ex-

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pressman to take his belongings to the railroad station, but prior to that he had the teamster stop at Gumbleton's address, where the latter joined them and added his luggage. Using two railroad tickets for Chicago which Ziegenmeyer had purchased ahead of time, he and Gumbleton departed on the evening of November 16. On the morning of the same day, Gumbleton had sent a large part of his effects by express to Manhattanville, Kansas, where he intended to settle.

They arrived in this city (Chicago) on November 19, and stopped at a lodginghouse at 10 West Randolph Street. On the evening of November 21, both were in a basement saloon at the corner of State and Madison Streets. Ziegenmeyer remained sober but encouraged Gumbleton to drink until he was so intoxicated that he could scarcely mount the stairs when the tavern's closing hour necessitated departure. Both were observed walking toward the lake shore, and that was the last time Gumbleton was seen alive. Ziegenmeyer returned to his lodging house at about one o'clock.

The next day Ziegenmeyer paid the bill and told the lodginghouse keeper that his companion departed suddenly for New York and that he himself intended to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

follow him. A few hours later Ziegenmeyer rented a place on Dearborn Street, representing himself as William Gumbleton. He tried to cash a deposit slip for three hundred dollars which Gumbleton had obtained at the bank in the presence of Ziegenmeyer on the day after their arrival in Chicago. Ziegenmeyer was informed that Gumbleton would have to affix his signature before the money could be paid, whereupon Ziegenmeyer said he would send the paper to New York, Gumbleton's present address, and that the gentleman had left the slip for Ziegenmeyer to cash. Six days later Ziegenmeyer appeared again at the bank with the apparently proper signature and received three hundred dollars.

In the interim he wrote--as Gumbleton--to the banking house of Blake Brothers and Company in New York, where Gumbleton had $7,981 on deposit, and received this amount on December 15, through the Traders' Bank, where he also introduced himself as Gumbleton. On the same day he left for Kansas, as the people he rented from believed.

Ziegenmeyer also appeared at the United States Express Company, pretending to

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be Gumbleton, and ordered Gumbleton's effects, which were sent by this Company from Baltimore to Kansas, to be forwarded to Chicago. The various articles he disposed of, in part, at a pawnshop on Wells Street, where he also bought a hook for a silver chain which later proved to be the property of Gumbleton.

On January 3, 1871,Gumbleton's body was found in Lake Michigan, near the foot of Madison Street. The fact that the clothing bore evidence of prosperity, that a watch was missing, a buttonhole of the vest torn, an inner pocket of the vest turned wrong side out, indicated murder and robbery. Papers in another vest pocket established the identity of Gumbleton.

Joseph Dixon investigated, and at the very beginning uncovered the fact that a young man whose description did not correspond at all with the appearance of the dead man, was impersonating Gumbleton. Dixon made it his business to find this young man, and followed the trail backwards--to Baltimore, where he found a photograph of Ziegenmeyer, which the bank officials and the landlady identified as Gumbleton. Through a former sailor of the "Forelle," Dixon obtained

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additional information about Ziegenmeyer and ascertained that he must have relatives in Brunswick; at least money was sent there.

In the interinm inquiries were made about Gumbleton's relatives and they were located, living in Cork, Ireland. On the strength of all this, Dixon obtained a warrant for murder, and procured extradition papers which were sent to the General Consulate in Berlin. In the early part of April, Ziegenmeyer was arrested in Brunswick.

/Before this/ Ziegenmeyer had returned in January to his native land a rich man. He gave seven thousand thalers to his stepfather, supposedly the result of a fortunate speculation in railroads. Ziegenmeyer kept about two thousand thalers for himself, using it to take refuge in every conceivable technicality to balk the extradition proceedings. Meanwhile, Dixon had traveled to Germany. He arrested his man on May 3.

Ziegenmeyer was brought to Chicago, admitted forgery but obstinately denied the

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murder. Gumbleton fell accidentally into the lake and drowned; fearing difficulties, he/Ziegenmeyer/tried to conceal the truth. However, he/Ziegenmeyer/ did not attempt to make restitution to Gumbleton's heirs. The latter, after a lengthy process, obtained the money from Blake Brothers.

After a four-day trial Ziegenmeyer was convicted. Judge Booth declared, as he pronounced judgment, that from what was unearthed at the hearing, he regarded the defendant as a cold-blooded murderer, the worst in the annals of Cook County--there was no doubt about his guilt.

This, briefly, constitutes the facts on the strength of which Ziegenmeyer was sent to the penitentiary.

Joe Dixon asserts that the stolen money is being used to obtain a pardon, but does not think it will prove helpful; and, he declares, that the State's Attorney, Charles Reed, who conducted the trial, will also oppose a pardon petition.

As Ziegenmeyer offered no defense, except his denial, and as a new trial was

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1879.

refused by the court, it appears very improbable that a pardon can be obtained because of any doubt of his guilt.

The Chicago Tribune, July 14, 1878.

WIDEKIND-BRENTANO.

The committee on German of the Board of Education met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering changes recently brought against Mr. Widekind, a teacher of German in the public schools. These changes are, in brief, that he furnished untruthful information to the Times, that the Hon. Lorenzo Brentano had rented a house of his on LaSalle Street to be used for purposes of prostitution. And that, according to the allegations of the Staats Zeitung, Mr. Widekind was addicted to certain practices which could be considered only as in keeping with a loose system of morals. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Prussing and Vocke of the committee on German, Mr. Brentano, who really brings the first charge, Mr. Hesing, appearing for the Staats-Zeitung, which brings the second, Mr. Widekind and lastly, the lady to whom, as alleged in the Times paragraph, Mr. Brentano had rented the house in question for the purposes designated.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1876.

REHM AND JUSSEN.

Rehm complained yesterday to a Tribune reporter that Jussen had had the audacity to send him a bill for $645 although he worked strongly against him.

To our reporter, Jussen said in answer: "It is not true that I was retained by Rehm for his defense. The latter used me only for some private business. Thus I had to go to Canada for him. I did not accept a general retainer fee from Rehm, because I knew that his interests would clash with those of my main client, A. C. Hesing. Any lawyer will tell you that my fee is moderate for all that I have done for Rehm. On account of him I have spent entire days in my office, to assist at the consultations of the distillers. Rehm should be the last to complain, he who took money from me, without having done anything for it."

Reporter: "How was that?"

Jussen: "Two weeks after my appointment as federal tax collector, Rehm came to me and asked for a detective position in consideration of his help towards my appointment. When I told him that no money was alloted for such a position,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1876.

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he said I should pay it out of my own pocket. He continued to say that the distillers needed the strictest supervision. He, of course, never reported any irregularity. Then after four months, I discharged him, because I got wise to him, I gave him $525. Here is the receipt: 'Received from Edmund Jussen, Collector of the 1st District of Illinois, $525 in payment of my services as Deputy Collector from May 15, 1869 to Sept. 1, 1869. Jacob Rehm'. This is all I wish to say."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1876.

A. C. HESING'S ANSWER TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

"The Chicago Tribune published an article on May 20th concerning my testimony in the trial of Munn. This article contains so many misrepresentations that I feel obliged to answer it. As guilty as I am, in a technical sense, of violation of the tax laws, I am not guilty in the manner and to the extent that the Tribune would make one believe. This paper has turned my testimony into something sensational. I hope that this paper will do me justice and publish also my answer.

"First, I wish to explain a few unintentional errors in the reproduction by the Tribune. I have neither levied toll on H. B. Miller nor have I blackmailed him out of such amounts, that his profit was completely illusory. I maintain that Miller has not paid me money, for which he has not received equivalent value. Here are the facts: Mr. Miller was on the brink of bankruptcy. He owed the government $26,000 in taxes for which he was in arrears and he had no cash to run his distillery. In his distress he came to me for assistance. I vouched for the payment of his tax, so that time was given him and that the confiscation of his distillery was postponed. The tax was

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1876.

completely paid.

"I accepted his notes to the amount of $35,000 so that he was able to continue his business. By accepting his notes, I endangered all my property and I saved him from bankruptcy and ruin. In ordinary times, this would have been called a praiseworthy action, but now even a gesture of friendship is branded as a crime. Mr. Miller was grateful for the service rendered and paid me for the risk I had taken. The fact that some of the money he paid me, came from contraband whiskey, is the only circumstance which makes any criminal proceedings against me in conjunction with Mr. Miller possible.

"George Miller, the owner of the Lake Shore distillery found himslef in exactly the same circumstances as H. B. Miller. It has always been my fate that friends in distress have continuously come to me for assistance and that I have never turned anyone away. George Miller came to me and begged for assistance; without me he would have become a beggar. I accepted a note from him to the amount of $30,000. When I accepted his note he gave me a partnership in his distillery which I accepted. I did not know anything about the running of a distillery, nothing about its net profit. I had an inkling about the manner in which this distillery was operated and being a partner of the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1876.

firm I was held legally responsible. Had it not been for this business connection with George Miller, I would have stood trial and I would have expected from my fellow citizens a verdict of 'not guilty'.

"The Tribune also claims that I bled E. Jussen of $2,000 because I used my influence to have him appointed as collector. This is not so. It is true, that Mr. Jussen was appointed due to my influence but he was in office for almost six months before he paid me those $2,000. At that time the Republican party owed me $9,000 for printed matter and cash I had loaned. Mr. Jussen, who had secured through me a well paying office, had no objection to taking over part of this indebtedness. To this day the Republican party still owes me $7,000.

"I believe that I have now corrected the main errors of the Tribune's article. Before I step before the judge, who will pronounce my sentence, I wish to tell the public that I fell as deeply as possible the shame to which I may be exposed. But I affirm that I am more unfortunate than guilty. I am no perjurer.

"Fate has taken my riches. I am poor, poorer than when I started my career.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1876.

The severity of a Draconian law is facing me, but poverty and misfortune I shall endure with courage and, in spite of everything, rely on the future."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 17, 1876.

WHISKY TRIAL; J. REHM AND HIS STORY.

Judge Blodgett. For the government, attorneys Bangs, Ayer and Bontell. For the defense, J. J. Ingersoll and S. K. Dow.

Jacob Rehm is cross-examined by Ayer.

Jacob Rehm: I have been 35 years in Chicago; was eleven years old when I came; moved with my relatives to a farm in Gage county; later I became a driver. In 1851 I became a policeman. In 1855 I was elected street commissioner for one year. In 1857 I was elected city marshall for 2 years. Then I got a position in the distillery of Lill and Diversey, where I remained until I became deputy superintendent of police. I soon resigned this position to return to Lill and Diversey. In 1862 I was appointed superintendent of police. After six months I resigned and returned once more to Lill. In 1863 I was elected county treasurer and I remained with Lill until 1865. Then I started my own brewery, which I sold after two years. In 1866 I was once more police superintendent and I resigned in 1868. In 1873 I was again elected police superintendent by Mayor Colvin and the city council. I resigned October 1, 1875 and I have held no office since. Since 1865 I have been in the malt business. My business is as prosperous

as that of any firm in the city.

Ayer: Tell the court and the jury what you know about the fabrication of contraband whisky.

Witness: About the fabrication itself, I know nothing. In 1872 certain distillers complained about contraband work being done by Miller & Reid and requested me to ask Irwin to change the officials there. Irwin did it and transferred Adolph Muller. Hesing asked me why I had done that. He said that he had accepted $30,000 notes for Miller and that he did not know what to do. He said that I should see Irwin. I did so and Irwin said that if people do something illegal, they should pay for it. I told this to Hesing, who answered that Miller and Reid would pay $500 per month. Irwin considered this to be satisfactory and gave Miller & Reid the proper officials. After this payment other distillers also came. George Miller gave Hesing $500 which he turned over to me. Irwin at this time did not wish to shoulder all the risk alone and asked me to bring Bridges and Munn into the conspiracy. They both consented to join it.

Cross-examination by Ingersoll.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 17, 1876.

J. Rehm: I came to Chicago in 1841 or 1842. As a policeman, I received $32 a month, as street commissioner I received from $2500 to $3,000 in commissions. Lill paid me $1,500 a year.

Ingersoll: When did you begin the whisky fraud?

Witness: 1872.

Ingersoll: Have you ever been in partnership with thieves?

Witness: No.

Ingersoll: Tell us how you were drawn into this affair.

Witness: At the exchange I heard complaints about contraband whisky. Was first told about it by Dr. Rush and George Barroughs. I was asked to see Irwin and to tell him that the Blackhawk distillery was cheating. He seized the crooked official.

Ingersoll: And now the tempter approached you under the appearance of A. C. Hesing?

Witness: Yes.

Ingersoll: When and how did he perpetrate this attack upon your virtue?

Witness: In 1872, in a saloon.

Ingersoll: What happened when Hesing thus approached you?

Witness: Hesing said that he accepted notes for Miller and that the latter would not be able to pay them, if he should have to stop cheating. I should fix the collector that Miller could keep on cheating. I had much influence with Irwin. I helped elect him; I considered him honest even when I invited him to participate in the fraud (Laughter). When Irwin said that Miller would have to pay, Hesing promised that the latter would pay $500 a month.

Ingersoll: How much are you worth now?

Witness: About $200,000; perhaps a little more. I have no cash. I do not know how much my home is worth. I have received from $110,000 to $120,000 for corrupt purposes. I have spent from $12,000 to $20,000 for politics. I have helped the Republican party with this money. I have never told Hesing that I had

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 17, 1876.

received so much money, that I had to unload.

My trial has not taken place yet. I have as yet not been sentenced. I have been indicted for conspiracy to evade the payment of taxes. I have pleaded guilty.

II E 2
I F 6

GERMAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, May 13, 1876.

DEFAULTED

The latest defalcation was made public yesterday. It is in the city collector's office, and the amount stolen is not less than $100,000, and may possibly reach double that sum. George Von Hollen is the defaulter, and today he is a fugitive from justice. Von Hollen loved whiskey, and he loved cards better.

It is said that after the Times had let up on the collector, the editor and Von Hollen became chums, and that together they made the rounds of the gambling dens. Their great game was poker and roulette, and Von Hollen is said to have lost as high as $2,000 at the latter in one sitting. The frequented the Hankins' boys' place mostly, and there, nearly all the city's money has been lost..

George Von Hollen first came into political notoriety on the fire proof ticket of 1871, when he was elected city collector. He began to steal as soon, almost, as he entered the office, from all appearances. He was in

the habit of collecting the taxes outside and giving receipts therefor, pocketing cash which was never in any way accounted for. How much was stolen in this way, will never be told.

The city collector, at the time of his sudden leave-taking, had in his possession the delinquent warrants from 1871 to 1875. Of these he has been collecting from time to time, and how much he has pocketed, can not now be told. When the People's party was organized, Von Hollen became one of its shining lights, and one of the bowers of Harvey D. Colvin's then full hand. He was renominated on the People's party ticket for the office which he then held. At that time, according to the evidence of Morris J. Dooley, Von Hollen's cashier, he was a defaulter to the tune of $30,000.

At last fall's election, he was a candidate against Hesing for county treasurer. He was a strong opponent in the convention held at McCormick Hall. Hesing set up his claims for the office, for the reason that, through it, he could retrieve his fallen fortune. Von Hollen begged and pleaded

for it on the same grounds. His cash was short at that time ; he might be called upon at any time to show his books. A compromise was arranged between Hesing and Von Hollen. If the former was elected, he would see that George's deficit was made good. Von Hollen kept no bank account for the city money and had no system of correct bookkeeping. His cashier, himself, whose evidence is given in full below, stated that Von Hollen deposited due bills of from $30,000 to $100,000 in the safe, instead of money.

Dooley knew Von Hollen was a defaulter, or at least, was behind in his accounts; yet he said nothing to the proper authorities, because he had been told by the collector he would fix matters all right. When he was behind, say, $30,000 or $100,000, George used to put an "I. O. U." in the safe, which would generally read that he owed the city treasurer that amount in cash, and the due bill was counted as so much of the taxpayers' money in the city vaults, which seems a great deal like the greenbacker's irredeemable paper joke. And then again, he would take in checks to the

The Chicago Daily Tribune, May 13, 1876.

amount, say, of $3,000 or $4,000; George would get these cashed and just drop a memorandum in the drawer. He gave the city's receipts for the money, but Von Hollen took the cash.

This thing, from every evidence which is being brought to light now, ran right along, covering a period of nearly four years. At night Von Hollen would be carousing around the Clark Street gambling hells, and during the day collecting money, which he was pocketing. The comptroller stated that Von Hollen had misappropriated the funds of the city for years, from what he had learned since his departure, from cashier Dooley. He had stated that Von Hollen was delinquent two years ago, when he was re-elected, and expected then to make good his deficiency.

Wednesday evening Von Hollen went to his office and from the vault took about $700, all there was in it. That he went away pretty well fixed, there can be no doubt, and he is now probably on his way to Bremerhaven, Germany.

II E 2
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 16, 1876.

J. F. Hoyt, who was indicted with A. C. Hesing and Jac Rebin for evasion of the income tax, has become a fugitive from justice. In a letter to his lawyer Mr. J. R. Doolittle, the fugitive Hoyt had this to say:

"Since I met you last time, I have been told that corrupt witnesses have given perjured testimony against me. Under these circumstances, innocent as I am, I have to look for security."

Mr. Hoyt's lawyers are not very proud of thier client. Mr. Hoyt's bondsman, Chas. Jerome, will have to pay the sum of $10,000 he put up for bond.

II E 2
IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1876.

THE WHISKEY WAR.

A. C. Hesing yesterday appeared in federal court. Three accusations were made against him. The first and principal one is against J. Rehm, A. C. Hesing, and J. F. Hoyt and covers not less than forty pages. Stripped of its legal terminology, the accusation can be summarized as follows: That on February 2, 1873, Jacob Rehm, A. C. Hesing and J. F. Hoyt with G. Miller, H. Fredericks and many others entered into a conspiracy to place 1,000,000 gallons of untaxed brandy on the market. That between January 1 and February 7, 1873, 110,000 of these gallons actually appeared on the market.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1876.

The second accusation stipulates that A. C. Hesing and other persons had conspired on February 2, 1874 to cheat the Federal Government out of a seventy cents tax on a million gallons of brandy to be made in the distilleries of Lake Shore in Chicago and of Union Copper in Calumet.

The third accusation states that on June 1, 1874, A. C. Hesing, Miller, and Fredericks conspired to put 100,000 gallons of untaxed whiskey from Lake Shore distillery on the market.

For the first indictment against Rehm, Hesing, and Hoyt, the federal prosecuting attorney requested from each one of the accused $50,000 bond; for the second indictment against Hesing alone $50,000 bond;

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 28, 1876.

no new sentence for the third indictment against Hesing and Neuhaus, $10,000 bond.

The total bond of A. C. Hesing thus ran up to $110,000. Upon the request of the attorney for the defense, Judge Blodgett put the bond for A. C. Hesing at $30,000, for Rehm at $30,000, and for Hoyt at $20,000. Tuesday was then chosen as the day on which the accused would have to plead guilty or not guilty to the indictment. J.Rehm put up bond through Julius Jonas and A. Loeb, A. C. Hesing through H. Raster, C. F. Pietsch, and Washington Hesing.

Needless to say, the indictments against A. C. Hesing and J. Rehm were the talk of the city yesterday.

II E 2 GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE AMERICAN LAW

(Editorial)

Another "pretty" example of the highly vaunted "advantage" of America!

The wealthy Americans of Long Island, who shot and killed Masher and Douglas, two burglars whom the former caught in the act, were not even arrested because of their act, and the coroner's jury not only acquitted, but also commended, them for "their efforts in behalf of the welfare of the community". In connection with this case, Charles O'Conor (sic), one of the foremost jurists of our country, rendered an opinion, stating that it is permissible, even commendable, to kill a burglar, and that a burglar, from the moment he sets out to do his evil deed, has not the rights which an honest man, or the man who is threatened by the burglar, enjoys.

Since that time, a 72-year-old German citizen, who also lives on Long Island, shot a robber who sought to deprive him of his meager property, and the robber

WPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

died as a result of the wound. This elderly German gentleman, who took this means of protecting his property against the robber, is logically entitled to the immunity from punishment and the praise that the rich men from Long Island, who killed a burglar, received. Moreover, his deed is logically more justifiable, because he would have suffered more by the loss of his property than the wealthy men would have, if the burglar, whom they killed, had attained his object. According to the conclusions contained in O'Conor's opinion, the old German was fully within his rights. His act is also justified by the fact that he is old and could not have protected himself against an attack by the burglar.

However, in the same Brooklyn where the rich men who killed a burglar were greatly commended for their deed, the poor old German, who committed a like act under more extenuating circumstances, was arrested; and instead of acquitting and praising him, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict in which the man whom this German shot is expressly called a burglar, but which recommends that the German be held "for bringing about the death of a person through too rash

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30276

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

an act". He will be tried for manslaughter, and is now held in jail.

The New York Belletristic Journal makes these bitter, but true, comments on this matter:

"This is a public declaration that our institutions give only to the wealthy the right to protect their property, and that the poor have not that right. To shoot a thief who steals the silverware of a rich person is a commendable deed, but if a man shoots down the thief who steals the pig or chicken of a pauper, he is guilty of a criminal act. The rich judge's brother, who, with his well-armed company, could easily have captured the thief, was justified in using his gun--but the 72-year-old German, who faced the thief alone and did not know but that he might have had one or more accomplices who might fell him immediately, acted "rashly" when he fired his weapon. According to the opinion of the coroner and his wise jury, the German should have waited until he was attacked, and then defended himself as well as he could, or permitted the thief to do his wicked deed unmolested.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 9, 1875.

"There is a vast difference between burglarizing the villa of a rich judge and stealing the chickens of a poor German!"

NAT. ARCH. PROD. 38275

II E 2

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1871.

[A BOHEMIAN TRAGEDY]

Tuesday afternoon at 3, A Bohemian named Nartin Benada killed first his fiancee Catherine Nicolan, and then himself. They both were working in the tailor shop of Mr. Thomas Hocohm, 403 W. 16th Street. Last Monday Catherine expressed to her fiance the desire to view the German parade. Martin flatly refused. Resenting his attitude Catherine declared that she would go anway, and that she would have no difficulty in finding an escort. She found one and had a good time watching the hated "nemetz" without Martin. Tuesday the two met again in the shop. Martin was quiet and did his work as usual. In the afternoon, he went away but returned after a while with a revolver that he had bought from an innkeeper at Blue Island Avenue. Again he took up his work, but only for a few minutes. Walking towards his sweetheart, he said in Bohemian: "Farewell Catherine'" pressed the revolver toward her left temple and fired.

The girl fell bleeding to the floor. Before anybody could interfer, Benada had fired another bullet into his own brain. He died immediately. He was only 20, one year younger than his victim who died yesterday at half past eleven.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1935.

THE MISUSE OF PAROLE AUTHORITY

(Editorial)

The Chicago Crime Commission has assumed a very creditable task. It has thoroughly investigated the effectiveness of the parole system followed in Illinois, and the results are very discouraging. The investigation was suggested when Edward Ryder and John Slattery, two ex-convicts who had been paroled on condition, held up the Hickory Hills Golf Club and murdered the watchman. Naturally, the Commission concluded that the watchman would still be alive if those two criminals had not been paroled.

The investigation was made by Mr. Rudolph Dvorak, the director of the Commission! It revealed that the number of criminals that are sentenced in Cook County and sent to the various penal institutions of the State is about equal to the number of persons who are dismissed from these institutions after serving the allotted term of imprisonment. Thus it is evident that the police, the State's attorneys, and the courts are not able to eradicate crime, but they can

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Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1935.

prevent an increase in crime. However, the continued misuse of the power to parole criminals is undoing the good work of State and municipal authorities and redounding to the detriment of society.

Official records reveal that 236 prisoners have been released on parole since April 1 from the penitentiaries at Joliet and Stateville, and the institution at Pontiac. During the same period of time, 149 male and 10 female inmates of state penal institutions have been set free by the clemency of judges of the Criminal Court. Thus 570 professional criminals were again let loose upon Chicago and Cook County, according to the opinion of the Crime Commission.

The following data proves that the Crime Commission is right: 158 of the 570 criminals who have been paroled since April 1 have already been returned to penal institutions. 90 were sent back because they violated the conditions on which they were released, 53 because they were sentenced for again committing a crime, and 6 because they were sentenced to a term in the County Jail. In addition, warrants have been issued for the arrest of

Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1935.

129 of these paroled criminals. In 287 of 570 cases, parole proved to be a serious mistake. However, even these figures present only an imperfect picture of the situation. They show that about one half of the paroled criminals come into conflict with the law very soon after their release; but this does not prove by any means that the other half has improved and leads a decent life. Experience teaches that many, if not most, of those who were given their liberty again resort to crime for a living. Under the previous State administration there were continuous complaints that many criminals were paroled through the intervention of corrupt politicians. This accusation has not been made against the present administration, as it would not be justified. Nevertheless, that fact does not change the results that are evident.

This uncalled-for clemency toward criminals is a result of the reform of criminal justice which began in many countries at the close of the last century. It is claimed that it is not enough merely to punish a criminal, and that the object of administering punishment should be to make criminals useful members of society. That is a fine idea as far as theory is concerned,

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but it has not proven to be of any practical value. The advocates of this reform assert that it is based on humanitarian considerations. However, this kind of humanitarianism is a failure, because it is one-sided. The reformers want to be humane toward criminals; but they have no consideration whatever for the peaceable, honest citizens who have been robbed or murdered by paroled criminals.

No one can deny that the German Government deserves credit for returning to the old method of administering criminal justice, according to which punishment is an atonement for committing a crime. Whether other countries follow suit is their affair, but here, a radical reform of the parole system is absolutely necessary.

It is an injustice to our citizens and a grave abuse of the right to parole, to set notorious habitual criminals at liberty before they have served their full sentence.

WP FILM PROJ 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 9, 1935.

NEW YORK'S SUMMER CAMPAIGN

(Editorial)

New York has begun to war on professional crime. This is not one of the sporadic outbursts of indignation that we in America have become accustomed to, and that subside after a short time. This time the authorities mean business. They also have the support of Governor Lehman, who is ready to mobilize the power of all the forces of the state in order to ensure success in the fight. The management of this campaign against crime has been conferred upon a certain Thomas E. Dewey. He will have the aid of a dozen lawyers and of a large staff of detectives, clerks, and other assistants.

Dewey has lost no time. He made a long speech in which he told all the world of the many and great things he intended to do; and he acted. He is firmly convinced that our civilization is seriously threatened by professional criminals and, therefore, he informed the entire world, and especially

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Abendpost, Aug. 9, 1935.

the inhabitants of New York City, that he is firmly resolved to exterminate the so-called policy game, a sort of lottery game on a small scale.

No doubt there are people who think that murder, homicide, kidnapping, robbery, theft, blackmail, embezzlement, counterfeiting, and a number of other crimes are much worse than lotteries; but these people are ignorant fault finders. They have no conception of the real dangers that threaten our culture. And we would be doing Mr. Dewey and his able assistants a grave injustice if we thought that they intend to confine their activity to policy games. They are just as much opposed to prostitution, for instance, as they are to gambling in general. For the time being, however, they intend to concentrate their power upon destroying policy games.

It always has been thus in our country. Our good City of Chicago too, has undertaken many a campaign against crime. For instance, the mayor ordered that all saloons be closed on Sunday. That was a long time ago, but matters have not changed in this respect, at least not in New York. Nor is the

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situation in Chicago any different. Only a few days ago a judge felt called upon to demolish one of those machines into which people place a nickle, and--should Dame Fortune look upon them with favor--receive one or more nickles in return.

Thereupon, Mayor Kelly gave police orders to be less zealous in the performance of their duties, to overlook harmless games played in private homes or in saloons, and to concentrate their efforts upon the suppression of the real gambling dives. Strictly speaking, he acted contrary to the law, for the law prohibits every kind of game of chance; according to the law it is not even permissible to play sixty-six for nuts. Such are the deplorable results of the influence which so-called reformers exert upon the lives of Americans. These reformers will surely show great enthusiasm for the procedure of Mr. Dewey. But what has the suppression of policy games to do with combating real professional crime? Nothing whatever. Instead of taking action against the latter, our wise authorities endeavor to suppress harmless pastimes, and since this is not possible, this method opens the door to one of the worst crimes prevalent in America, namely corruption.

II E 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 24, 1935.

THE FUNDAMENTAL WEAKNESSES OF OUR PROCEDURE AGAINST CRIMINALS

(Editorial)

The American Bar Association has again adopted a resolution demanding that unscrupulous criminal lawyers be disbarred. Homer C. Cummings, Attorney General of the United states, agrees with the Association. It can hardly be assumed that the action of the Association and its endorsement by the Attorney General will have any effect whatever on the situation. For the unscrupulous criminal lawyer has become an institution, so to say, in our American life, and that institution is very deeply rooted. Other countries too have their pettifoggers and shysters, but the latter have a hard row to hoe. They are tolerated as long as their dishonesty remains unnoticed. However, the legal profession and the public in those countries regard them as inferior and even despise them.

The situation in our country is quite different. Here results are the

WPA FED. PROJ. 30275

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criterion. They decide the standing of a lawyer. If he succeeds in averting a fine, a jail term, or a death sentence for his client, by adroitly applying legal technicalities, or even worse methods, he is not despised, perhaps, nor is he considered to be an enemy of our social order; on the contrary, he is admired and envied. Our Federal Government deserves credit for ridding the country of professional criminals. Most of our public enemies are lying under green sod. Others have the opportunity to contemplate the changeableness of fate behind prison bars. This removal of criminals from "circulation" was accomplished in a few years. And it was not long ago when it was stated publicly that sooner or later organized society would have to surrender to organized crime.

Naturally, the abolition of prohibition had much to do with the extermination of our worst criminal element. However, when we recall those days we cannot but remember the learned and eloquent gentlemen who, next to the professional bodyguards, gave the archenemies of society the greatest protection--we mean the prominent criminal lawyers. They made use of every

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legal technicality they could think of to "protect" the interests of their clients. It was absolutely revolting to note that habeas corpus proceedings were filed as soon as a professional criminal was arrested. This was done to keep them from being exposed to the slight discomfort of a short stay in jail. Frequently, the lawyer was at hand with an application for habeas corpus before the criminal was brought to jail.

Habeas corpus proceedings, like many other legal technicalities that are in use in our country, originated in English law. Why are they not applied in England to make orderly legal procedure difficult, or even impossible? Everybody knows that England's penal code is rigidly enforced. A few years ago Sir Basil Tompson, the Chief of Scotland Yard, said that in England ninety-eight per cent of the murderers are put to death no later than three months after the date when the crime was committed. Our average is only two per cent, although our murder rate is much higher than that of England.

The reason why the same laws have a different effect in England than they do

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

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in America lies in the fact that the attorneys in England have a different conception of the legal profession than American lawyers have. That is true of State's attorneys as well as of the attorneys who conduct the defense. Our State's attorneys consider it to be their most important duty to bring about the conviction of the accused, irrespective of whether he is guilty or not. The lawyer defending the accused, on the other hand, considers it to be his foremost duty to gain an acquittal, and he too does not permit himself to be influenced in his conduct of the case by the guilt or innocence of his client.

However, English and Canadian lawyers, and those of most of the other civilized countries of the world, have a different conception of their calling. In these countries both the State's attorneys and the defending lawyers desire, above all else, to see right and justice prevail. The State's attorney does not deem it his foremost duty to have the accused convicted, but frequently recommends that the latter be acquitted. If the guilt of the accused is evident, his attorney does not seek an acquittal, by trying to

WDC PHILA. PROJ. 30275

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prove that his client is innocent. Owing to this difference in conception of duty, the methods applied vary. Inducement to purjury, bribing of witnesses, and highly dramatic opening of cases, are everyday occurrences here, but they are unknown in other countries. And yet the difference in conception with reference to duty is by no means the deciding factor. The attitude of the public is responsible for the conditions as they exist here. When a cunning lawyer succeeds in extricating his client from the clutches of the law the public admires him,even though it is convinced that the accused is guilty. Americans are accustomed to placing success above justice and right, and all endeavors to exterminate the underminers of justice will be frustrated by this attitude of the public.

II E 3

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 19, 1935.

NEW PAROLE OFFICER IN FEDERAL COURT

The judges of the local federal district court have appointed a new officer for the department of paroles. He is the thirty-three-year-old Walter K. Urich of Park Ridge, who until recently was employed by the I E R C.

Urich is the successor of William A. McGrath, who has occupied the office for the past five years, retiring in April of this year, together with his deputy, Thomas C. Smith.

Smith's place will be taken by the twenty-four-year-old John J. Collins, 6410 Kenwood Avenue. He also has been employed by the I E R C.

Urich has declared that, in all his official acts, he will be guided by the wishes of President Roosevelt, who advocates the greatest caution in recommending paroles. He hopes that, in all his endeavors, he will be aided by all authorities.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

AN UNNECESSARY EXPENSE

(Editorial)

Not long ago a conference was held in Washington for the discussion of ways and means to cope effectively with crime. Much ink has been spilled over this conference. It could be seen most clearly from the various reports that the advocates of justice were no larger than the small flags of the knights of the medieval manors who took it upon themselves to exercise their profession at their own expense and peril. Here and there they gather for co-operative action, but then again drift apart and, in general, are quite jealous of their rights, thus inflicting damage upon justice rather than serving it. Facing them on the opposite side is crime, too well organized.

Too much untoward treatment has been inflicted of late upon crime. Uncle Sam reached out his reliable fist and helped himself to some of the outstanding numbers without even flaring up about them (sic). It should, however,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

be clearly understood that this is but a beginning, that the core of the problem has not yet been reached. Where this core is to be found was clearly demonstrated by an assistant attorney general, namely, what in this country is designated as politics. This speech gave occasion to a number of comments, mind you, nothing but comments.

Now, the governor has called a conference to Springfield, next month, of all Illinois advocates of justice. In loyalty to Washington's politics, almost the same points are on the program and set for debate as were discussed the other day in the federal capital. Only one point was passed over. "Politics" and its variously indicated threats to crime is missing.

It may have been political cunning not to touch on this sensitive point. Yes, it may even be in keeping with higher political wisdom to pass over these things in silence and, instead, to thresh just empty straw. This would make the subjects realize how much care is taken for their security, and how much responsibility is felt.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30%

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Whole forests would have to be felled and made into paper to let all people see their ideas about "politics and crime" printed. Much more brain energy has been spent around this topic than was spent for many another invention that benefited all mankind. Stories have been uncovered that tell of the underworld with plenty of vivid and lurid details. The heroes, however, of these stories were mostly dead or those among the living whose reputation no longer could be made worse.

One story even went so far that events were covertly insinuated which in their turn threw a "certain light" upon "certain persons," but never has even one person "from politics" been called by name when these gruesome stories were told. Many were the times when such persons were "exposed". As soon as the novelty evaporated, all threat was lost sight of, or was hushed up.

If it is true that a large proportion of the underworld enjoys political protection, if it is true that by means of this protection back doors are

Abendpost, Dec. 26, 1934.

held open for criminals, if the system as a whole has its core in politics, what is the use of holding a conference? The costs will have to be borne by the taxpayers. The result will be zero, no matter how much reporting it may receive. This is no time for "whipping foam".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 23, 1934.

RESOLUTIONS WITH NO SOUNDING BOARD

(Editorial)

At the conference called by the attorney general for the deliberation on better methods for combating crime, the intimation was made, among other things, to exercise greater caution in conditionally releasing convicts. The proposal was made that the names of all persons should be made public who advocate the release of prisoners from penitentiaries before their term expires, so as to give them a greater sense of responsibility. Today many go too far in their petitions for parole, without having any knowledge about the prisoner and his criminal act. They do this usually just to please a third person, frequently a politician who exercises his influence because he is under some obligation to the prisoner or his family or to one of his good friends, and also because he expects certain services from the parolee or the circle of his friends. There are many shyster lawyers, and even

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 23, 1934.

officers of the court, who pave the way for such people because such work is lucrative to them. In many instances neither police authorities nor the persons interested in the prisoner are notified that a petition for parole has been entered. They at times do not even receive notice that the prisoner has been set free, and instances have been known where the police apprehended such parolees while again engaged in wrong-doing without knowing that political or other influences had succeeded in setting him free.

Another proposition was that a conditional release be given only in such cases in which a gainful occupation could be found for the prisoner and besides, a strict supervision of the parolee be assured. Any encroachment upon the parole regulations must immediately result in the unconditional revocation of his parole and recommitment into an institution. The same should happen in case a parolee should prove himself unworthy, in one way or another, of the privileges accorded him.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday edition of Abendpost), Dec. 23, 1934.

These propositions were agreed upon by the conference in the shape of a few resolutions. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings is quite right when he states that the people may have many or few crimes in the land, just as they wish it. As long as the public submits in all tranquility to be damaged in body or property by persons who have escaped from a penitentiary because of scandalous relations between politics and underworld, just so long even the best-intentioned resolutions will avail them nothing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1934.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY

(Editorial)

It is not even remarkable any more that, every time something sensational happens in this country which glaringly illuminates some wrong, there are soon heard cries for new laws, regulations, or ordinances.

This tendency to "lift yourself by your own pigtail" has long become a part of American existence; it is part of the stock in trade of politicians who like to demonstrate their usefulness by having their bills enacted into laws. Thus we became a nation plagued by all possible decrees, ordinances, and laws, as no other nation on the wide globe.

Accordingly, it was to be expected that the tendency of the land, following the kidnaping of Mrs. Stoll, would soon be exhibited in a demand for a new law. It promptly happened. A federal law is demanded, hastily, which would

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 8885

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1954.

forbid the paying of ransom money for kidnaped persons. This demand is justified by pointing to England, where such a law exists, and where cases of kidnaping are quite rare.

It is futile to argue with the sages of the land. They twist the facts in accordance with their own needs, and conclude that kidnaping is rare in England because there the law forbids ransom payments. Every one who ever heard anything about English justice knows that England's relatively low delinquency, which also goes for its possessions and dominions, can be traced back to that very justice, and not to its laws.

That, in this country, a law forbidding the paying of ransom for kidnaped persons would be ignored one hundred per cent is self-evident. They will pay and, in case they are criminally prosecuted, will rely entirely upon the insight of the jury. The defense attorney could make it clear to the jury that, in many instances, human rights stand above the law. Such a law, even if it ever resulted in sentences for those breaking it, would only create "martyrs" who

WPA (III) Proj. 30278

Abendpost, Oct. 19, 1934.

would be certain of everybody's sympathies. The subsequent outcome would be that such a law would soon be repealed.

That, on the other hand, appeals are made to the public for such half-baked proposals (which receive no thorough contemplation) is just as significant as an index to our public life as the plan hatched out by the religious leaders of Oklahoma to have clinics readjust marriages that have failed.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 10, 1934.

LAWS ALONE ARE NOT SUFFICIENT

(Editorial)

At the request of United States Attorney General Homer Cummings no fewer than six new bills have been put before Congress; the purpose of these bills is to render the existing laws against various kinds of crime more severe, to facilitate the legal prosecution of criminals, to render the defense of criminals more difficult, and to close certain loopholes that enable clever criminal lawyers to obtain immunity from punishment for some of their clients.

The new laws proposed by the Attorney General provide that the manufacturers, vendors, and importers of weapons must submit to the customs authorities in their districts exact lists of the deadly weapons and other implements and means of killing which the criminal world uses to carry on its illegal activity, and must pay a special duty on such goods.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 10, 1934.

Another provision imposes a penitentiary sentence of ten to twenty years and a fine of $5,000 to $10,000 for harboring any design upon money or securities that are kept for safety in any national or Federal Reserve bank.

Mr. Cummings also recommends that the husband or the wife of a criminal shall be permitted to testify against him or her, and that such testimony shall be just as valid as that of other witnesses.

/Under these laws/ the favorite alibi-proofs which are so frequently employed to ensure the acquittal of a defendant charged with a crime would be admitted as evidence only when they had been submitted to the office of the Attorney General in time to have them investigated in detail as to their veracity.

And finally, the Attorney General considers an amendment to the Dyer Act to be desirable. He recommends that the Federal Government prosecute not only those who transport stolen automobiles but also those who carry any other stolen articles from one State to another.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 10, 1934.

Cummings states that the bills should be passed because they will make it easier for Government authorities to fight crime.

Although his intentions may be good, we cannot see why so many new laws are necessary in the war on criminals. The existing laws are entirely adequate if the States will make unreserved use of them. Our country needs no additional laws. What it does need is strict enforcement of the present laws.

Adoption of the new Federal laws by Congress will reflect adversely upon our State courts. Perhaps they deserve it. However, the Federal Government as well as the States must understand that the proposed legislation is another step toward depriving the States of their rights.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

ISOLATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES A NECESSITY
Creation of Appropriate Institutions Suggested at Conference

In a conference of judges, sociologists, and criminologists, as well as psychiatrists, which took place yesterday at the criminal court, the creation of a special interning institution was suggested in which mental defectives like "Iggy" Varecha could be placed before it becomes too late, before they can do irreparable damage to society. The conference was called through the initiative of the director of the psychiatric clinic in the criminal court, Dr. Harry R. Hoffman.

It was pointed out that it is desirable to create an institution after the pattern of those in New York and Massachussetts. The question as to what is to be done with mental defectives who are not insane is an acute one, for now they have to be kept in an institution for the insane.

A plan for the creation of such an institution is to be submitted to the next

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Dec. 18, 1932.

legislature, and it is hoped that it will pass, especially because there will be so little expense connected with it. The women's department in the Joliet prison is unoccupied at the present, since all feminine inmates have been transferred to Dwight, Illinois. The building could be adapted as an interning institution.

Viewed from the standpoint of the jurist, there are scarcely any objections to be made, as the state otherwise assumes the right to isolate promptly all persons with contagious diseases, in order to separate them from other people. Finally, a compulsory psychiatric examination of all defendants about whose mental state there are doubts is advisable. It is likewise advisable to have a psychiatrist examine all convicts who are about to be paroled and whose ability to adjust themselves to society must be ascertained.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1926.

A NEEDED REFORM

(Editorial)

With every legal execution which takes place here in Illinois the opponents of capital punishment gain new material for propaganda from the fact that these executions are often carried out in an amateurish way which amounts to torture. The last double hanging performed in Chicago had the appearance, once again, of a theatrical performance.

One of the criminals actually danced around on the platform. It took almost four minutes to pinion his arms and legs, to drape a white hood around him and pull a cap down over his head. Not until then could the drop into eternity take place. Even then the thing wasn't over, because the criminal kept wriggling for a few more minutes. It was not until eleven minutes had passed that the physicians could pronounce him dead. The entire execution therefore lasted all of fifteen minutes.

PROJECT 300 W.P.A. 6

Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1926.

In Peoria, at almost that very same hour, a Mexican was executed. When the body dropped into the abyss the knot holding the rope gave, so that the condemned man hit the floor and had to be pulled up again. In this, as in the first case, death came by suffocation.

In the face of these happenings one must ask whether the State has the right to torture to death persons who have fallen into the hands of the hangman. Is not the death penalty rather a preventive measure calculated to render a criminal permanently harmless? From the standpoint of our civilization the death penalty can only be justified as a preventive measure which must be retained as a fearful example. But this does not justify the horrible punishment of strangulation. In the first place, a better preparation and a more careful handling of the whole unpleasant ceremony is to be hoped for; then abolition of the gibbet, which dates back to the time of the Flood, and the introduction of a more humane and swifter method of execution are vitally necessary. The electric chair might perhaps meet the requirements.

Even when the electric current has to be turned on for a second time to

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

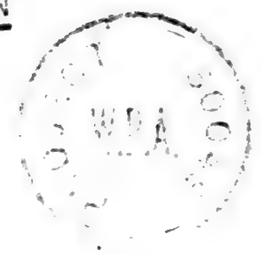
Abendpost, Apr. 20, 1926.

produce death no torture is possible, because the first shock has already paralyzed the brain centers and taken away all consciousness in the fraction of a second. The gibbet, however, is, under the most favorable conditions, but a poor substitute. Criminals whose bodies are not heavy seldom die from a swift and painless fracture of the neck, but rather slowly suffocate without losing consciousness. Execution thus becomes an unnecessary torture. The antiquated justice of Illinois is not improved by the use of medieval methods of execution, which are retained because we are too easygoing or too lazy to keep pace with the times and with progress.

PROJECT 30054 W.P.A.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1926.

FINGERPRINTS CAN BE FORGED.

Albert Wehde, a Chicagoan, sometime ago published a book in collaboration with Nicholas Beffel, which refers to the possibility of forging fingerprints and proves on the basis of trials and experiences, that in the criminal law, finger prints can not any longer be considered as proof of guilt. Wehde made this discovery in 1921, when he served a sentence of three years, as political prisoner in Leavenworth penitentiary. He tried to supply the East Indian revolutionaries in their fight against England with guns and ammunition, and was sentenced for violating the neutrality of the United States.

During his incarceration, which lasted only nine months, because he was pardoned by President Harding, he had an opportunity to observe how an official from Oklahoma forged a fingerprint in order to obtain a reward of $33,000. This observation led Wehde to the decision to occupy himself with the question as to whether fingerprints could be forged. After several disappointments he finally succeeded in devising a method by which he is able to obtain a deceiving forgery. Although they gave him no opportunity to prove the value of his invention to judicial and criminological experts, it was used in several murder cases quite successfully by the defense, as a means of

FEDERAL WPA 2004

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1926.

invalidating the proofs brought forward by the state's attorneys.

Thus on the occasion of a murder trial in Morrison, Ill., a man accused of murder was acquitted on the basis of Wehde's investigation of his finger prints. The assertion that fingerprints are positive proof of guilt has been fairly well shaken by Wehde. Already courts of justice in New Orleans, Jersey City, and other place have declined to sentence an accused solely on the ground of fingerprints.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1918.

INSTRUCTION IN ETHICS

(Editorial)

If our school council wasted less time on personalities and party politics in their sessions and paid more attention to methods of education, they would do more justice to this institution and render a greater service to the citizens and to the children, who would profit by it later in life.

Any improvement that can be made in our system of education can best be decided on by teachers of standing, and the most experienced and efficient teachers should be invited by the School Board to discuss such important topics. One deficiency of our educational system can be seen even by a layman: the neglect of moral education; the lack of a daily lesson in which children are taught how to behave themselves outside of school.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1918.

To most of our teachers accomplishing anything worth while in this direction may seem difficult and hopeless, and not every teacher, male or female, has the natural talent to hope for success in this branch of instruction. But among our teaching personnel there are some, undoubtedly, who have a natural inclination toward child psychology and who would be capable of arousing the higher instincts which are latent in every child's heart. If these instincts are once awakened in a certain number of children, they will soon have a beneficial influence on their fellow pupils, and much good will result.

"Youth must have free rein" is an old proverb. That is quite true, but the free rein must not degenerate into rudeness and then into a disregard of all human laws of conduct and, finally, into a contempt for all laws and the commission of punishable acts of lawlessness.

Of the youthful criminals who stand every year before our judges, probably hundreds could have been saved for a better life if education in ethics and

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1918.

behavior had received more attention in the schools, and the better instincts in human beings had been appealed to.

Especially now, at a time when the whole world is talking and dreaming about peace on earth, the individual, too, is longing for a peaceful life after all these turbulent years. The police have already tried to comply with this desire as far as possible, and have taken action against the demoralization of our young people, against the brutality and rowdyism to which the growing generation claims to have a right. But they, by themselves, cannot curb this evil. Parents and schools have to co-operate and, because the former very often fail in this respect, perhaps because of indifference or ignorance, or because they have lost all authority over their children, it is up to the schools to take over the task of teaching ethical conduct, a thing which should always have been considered the foremost duty of a teacher.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

STUPIDITY OF CRIMINALS

It is a generally accepted assumption that criminals are often very intelligent. Modern criminology, however, has proven, that the intelligence of the most cunning theives and criminals in general is one sided only and is limited only to a certain slyness or cunning.

It happens quite frequently that criminals, although they may be extremely careful in planning and executing their criminal deeds, become indifferent after the deed and often commit very stupit acts, least expected of these cunning beings.

The well-known psychologist of criminology, Dr. E. Wuffen expressed himself very logically shen he stated that in the calculations of the criminals a wrong X is hidden somewhere.

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GERMAN



Der Westen, Apr. 21, 1901.

ON THE WAR PATH

Inspector Heidelmeier, cognizant of the slot machine evil, acts to eliminate it.

Inspector Heidelmeier addressed the members of his department in an inflammatory speech yesterday, saying, that the slot machine evil must be eradicated, at least in his own district. Thus, a great number of innkeepers were frightened by the watchful eye of the police. "Every one of these devilish contraptions within my district must be destroyed," said Mr. Heidelmeier, "even if I have to accomplish the deed with my own hands."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1900.

CRIME DECREASE IN CHICAGO

An illustrated but misleading article dealing with crime in Chicago appeared in yesterday's issue of the Chicago Tribune. Its chief design was to point out the excellent protection of life and property which Chicagoans are receiving from their so able city administration. It cites the statement of the Chief of Police, Mr. Kipley, that the chances of a criminal to escape the law are becoming less every year. Crime has decreased considerably during the last four years, due to the alertness and watchfulness of our city government. As proof thereof, the Chicago Tribune published the following statistics:

Arrests made during the year:

1896	96,847
1897	83,680
1898	77,441
1899	71,349

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 12, 1900.

The writer of that article was obviously a credulous individual, or else he would have searched for more definite reasons responsible for this remarkable betterment. An alert newspaperman would have surmised the situation instantly. He would have questioned the cause for this, especially since the city grew so rapidly during the year 1899. Why is it, that irrespective of the miserable city government, 25,000 fewer arrests were made then, than during the year 1896?

The figures given are by far more enlightening than words could ever be. These figures really accuse our Department of Public Safety, under the present Democratic city administration. Arrests have by no means decreased, because this wretched criminal element feared the consequences. On the contrary, only too often no arrests were made for violation of our city ordinances. This is of course, one of the outstanding reasons which clearly explains the whole situation. The

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economic conditions have played an equally important part. It is a well-known fact that there are far less crimes and suicides committed during the years of fair business conditions. Reverse the case, and many an honest and honorable man is driven through unemployment and deplorable living conditions to despair, which invariably culminates in crime. The many arrests made during the year 1896 have been the result of a depression, felt throughout the country. Thousands of tramps and lazy loafers for whom the proper place would have been the jail, sought haven in the large cities, thus adding to the growing crime. Since that time, however, the earning capacity of the average citizen has improved, and with it the safety of the citizens. Strange as it may seem, Mr. Kipley, Chief of Police, indulges in self-glorification for the accomplishment of eradicating crime. Other factors than the expert handling of the police force are responsible for this change. The low numbers of arrests is another evidence of our blind justice. It also reveals the fact how little we can rely upon our protective police force, which, in many instances, goes hand in hand with crime in Chicago.

PROJECT 30046

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 26th, 1894.

IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

Various Aid Societies and noted Philanthropists joined hands lately with the goal of diminishing crime, which from their standpoint is caused mainly by the ignorance of the poorer classes.

We cannot agree completely with the opinion of these Societies, which are representing more or less the one sided mental attitude of our wealthy classes, which always liked to name education and knowledge as the cause and reason of their earthly wealth. We have written before on this subject and never shall miss the opportunity to enlighten the public, whenever misleading theories are reaching our ears.

Crime is caused, as a rule, by poverty in homelife and morbid surroundings during the childhood days and later life. These underlying-crime-breeding conditions can be remedied by more ample work opportunities at decent wages and equivalent labor protection laws, which above guarantee the safety of the American home and growing children, mentally and morally. An educational program will be of course helpful to guide our youth along, in order to become useful members of our community, if under all circumstances a friendly labor policy has been followed.

PROJECT W.P.A. 10046

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, March 26th, 1894.

Ignorance by itself never will be a driving force towards crime and education never will be an unfailing preventative of crime, which can be diminished to a certain extent, but never will be exterminated completely, as long as Science has no control or opportunity to heal inherited or incidentally contracted defects of the human brain.

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SUBJECT WPA

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 29, 1892.

ARE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES NECESSARY?

Has it become necessary in Chicago to organize vigilance committees? Thinking about the many unusual crimes which have been committed in Chicago during recent days and weeks, one is compelled to ask the above question. Masked men stage their hold-ups in our suburbs in broad daylight. They force people, at the point of a gun to turn over cash and valuables, irrespective of sex or age. Almost in the heart of the city a gang of masked robbers enters shops and stores with brazen audacity, hold up guests and customers, and recklessly kill those who dare to interfere or oppose. Day and night we have with us the pickpockets, and highwaymen, and mysterious nightly burglaries, robberies and murder.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 29, 1892.

A real flood of crimes has come upon us. Our police appear to be unable even to catch one of these criminals; it seems to be helpless and perplexed.

Perhaps the police department with its chiefs, its inspectors, its captains and its lieutenants are not to blame; nevertheless, their competence is questionable, and so much so, that we must repeat the former question: "Has it become necessary to organize vigilance societies in Chicago?"

The answer is, yes! The present deplorable conditions must not continue. Our envious and jealous friends in New York, St. Louis, and in Europe will readily exploit the situation, and portray the dangers, to which visitors at the World's Fair will expose themselves. They will describe very vividly how the streets in Chicago swarm with robbers, and how wise it is to prepare for death before entering one of the saloons. The good reputation of Chicago will suffer seriously, if these conditions continue to exist.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 29, 1892.

If the police force does not bestir itself, then there will be an urgent necessity to organize vigilance committees, which will drive the criminals from the city, and the corrupt elements from the police force.

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GERMAN

PROJECT 6004 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 22, 1892

TOO MUCH PUBLICITY

The press is a powerful weapon for justice, but may also become a serious impediment in the promotion of justice. Numberless crimes which are committed in secret would never be punished if the press did not publicize them. The press acts as a spur for the Police Departments and States-Attorneys and forces them, and in thousands of cases against their will, to investigate and trace the crimes and to punish the criminals. But when the press has accomplished this end, it starts to destroy its own good work. Instead of cooperating with thepolice and the courts, the press frustrates their efforts by indulging in sentimental spells, thereby making it difficult to get the necessary evidences, and not infrequently the guilty become aware of the threatening danger by the reports of the press, and are therefore in a position to escape in time.

We have an outstanding case of such unwise actions in the present investigation by the courts of the city council. It can not be denied that the press was chiefly instrumental in starting this investigation. This is commendable, and should have been final. But instead of this they publish material patent with untimely evidences, in their effort to furnish news for their readers. By

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 22, 1892

their action they destroy the source of information from which proofs have been produced, and would have yielded more if kept secret. The press also mentioned the names of those who are under suspicion, thereby warning them, and inducing them to destroy the evidences of guilt and to bribe witnesses. The States-Attorney the Grand Jury, the witnesses are interviewed, and what should have remained a secret until the court-proceedings take place, becomes an open secret widely published.

If the prosecution of the scoundrels in the city council fail, the press will have to be partly blamed for it.....

Of course the press is not to be blamed alone. The public wants sensational news, and strongly seasoned food. Every newspaper which does not furnish it, must suffer losses in the struggle for existence. Therefore the cry for the sensational by the people is more or less responsible for the continuation of prevailing conditions.

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PROJECT 6 W.P.A.

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 22nd, 1892.

The Unspoiled.

Governor Fifer of Illinois lately described in one of his banquetspeeches the moral situation of one country and according to his stand point, is finding a difference in the mental attitude of the farmers and the city dwellers. Listening to his words, one could believe that the open country is a Heaven for morality and virtue, which towns and cities are the morbid home of crime and corruption. The farmers, he says, don't know anything of the vices, which are haunting the city-people.

This nonsense is nothing new and has been preached by other so-called leaders, long before Mr. Fifer was raised to power as Governor. It is time that Farmers for a long time have made up the largest part of the population, and as such have been the carriers of the pioneers' ideals during several centuries. But at the same time, it s hould be admitted that towns and cities, through hard labor and perseverance, have built up commerce and industries, which had to supply the needs of the farmers.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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Die Abendpost, February 22nd, 1892.

On the other hand, it is only natural that the total of crimes, committed in large cities, looks monstrous in comparison with the sporadic law-breakers, scattered over a large area of rural population.

As a fact, crime itself, as a human scourge, is striking and gripping Man with the same terror, the same results and from the same reasons, no matter, if the offender found his opportunity in a town or in the country side.

Demoralization as the mother of crime, is the trend of our times and not a corruptive state of mind, affecting only one part of the population. Large cities of every civilization, present and past, have been the carriers of human progress, and without shame should be the place, where organized and congregated crime must be fought with the highest achievements of social science, human understanding and the law itself.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 8, 1892.

MORE POLICEMEN

The English Press of our city trembles with indignation about the inadequancy of our police force whenever crimes are on the increase, or when eminent citizens or public institutions become the victims of crime.

Our police is by no means what it should be according to any standard of efficiency and it always has been so. Even if its efficiency had reached its climax, there would be a limit to it. The police is the army which is hired to protect the citizens against another army - namely the criminal element. It is a sad fact that large cities have a special attraction for criminals, and usually their number increases much faster, relatively than the population. But our police force has not been increased correspondingly, and the percentage today is almost the same as years ago when the city had only 250,000 inhabitants. Then already the complaints about inadequate protection were many and vehement. Chicago has a police force of 1900 men, or one for every 660 people, but New York's ratio is one policemen to nearly 500 citizens. Besides this, New York's population of 1,600,000 live upon 39 square miles, while Chicago's 1,250,000 citizens are scattered over 181 square miles; New York's total mileage of streets is 360 all of which are paved, but Chicago's total mileage of streets is 2800, of which 2000 miles are not hard surface.

COLLECT WPA BOOKS

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Feb. 8, 1892.

It is therefore not strange that some districts are too large and that it is impossible to give adequate protection.

We need more policemen. Instead of 1900 we should have 3000. But this is unpleasant news for the taxpayers. However, we can not change these matters. If we wish to enjoy the pleasure of being metropolitans, we must not complain about the expense.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 7th, 1890.

Editorial On Prosecutions.

In Germany, complaints about arrests, for investigation of "suspicious" persons are numerous; here, however such procedure does not happen often, as only such persons who are believed to have committed a serious crime are refused the privilege of bail. Such barbaric acts, as imprisoning innocent people, merely because they happened to be unlucky witnesses of some heinous offense, are fortunately the exception. In general, one may say, that the principal mistake of American legal Administration is not its harshness against the accused, but to the contrary, its exaggerated leniency towards actual criminals.

The just benefits derived from the granting of bail, which should be restricted only to those, whose innocents is apparent or probable, is considerably abused at present, giving special advantage to undoubtedly guilty scoundrels. A convincing example is the case of that jury-briber, GRAHAM, who was virtually "caught in the act" and yet, he was given his liberty, after furnishing very moderate bail and questionable security.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 7th, 1890.

Naturally he absconds before his trial. Now, the whole world says: that was to be expected and if the prosecutor accepted bail, he should not have recognized Graham's attorney or Alexander Sullivan, the defendant's partner.

Such a system makes an army of police useless. etc.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 16, 1888. GERMAN

W.P.A

[CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION]

The tramps will not be sent to Bridewell any more on short terms but kept in police custody and then freed with a warning. The reason for this decision was a complaint by Col. Felton, who could not get enough work out of these men during a short stay.

The meeting between Mr. Green and Mrs. White and Lyons also brought up the question of legality, which deals with the depositing of bonds for clients or prisoners on the part of their lawyers. If Mr. Green brings this matter up at all it is only for the purpose of putting more pressure behind his demands in regard to the tramp question. The custom of shyster lawyers of signing the bonds for their clients in order to get them under double pressure is so deeply rooted and remunerative that it cannot be put aside by any means through a simple hint on the part of a delegate of the mayor.

The other case which Mr. Green criticized was the demand of the police judges for $1.00 to $1.25 for the issuance of bonds while the law calls only for 50 cents.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1888.

/LAW-PROTECTED THIEVERY_/

In a country like America where certain forms of wholesale thieveries are lawfully protected and promoted, and where escape of punishment for the worst crimes is made possible with the aid of money, and where even children "stick up" each other and rob - in such a country it is inevitable that the underworld has to come to bloom no matter what means are being used to stop it.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung July 19, 1888.

THE STOOL-PIGEON SYSTEM CAME FROM GERMANY VIA ENGLAND TO AMERICA

No one can doubt nowadays that this system has been adopted here by the police. Take for instance the Pinkerton man, Johnson, who played the "agent pro vocateur" in that Anarchist trial, or were Selijer and Waller any different? And how about Wilson in the present law against the conspirators, or the until now unknown informer in the latest dynamite process?

We have every reason to believe that the Haymarket bomb was thrown by an agent by order of the police department. We also have every possible reason to believe that both of the last mentioned conspiracies were instigated by stool-pigeons from the police.

If we consider furthermore that one of the biggest noise-makers in Chicago's labor organizations, the same man who agitated against the Arbeiter Zeitung for not being radical enough, was unmasked as a stool-pigeon, and that additional disclosures of that nature will follow, then the entire working class of Chicago must watch its step.

POLICE DEPT. CHICAGO

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung July 19, 1888.

Under present conditions it is imperative not to venture into a field where the enemy is superior.

Do not trust anyone, investigate your leaders, under no circumstances allow yourself to be provoked.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1879.

ECONOMY

(Editorial)

It is the duty of our officials who are entrusted with the management of our city to practice economy. But the economic measures must be sensible and must not jeopardize public safety, nôr be detrimental to public transportation, or they will be just as harmful as extravagance.

The mayor undoubtedly deserves credit for his good intentions in trying to cut down expenses. Like his predecessor, he tries to save a part of the appropriations in order to enable the city to defray its expenses from its actual income. But there are branches in the civil service where economy should not be stressed any more than necessary. How it will be possible to curtail the police force in the face of the present crime wave with hold-up men and burglars working overtime--that we cannot explain. If Mayor Harrison succeeds in ridding the city of its criminals with a smaller police force than we now have, then he indeed deserves the gratitude of the community. But we fear he cannot

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 16, 1879.

do it. With or without a curtailed force, it is highly desirable that energetic measures be adopted to deal with the jail birds who make Chicago the toughest city in the world--with the exception of St. Petersburg.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 10, 1875.

CLOSE THE BROTHELS!

As we briefly remarked yesterday, a number of citizens of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards met two days ago at Feldcamp's Inn, at the corner of Randolph and Halsted Streets, to devise means and ways to eliminate the large number of disreputable establishments in the neighborhood.

A delegation consisting of Messrs. H. Vater, W. Swissler, N. Fountain, John Feldcamp, and E. Bardell visited the mayor and submitted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The citizens of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards of the City of Chicago sent a petition to the Superintendent of Police, requesting the closing of disreputable buildings in these wards; and

"Whereas, The request was not heeded; and

PROJECT 30646 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 10, 1875.

"Whereas, Judge Salsbury dismissed the City's suit against a particularly offensive place, without notifying the plaintiffs or securing their consent, basing his judicial act on reasons which we consider untenable, be it

"Resolved, That we, citizens of the aforesaid wards, protest against the action of the aforesaid Judge Salsbury, in dismissing the heretofore mentioned suit without the consent of both parties; and we appeal to the Mayor of the City of Chicago, to protect our rights as citizens and taxpayers and to enforce the laws of the State of Illinois in order to protect the inhabitants and uphold the morals of the neighborhood.

"Resolved, That a committee of five citizens be nominated to inform the Mayor of the sentiments of the citizens and taxpayers in regard to the aforesaid matter."

Mayor Colvin read the document and gave it serious consideration. He then

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 10, 1875.

promised that he would do his utmost to eliminate that public nuisance.

The delegation departed unostentatiously, hoping that the mayor would keep his pledge.

PROJECT 30045 W.P.A.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 28, 1872.

OPEN LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE .

Gentlemen:

The aim of our organization was to diminish the number of crimes in our city, and to assure the quick and certain punishment of criminals. To this end we already have agreed on the following measures:

1. The improvement of our police and its numerical increase.

2. A change in our Jury system which prevents the majority of the intelligent public from functioning as Jurors, and leaves, in cases of murder, the decision on punishment to the Jury.

3. A change in the appeal procedure...

4. Restriction of the pardoning power of the Governor.

5. Changes in the criminal law concerning burglars and other

PHILA. PA. 640 3

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 28, 1872.

criminals.

6. A grant of the County Commissioners for extradition proceedings.

While we were occupied with this important reformatory work,... a new movement was started and that on the initiative of gentlemen who have found the cure for all evils to which flesh is heir, in the enforced closing of all drinking parlors from Saturday evening to Monday morning.

I am firmly convinced that their attitude is impractical and not fitting, contrary to the system of good government, and injurious to the spirit of our free institutions...

Your Committee possesses the confidence of the public, and has the power to prevent the laudable tendency of an important and humane part of the public to improve the social tone and to create more complete security of life and property. Protect them from being misled into the bed of fanaticism and intolerance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 28, 1872.

I therefore recommend that the Committee immediately and urgently petition the Aldermanic Council to change the Sunday law, in order to save the people the trouble, the anger, possibly the danger, of electing the new City Council, only with reference to this question.

If I do not represent the views of the majority of your Committee on this question, I do not feel in my place as its Chairman, and in such a case I am presenting my resignation.

Yours truly,
Henry Greenebaum.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1871

[THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE]

Republican writers have had to say terrible things about "Cabinettsjustiz" (justice dealt out arbitrarily by a king) in despotic countries. That a prince, according to his whim and pleasure, may stop all persecution of a criminal, or may persecute an innocent man, is justly regarded as the blackest blemish of the absolute monarchy. "Cabinettsjustiz" in this sense, however, has completely disappeared from the civilized nations of Europe, that is to say, from all except Russia and Turkey. The privilege of pardoning a criminal is also much less abused than in the United States. In Europe, of ten sentences at least nine are executed; in the United States hardly three...

Here in our democracy we have the exact counterpart to "Cabinettsjustiz". Through the juries the people indulge their most arbitrary whims in the administration of justice. Every year sees hundreds, yes thousands of sentences that are a complete travesty of justice....But if the customary jury acquittals are already a blot on American judicial procedure - what expression would be strong enough to characterize the boundless impudence that the Chicago Grand Jury has just exhibited? After a short, secret session this Grand Jury has decided not to indict the young Leonard who slew his brother-in-law Scanland a few weeks ago, and the State-Attorney has been forced to set Leonard free.....

W.P.A. 30049

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 9, 1871

If in this case the Grand Jury had consisted of bums and ne'er-do-wells of the type that makes a dollar and a half in civil suits, the conclusions one would have to draw would not be so embarrassing. But the list shows that the jurors almost without exception were respectable, some of them wealthy business men belonging to the best circles of society. If such men are capable of condoning so unprovocated a killing as that of Scanland - because they did not like the nose, or the complexion of the victim, then that indicates so complete a degeneration of ethics and morality that the worst has to be feared for the development of our society. In that case people may shout themselves hoarse with entnusiasm about our"free political institutions" - freedom is only a euphemistic name for anarchy. The first condition for right prevailing in a country is the living consciousness of right in the people. Where that is lacking, the whole freedom is not worth a phony nickel.

("ist fur die Katz")

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II E 2
I F 3

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1867.

PREMIUMS ON ARSON

(Editorial)

The recommendation which the grand jury made to the recorder yesterday contained a severe criticism of the methods used by so-called fire insurance companies. If the statements of the grand jury are true, these corporations should really be called stock companies for the promotion of incendiarism. No stranger can spend more than a few days in this city without unwittingly applying the not very flattering, but true words, "confounded nest of incendiarists" to the metropolis of the West. And no resident of Chicago is so blind and so ignorant that he does not know that eight, or even nine, of ten fires are started intentionally. Unfortunately, it is seldom possible to prove this, since no crime can be concealed as easily as arson; but we are morally convinced that arson exists whenever the amount of insurance is more than double the amount of damage or the actual value of the property.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1867.

The grand jury hit the nail on the head when it stated that the real cause of this evil, which is becoming more unbearable every day, lies in the fact that "insurance companies, in their greed for money, often insure property for as much as ten times its real value, a risk which is certainly not in agreement with sound business principles". The companies are actually levying high premiums on arson. The assumption that it is in their own interest to reject bad risks does not apply. Free competition becomes an inane, foolish, wild chase, a steeplechase, in which a few broken ribs or a broken neck do not count. Impertinent, "high-powered" agents talk the owners of tinderbox shacks into buying a thousand-dollar policy, although their dwelling, or rather their hut, is not worth, at the most, no more than three hundred dollars. Is it a wonder that many succumb to the temptation to do the company out of the money it is so anxious to get rid of?

The public is not only interested in removing this evil, it has also the right, yea the duty, to do so. And the greater the evil, the more radical and severe

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1867.

the remedy must be. If the insurance companies themselves do not take the necessary steps to prevent these "wholesale fires," then the legislature ought to take a hand in the matter and enact a law which provides:

1. That no house may be insured for more than three fourths its actual value.
2. That no policy is valid unless the County Board, co-operating with the assessor's office, has testified that the first provision has been complied with.

Perhaps a more thorough method would be to permit insurance not to exceed in amount the assessed value of the property. That procedure should be effective in reducing the number of fires by at least ninety per cent.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2027-275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

F. Real-Estate Transfers and Building Activities

II F
I D 1 b (Italian)

GERMAN

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Dec. 3, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Donald and Carlton Engelhart sold the thirty-family apartment house and the ground-area, 124 x 124 feet, on the northeast corner of Kingston Avenue and East 76th Street to David D. Lifler at an undisclosed figure. The property is encumbered by a $100,000 mortgage.

The nine-family apartment building and ground-area, 55 x 120 feet, on the northeast corner of Glenwood Avenue and Eddy Street, has been sold by Charles F. Krieter to Jennie Randazzo at an undisclosed sum. The property is encumbered by a $58,000 mortgage.

II F
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 25, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Ewald H. Siebel, chemist, leased the 100 X 46-foot plot on the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Ontario Street for a period of 69 years and 7 months. The total rent will be $2,154,000 or $21,757.27 yearly. He intends to erect a high store and office building, it is said.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 20, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

John Zimmermann and Ignatz Mente bought the plot of ground at 451 E. 83rd Street from David L. Sutton, for $12,500. They intend to build a three-story apartment house in the near future. The lot is 50' x 104'.

Max Clamitz, tailor, deeded the plot on the northwest corner of Madison Street and Central Avenue to the Austin Merchants Building Corporation. The property was encumbered by a $200,000 mortgage. The size of the ground is 224 x 160 feet.

PROJECT 3003.19 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Gertrude Fried sold the apartment on 528-530 Brompton Avenue, at an undisclosed figure. The building contains seventy apartments. The property is encumbered by a mortgage, amounting to $141,000.

Benjamin H. Rosen is the buyer.

C. W. Zuttermeister is erecting a seven flat, three story apartment building on his land, at 1726-1728 Rascher Avenue.

The cost is estimated at $39,000. C. W. Lampe and Company are the architects.

Robert E. Wagner, president of the Wagner and Hanson Company, bought a plot of ground 180 feet by 125 feet, at 315-329 North Oakley Boulevard. He intends to erect a printing shop here at a cost of $100,000. This

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1929.

printing shop has already been leased to his firm for a period of twenty years, for $200,000. Frederick E. Hummel and Company consumated the deal.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1929.

REAL ESTATE

Henry C. W. Schrage sold the six-flat apartment building at 1554 East 66th Place to Louis C. La Belle for $30,000.

Milton H. Callner bought the one story building at the northeast corner of Irving Park Boulevard and Central Park Avenue, and the ground on which the building stands, for $350,000. Estelle Heller received $350,000 for the property, it is said. The land is encumbered by a $108,000 mortgage. The old building is to be remodeled and will contain 13 stores.

PROJECT 3002 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1929.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Reuben Rosenberg leased the three-story store and apartment building at 3938 West Madison Street, including the grounds, 25 by 157 feet, for ninety-nine years. The property is owned by Mrs. Annie Fahey. The total rental amounts to $330,900. Mr. Rosenberg intends to convert the upper floors into a hotel. There are to be twenty-four rooms. Later he hopes to erect a seven-story building.

Gertrude Bohen sold her unexpired lease on the lot on the southwest corner of 51st Street and Calumet Avenue, to the Fifty-first Calumet Building Corporation. The lease was made out for a period of eighty-four years, and it provides for an annual rental of $4,500 per year as long as prohibition remains in force, and $6,000 per year from the moment prohibition ceases. It is alleged that the new leaseholders intend to erect a building with stores and offices, at a cost of $80,000.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 29, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

Edward Steinborn and Emil Selten, joint owners of the apartment building which is situated at 1740-42 Humboldt Boulevard, have sold the property to Ernest Miller for the alleged sum of $190,000. Included in the sale was the adjacent property, 62½ by 125 feet. A mortgage of $130,000 is recorded.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 25, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

E. J. De Grasse has sold his building containing ten stores to Simon Heilbrunn for an undisclosed price. The property is located at the northwest corner of Montrose and Greenview Avenues. The adjacent land, 65 by 160 feet, was included in the purchase. However, it has been divulged that a mortgage of $24,000 is attached to the property.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

FEDERAL WRITERS PROJECT W.P.A.

Abendpost, May 25, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

J. H. Stoll has announced the purchase of the building-lot on the south-east corner of LaSalle Street and Germania Place, adjacent to the property of which he is owner. It is his intention to erect a large apartment building on this land, the frontage of which measures eighty feet.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 16, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

August M. Schiller has purchased from Katherine L. Gunther the property situated at 622-26 Groveland Avenue for an undisclosed price. The building contains three apartments.

II F

GERMAN

PROJECT 6400 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

Edith and Ida Cohen purchased from Max Goodhartz the building situated at the Northwest corner of Berteau and Lincoln Avenues, in addition to the 120 by 140 foot real estate property, for the alleged sum of one hundred twenty thousand dollars. The building consists of nine stores, four offices, and four apartments.

II F GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 14, 1929.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Mrs. Meta Griesbach, has sold her house located at 6163 Winthrop Avenue to Dr. George L. A. Appelbach for an undisclosed sum. The house consists of eight rooms.

PROJECT W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1926.

REAL ESTATE

For the sum of $2,376,500, of which $200,000 was in cash and the rest in mortgages, Orvie La Bounty purchased from the Flanders Realty Company the following properties from the estate of Walter E. Flanders, late president of the Maxwell Motor Company, who was killed in an automobile accident: the Hotel Versailles, 5234 Dorchester Avenue; the Hotel Dorchester, 1401 Hyde Park Boulevard; the Hotel Jordan, 4140 Drexel Boulevard; and the Cooper Building with offices and flats at the corner of 47th Street and Drexel Boulevard; also the apartment buildings at 5219 Drexel Boulevard; on the southwest corner of 54th Street and Ingleside Avenue; on the northeast corner of Woodlawn Avenue and 67th Street; on the southeast corner of Woodlawn Avenue and 46th Street; and at 5312 Kimbark Avenue.

The Kinkel Brothers acquired the five-story brick building on the southeast corner of Desplaines and Fulton Streets, including the lot, for the reported sum of $135,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1926.

George F. Sieborg bought seventy-five building lots on Merrill, Hoxie, and Paxton Avenues, between 100th and 101st Streets, from Weber's Realty Trust. He will erect seventy-five residences there. A number of family dwellings will be built on Hoxie Avenue between 101st and 102nd Streets.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 28, 1926.

REAL-ESTATE MARKET

Costly Options--$125,000 for Corner Lot on Lincoln Avenue

The option is a one-sided affair. The holder of an option makes use of it only when real-estate values have risen, and the owner of the property, who has given an option in this way, loses the increase in the value of his property. Five years ago, when Niles Center had no suspicion that it would become a big city in miniature overnight, Mr. C. F. Guenther gave an option to the Central Cemetery Company on twenty acres on Gross Point Road and Harrison Street, close to the Company's cemetery, at a purchase price of one thousand dollars an acre. The Company has now taken over the property, at a time when its value is at least double or perhaps three times the option price.

For the reported sum of $70,000, the real-estate broker Albert F. Marthe bought the property, 173 by 290 feet, at the northeast corner of Ellis Avenue and 50th Street. In the place of the old apartment building he will build a group of modern one-family houses.

PROJECT 30047 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 28, 1926.

On the southwest corner of 16th Street and 52nd Avenue, Cicero, a structural steel plant will be erected. The land, which contains 144,000 square feet, was sold by Benedict Aron to Abraham Nechin for the reported sum of $55,000.

For the reported sum of $135,000 N. Koenigsberg and Leo H. Weisfeld sold the lot on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Warner Avenues, with a one-story building which contains nine stores, to Thomas H. Oldridge. The building lot at 1531 to 1535 Devon Avenue, 50 by 150 feet, is said to have been taken in lieu of $45,000 of the purchase price.

Walter Loeber acquired the one-story building at 740 to 744 West 79th Street, including the lot, from John J. Gunderyahn for the reported sum of $154,000.

PROJECT 300 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 27, 1926.

REAL-ESTATE MARKET

Two large, adjacent pieces of land on Blue Island Avenue have been sold by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for $120,000 each. The land between Blue Island Avenue, Lincoln and Wood Streets, and the Burlington Road, was sold to the R. E. Wieboldt Company. The land adjacent to it on the west, between Lincoln and Robey Streets, the railroad and Blue Island Avenue, was sold to the Milk Dealers' Bottle Exchange. The latter will spend $250,000 on a new structure in which bottles will be exchanged. The Wieboldt Company is planning to build a storage house, a machine shed, and a repair shop at the cost of $350,000.

The architect, C. H. Hammond, bought from the estate of Henry Schoellkopf the property at 322 to 326 Sherman Road.

The building on 2565 Lincoln and 2537 Sheffield Avenues, containing two stores and eighteen apartments, was sold together with the lot for the third time in

PROJECT W.P.A.

Abendpost, Apr. 27, 1926.

two years, on this occasion by Ernst Miller to Harry Prince for the reported sum of $150,000. Included in the sale was the building on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Karlov Avenue, containing three stores and two apartments, and other real estate.

PROJECT 3004 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1926.

REAL-ESTATE MARKET

The property at 4538 Malden Avenue, which is 154 feet by 100 feet, was purchased by August F. Hallmann from Thomas N. Koehler for a reported sum of $60,000. In the place of the two old residences he is going to erect a twelve-story hotel at the cost of $1,000,000.

From Walter Schroeder, of Milwaukee, the Bartlett-Cravens Company bought the three-story plant at the southeast corner of 30th Street and Spaulding Avenue for $175,000. The Company intends to build annexes.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Edna Lederer bought the one-story store buildings, 2994-2998 Milwaukee Avenue, which occupy a lot 48 feet wide by 125 feet long, from Percy Cowan for a reported sum of $47,000. There is a mortgage of $24,000. She also bought the one-story building at the southeast corner of 69th Street and Yates Avenue, including the lot, from A. Goldsmith for $41,500.

The garage at 7913-7921 Phillips Avenue, which occupies a lot 100 feet wide

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1926.

by 125 feet long, and has a capacity of 75 automobiles, and the adjoining lot of the same size, were sold by Martin Gazdik, Edward Slate, and Anton Vidick to William J. Kohl for the reported sum of $75,000.

Victoria W. Goetz sold her house and lot at 43 East Elm Street, on which there is a mortgage of $15,000, to W. R. Kent for the reported sum of $33,000.

C. M. Hayes sold his house, situated on the east side of Sheridan Road 354 feet south of Glenlake Avenue, with the lot, to Adolph J. Strigl for the reported sum of $120,000.....

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 19, 1926.

REAL-ESTATE MARKET

.....At the cost of $800 per foot John Bundschuh acquired the seventy-five-foot front east of Ashland Avenue and south of 80th Street, from Edward M. Donnely. He also bought for a syndicate, at an unnamed price, the three-story business building at 862-872 East 63rd Street, near Drexel Boulevard. The lot is 112 by 120 feet and was bought from Kelley, Goldbloss, and I. Hoffmann. For the fifth parish of the Christian Science Church he acquired the house adjacent to the church, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, from Dr. A. Church. The lot is 75 by 150 feet. It was bought to prevent the building of an obstruction.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2
IV

GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Oct. 7, 1924.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Mrs. Hanna Zocker bought two buildings comprising sixty-four apartments from William Pickel. It is said that the purchase price was $675,000. The buildings are located at 512-520 Cornelia Avenue and 517-525 Brompton Place. Mrs. Zocker owns more than 1,500 buildings in Chicago, among them the H. O. Stone building on the northwest corner of Clark and Madison Streets.

PROJECT W.P.A. 1939

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 28, 1924.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The six flat building at 722 Washington Street, Evanston, has been sold by Arnold Schlachter to Hattie Brown, who paid $53,000 for same; and assumed a mortgage of $31,000.

V. Hatze bought eleven lots north of Fletcher and east of Laramie Street for $15,400. He intends to build eleven bungalows.

PROJECT W.P.A.

II F
II A 2
IV

GERMAN

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

REAL-ESTATE NEWS

Mrs. Sophia Wiltgen sold nineteen lots to Harry J. Stouffer recently. The property is in the neighborhood of Birchwood, Rockwell, and California Avenue, a residential district. She received $100,000.

A fifteen-flat building, at the corner of Seward and Elmwood Streets, was sold to George E. Austin. Gustav Neuman sold the property for $82,500.

Henry G. Zander, president of the Chicago Real Estate Exchange, recently offered his services to the committee on the new Post Office Project, virtually a $25,000 present. He addressed the following communication to the Mayor: "I have written to Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Post Office Building Committee, and to Messrs. Stone and Simpson, chairmen of special committees, that the Chicago Real Estate Exchange is willing to offer its services without charge in estimating the value of the old and new Post Office buildings. We offer

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

our assistance because you and your committee face anything but an easy problem."

II F
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 7, 1924.

REAL ESTATE

Bruno J. Boehm and Henry Lurie have sold the eighteen-family apartment building at the southeast corner of Central Park Avenue and Adams Street to Nathan and Hyman Meyer for an alleged sum of $50,000.

Ray Janoff has bought the nineteen-flat building on the northeast corner of Homan Avenue and Van Buren Street from Seig Morris for an alleged sum of $95,000.

Abendpost, June 7, 1924.

REAL ESTATE

Gertrude Woskie has sold her eighteen-flat building which also contains two stores to George Lenz, cashier of the Sixty-third and Halsted Street Savings Bank, for an alleged sum of $116,000. There is a mortgage of $85,000. The property is at Broadway and Oakdale Avenues. Mr. Lenz intends to make alterations to provide automobile salesrooms.

II F GERMAN

Abendpost, June 6, 1924.

REAL ESTATE

Samuel Trachtenberg and Jacob Wassman have sold the property on the southeast corner of Division and Spaulding for $168,000. The building contains twenty-one flats and five stores. The ground dimensions are 108 by 110 feet. Morris B. Scher was the buyer.

Abendpost, June 5, 1924.

REAL ESTATE

The construction of an eighty-six-family apartment building at 5024-5032 Woodlawn Avenue is now under way. The cost is estimated at $850,000. George Dubin, of the architect firm of Dubin and Eisenberg, and Abe Smith are the owners. The plans were drawn by the above firm. The apartments contain four and five rooms and are scheduled to be available for occupancy on October first.

Milton S. Plotke sold the sixty-family apartment building at 677-685 Wrightwood Avenue to Fay O. Behmeier, of the firm of Oscar C. Hagen and Company. The area of the plot is 100 by 190 feet, and the alleged price was $525,000. It was sold yesterday.

John Gunzenhauser sold the twenty-eight-family apartment building at 6442 Stony Island Avenue to Oscar N. Nelson for an alleged price of $75,000.



II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1922.

REALTY

H. G. Jurgensen leased the eastern part of the Schmidt Brewery, on Grant Place near North Clark Street, from the United States Brewing Company for $82,000. He intends to tear down the building and erect an automobile repair shop.

The Federal Bureau of Aviation has leased the modern three-story building located on the southeast corner of 48th Street and Maplewood Avenue from the Flett Paper Stock Company for an indefinite period at $9,600 per year.

Marcus Rightman and Samuel Katz have purchased the vacant property located at 3238 West Twelfth Street from Charles Lipsictz for $20,500. The buyers intend to erect a two-story commercial building on the plot.

The six-apartment building located at 819-21 Leland Avenue, and mortgaged

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Apr. 22, 1922.

for $13,000, was sold by J. Harris to Emil M. Grubbe for $23,000. The unincumbered residence located at 2960 Indiana Avenue was deeded to the vendor as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

The property located on the west side of Dominick Street, 700 feet south of Webster Avenue, was sold by the Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company to the Gerber Gutmann and Company for $50,000.

The unimproved property located on the west side of Green Street, south of Fulton Street, and adjacent to the alley, was sold by Bernard A. Eckhart to Carl D. Robinson for $20,300. The latter will erect a commercial building on the plot.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 16, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE

The property of the National Brewing Company, 3937 Wallace Street, mortgaged for $40,000, was sold to the Illinois Meat Company for $175,000.....

The buildings on the southwest corner of Argyle Street and Oakley Avenue, mortgaged for $38,000, were sold by Natan (sic) Mittelmann to Louis Schaffner for $55,000.

The apartment building on the northwest corner of Sheridan Terrace and Ashland Avenue, mortgaged for $36,000, was sold by Henry B. Burkhardt to William F. Pope for $64,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

S. Karpen and Company have bought the purchasing contract and the equity of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company in the property located on the south-east corner of 22nd Street and Ford Avenue. The contract includes the privilege to buy within 99 years. The building is four stories high, and has a frontage of 283 feet on 22nd Street and a frontage of 150 feet on Ford Avenue. The lot belongs to John McConnell, and is under contract for 25 years. The contract terminates in 1937. It provides for an annual rental of $7,200 until 1922, and of $8,400 thereafter. In case the purchase privilege is used, a payment of $50,000 must be made. Then the annual rental would be $3,750 for the first twenty years, and $5,000 thereafter....

Hart, Schaffner and Marx has leased the four-story building located at 512-520 South Wells Street, and has arranged it for tailoring rooms. The rental is $95,000.

Frederick W. Moeller sold his residence, 5838 Sheridan Road, to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Sept. 13, 1919.

William R. Edwards for $45,000. The building is mortgaged for $10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

The commercial building located at 3116-18 Lincoln Avenue, near the intersection of Ashland and Belmont Avenues, was sold by Eduard Weisenburg to Walter C. Schwarz for $40,000.

The three-story commercial and residential building located on the northeast corner of Madison Street and Parkside Avenue, and mortgaged for $61,500, was traded by Jerome L. Deimel to Joseph Schumacher for the property located on the northwest corner of Hermitage Avenue and Taylor Street and the five-story building located at 109 West Austin Avenue.

The Eisemann Magneto Company bought the unimproved property located at 3641 South Michigan Boulevard from James A. Smith for $50,000, and will erect a fifty-thousand-dollar factory on the site.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 9, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

The commercial building located on the west side of Clark Street, 297 feet north of Division Street, was sold by Joseph Mayer to the Federal Fireproof Storage Company for $55,000.

The building located on the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and 38th Street, and mortgaged for $2_,000, was sold by Mrs. Anna Morrill, of Milwaukee, to Mrs. Elizabeth Schramm for $40,000.

The apartment building located at 1226-30 Hyde Park Boulevard, and mortgaged for $63,500, was sold by Gustav Anders, contractor, to Louis Geyler for $102,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN
JEWISH

Abendpost, Sept. 6, 1919.

REALTY

The Northwest Side was assured of the largest moving picture theater in the city when Harry M. Lubliner and Joseph Trinz contracted to buy the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Sawyer Avenues for sixty-five thousand dollars. The purchasers intend to erect a theater in Italian Renaissance style and having a seating capacity of five thousand. This will be the eighteenth theater which Lubliner and Trinz have erected. The total cost is estimated at $850,000. A large organ and a complete nursery where mothers may leave their small children are included in the plans.

George Kibrozer sold three old residences located on the west side of State Street, two hundred feet south of Elm Street, to Alfred T. Correll for $50,000.

. . . . . .

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Sept. 6, 1919.

The apartment building located on the northeast corner of Western Avenue and Thomas Street was sold by Henry R. Hoffmann to Herman Doctorsky for $40,000. The building is mortgaged for $22,000.

George Bertrand, of Detroit, Michigan, sold the apartment building located on the northwest corner of 53rd Street and Prairie Avenue to Edmund Kusik for $57,000. The building is mortgaged for $32,000.

Abendpost, Sept. 5, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Anton Wille bought the unimproved property located on Sherwin Avenue, 401 feet east of Sheridan Road, from Mr. and Mrs. L. O. M. Taylor for $30,000. He will erect a thirty-six apartment building on the site at a cost of between $150,000 and $200,000.

. . . . . .

George Stange bought the apartment building located on the south side of Margate Terrace, 394 feet east of Sheridan Road, from R. Guenther for $31,000.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Balaban and Katz paid $1,315,000 for the property located on the southeast corner of State and Lake Streets, where they intend to build a motion picture theater. They paid $675,000 for the Eitel family's property at 6-9 East Lake Street.

Oscar Eiger bought the residence at 1030 East 48th Street, in Kenwood, from George Schlessinger for $35,000.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

W. H. Wood bought the residence at 6826 Euclid Avenue from M. Behrens for $36,500.

The apartment building on the south side of Windsor Avenue, 279 feet east of Sheridan Road, was sold by C. Adler to William H. Lange for $20,000.

The apartment building at 3500-02 Rokeby Street was bought by Sophie Vollmann from William H. Loehde for $24,000. Buyer deeded to vendor the three-flat building at 2816-18 Shakespeare Avenue in part payment.

The apartment building on the west side of Lincoln Street, 151 feet north of Barry Avenue, was sold by C. Winstburg to Walter C. Schwartz for $16,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1919.

/BUILDING PERMITS/

H. G. Fischer and Company, three-story brick factory, 2335-39 Wabansia Avenue. Cost, $65,000.

George Weimann, one-story residence, 4931 North Hamlin Avenue. Cost, $5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Walter Ahlschlager, architect, and Stafford and Tranke, real-estate brokers, bought the vacant property on the northeast corner of Sheridan Road and Wilson Avenue for $450,000, the highest price ever paid for property in this vicinity. They also bought the nearby property at 936-38 Wilson Avenue for $75,000. As soon as conditions in the building industry improve, they intend to erect a twelve-story hotel....at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.

The thirty-six-apartment building located at 4347-59 Kenmore Avenue was sold by Mrs. Selma Brinkmann to Doctor Daniel A. Ortl for $110,000. Buyer deeded to vendor the residence at 3319 Washington Boulevard, valued at $20,000, and the sixteen-apartment building on the corner of Fulton Street and Francisco Avenue, valued at $45,000, as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 15, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

M. R. Plotke, three-story brick apartment house, 3821-29 Rokeby Street.
Cost, $150,000.

J. Heinrich, one-story frame residence, 6073 Northcott Avenue.
Cost, $5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

Anton Krusler, two-story frame apartment house, 1462 West 73rd Street. Cost, $5.000.

J. Friede, one-story brick bungalow, 8810 Parnell Avenue. Cost, $5,500.

Frank Friede, one-story brick bungalow, 8816 Parnell Avenue. Cost, $5,500.

H. L. Seigel, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 1148-1156 Independence Boulevard. Cost, $65,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 8, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Doctor W. F. Ernst sold his spacious home, located on the northwest corner of 54th Street and Greenwood Place, to Frank A. Mayer for $35,000.

Louis Geyler, an automobile dealer, bought the three beautiful residences located at 1232-36 Hyde Park Boulevard, and mortgaged for $63,500, from Gustav Anders, a contractor, for $102,000. Purchaser deeded to vendor as part payment the unimproved property located on the west side of Lake Shore Drive, one hundred feet north of 68th Street, and valued at $25,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 30, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Hermann Molner, who is affiliated with the Illinois Moulding Company, bought fifteen acres of land located between Armitage, Cicero, and Grand Avenues, one block north of North Avenue, from the John M. Smyth Company for $178,000. This firm had intended to use the property for the expansion of its mail order business. Purchaser issued to vendor a mortgage of $128,000, maturing in three years and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Mr. Molner will divide the plot into smaller sections.

Charles C. Huffmann and Andrew Dressel bought the three-story commercial and residential building located on the southwest corner of Roosevelt Road and Ogden Avenue, and mortgaged for $25,000, from James O'Connor for $100,000.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 29, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The Security Bank of Chicago bought the property located at 767 Milwaukee Avenue from Sophia Fishmann for $12,000.

The Security Bank of Chicago bought the property located at 771 Milwaukee Avenue from George Herrmann for $15,000.

The Security Bank of Chicago bought the property located at 773 Milwaukee Avenue from Louis Brill for $15,000.

John M. Hoffmann sold the apartment building located on the northeast corner of Park and Kostner Avenues, and mortgaged for $26,500, to Otto Schamner for $44,000.

Otto Hagen sold the six-apartment building located on the southwest corner of Pine Grove and Waveland Avenues to Frank Folwell for $29,500. Buyer deeded to vendor an unimproved piece of property located on the southwest corner of Christiana, Waveland, and Elston Avenues, and valued at $500, as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 25, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Ben Arrin bought the three-story structure and lot located at 1263 Milwaukee Avenue, 24 by 100 feet, from Nate Sugar for $3,000 per front foot.

William E. Slosson sold the property located on the south side of 16th Street, 102 feet east of Peoria Street, 44 by 487 feet, to Henry Henig for $22,149, or about $500 per front foot.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
I B 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 24, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The saloon and beer garden located at 5478-88 Lake Park Avenue, for many years a meeting place of Americans and Germans of the South Side, will disappear, as have many other relics of old, free Chicago. Mrs. Marie Koch sold the property for $13,000 to Alexander M. Harrounn, who will build a $20,000 garage on the site.

. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 23, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

The commercial buildin located on the southwest corner of 47th Street and Evans Avenue, and mortgaged for $15,000, was sold by Jillian Herbert Johnson, of Glencoe, to Louis D. Schmidt for $32,000. Buyer deeded to vendor as part payment the three-story commercial and residential building located on Ashland Avenue somewhat north of 63rd Street, and which is mortgaged for $13,000 and valued at $31,000.

Samuel Kohn bought the one-story commercial building containing six stores and located on the southwest corner of Lake and Halsted Streets from Abraham Bernstein for $46,000. Buyer deeded to vendor the two-flat building located at 5330 Michigan Boulevard and valued at $20,000 as part payment.

The Madison and Kedzie Bank has bought several moving picture theaters and a lot, 100 by 150 feet, on the plot located on the northeast corner of Kedzie Avenue and Madison Street from Harry M. Lubliner and Joseph Trintz. The Bank will build a $300,000 structure on the site. Buyer deeded to vendor the property at 3131

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, July 25, 1919.

West Madison Street, valued at $50,000, as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 23, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

M. R. J. Ederer, four-story brick commercial building, 317-323 North Michigan Avenue. Cost, $65,000.

S. Wagner, two-story brick residence, 9636 Winston Avenue. Cost, $9,500.

A. Goldblatt, two-story brick commercial building, 1442-44 West Chicago Avenue. Cost, $20,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 18, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Oscar Hagen bought the twenty-seven-apartment building, located on the northeast corner of Greenwood Avenue and 53rd Street, from Mrs. Elizabeth Meagher for $140,000.

Arthur Lehmann bought the thirty-apartment building located on the northeast corner of Taylor Avenue and Superior Street, Oak Park from Adolph W. Jensens for $87,000.

Mary Scholer bought the eighteen-apartment building located on the southeast corner of Leland and Campbell Avenues, and mortgaged for $39,500, from Thomas Tagney for $59,500. Buyer deeded to vendor the property located on the northwest corner of Cortland Street and Clifton Avenue, mortgaged for $10,000, and valued at $35,000, as payment.

Frances Ryan, who recently bought from Mrs. K. Seipp a lot on Pearson Street

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30276

Abendpost, July 18, 1919.

west of Seneca Street at $333 per front foot, also bought a lot owned by Mrs. Clara Prosser at $400 per front foot. The property is located on Pearson Street, one hundred feet east of Seneca Street, and is 100 by 107 feet.

George Senne sold the property located on Grand Avenue, 130 feet north of California Avenue, to Walther Mechla for $30,000.

Gottlieb Livin bought the commercial building located on the northeast corner of North and Cleveland Avenues, and mortgaged for $10,000, from the Chicago Title & Trust Company for $25,000.

The commercial building located on the south side of Roosevelt Road, 175 feet east of Crawford Avenue, was sold by Peter A. Meyer to Meyer Cooper for $18,000.

Meyer Cooper sold the commercial building located on Roosevelt Road, 332 feet east of Spaulding Avenue, and mortgaged for $9,000, to Charles Lipsitz and Albert Gordon for $35,000.

WPA (ILL.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 18, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

John Stockmann is building four one-story brick residences to cost $5,000 each, at 1700-12-16-28 West 105th Street.

A. J. Jordan is building a seven-story brick storage building at 1301-31 South Rockwell Street for $400,000.

Adam Starling is building a two-story brick flat building at 4612 South Francisco Avenue for $6,000.

Otto Heike is building a two-story brick residence at 6906 Woodlawn Avenue for $6,000.

William Kunkman is building a brick building at 7925 South Bishop Street for $5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, July 18, 1919.

William Kunkman is building a one-story brick building at 8133 Loomis Street for $5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 17, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

The entire plot located on the north side of Belmont Avenue between Spaulding and Harden (sic) Avenues was sold by Charles Siegers to the Florsheim Shoe Company for $20,000. The firm intends to erect a $250,000 factory on the site.

Erich Edelmann, an automobile dealer, bought the plot located on Waveland Avenue, 250 feet west of Sheridan Road, from B. Rosenthal for $16,000, and will erect a six-flat building at a cost of $85,000.

Frances C. Ryan bought a lot located on the north side of Pearson Street, 75 feet west of Seneca Street, for $50,000, or $333 per front foot, from Mrs. Catherine Seipp.

The four-story commercial building at 3300-02 West 23rd Street, on the corner of Spaulding Avenue, was sold by Emil Zeman to H. A. Elman and Company for $25,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 17, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

Joseph K. Fierler, one-story commercial building, 7632-38 Rogers Street. Cost, $25,000.

C. Hansen, one-story brick commercial building, 4348-50 Milwaukee Avenue. Cost, $10,000.

A. R. Hoeft, one-story and two-story factories, 1008-18 West Kinzie Street. /Cost not given./

S. Steren, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 1230 North Wood Street. Cost, $9,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 14, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

Emil Eiger has bought from the Cregier Estate the rear lots adjoining those located on the northwest corner of Lake Shore Drive and Pearson Street, and the lot on the north side of Pearson Street for $45,000. He intends to erect a family hotel on the property.

The commercial and residential building located on the north side of Roosevelt Road, 47 feet east of Homan Avenue, and mortgaged for $27,000, was sold by P. Goldberg to Charles Horberg for $50,000.

Jacob Cohn sold the building located on the north side of Roosevelt Road, 225 feet east of Homan Avenue, and mortgaged for $11,000, to Morris Kolok for $29,000.

M. R. Hofer bought the twenty-nine apartment building located on the southwest corner of 53rd Street and Blackstone Avenue from Estelle Leonard for $110,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 12, 1919.

/BUILDING PERMITS/

G. G. Anders, three-story brick apartment house, 7250 Yates Avenue.
Cost, $100,000.

Walter Huss, one-story brick residence, 5717 North Sacramento Avenue.
Cost, $8,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 11, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The Alhambra Building, located on the corner of South 20th Street, State Street, and Archer Avenue, was sold by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, to Israel Warshawsky, secondhand auto dealer, for $125,000.

The thirty-six apartment building, located on the corner of Woodlawn and Lake Park Avenues at 44th Place, and mortgaged for $46,000, was sold by Richard C. Schmidt to Arthur L. Hardin for $115,000.

The apartment building located on Marquette Road between Kenwood and Dorchester Avenues, was sold by Joseph Cormack to O. C. Hagen, for $95,000.....

The nine-apartment building, located on the east side of Elaine Place, 127 feet north of Roscoe Street, and mortgaged for $24,000, was sold by Milton S. Plotke to Theresa Jamieson for $43,000. Buyer deeded to vendor the property located on the east side of Paulina Street, 300 feet north of 60th Street, and valued at $5,000, as part payment.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 9, 1919.

/BUILDING PERMITS/

Niels Buck, four-story brick apartment house, 6506-10 North Ashland Avenue. Cost, $60,000.

E. C. Arthur, brick bungalow, 6118 South Artesian Avenue. Cost, $5,000.

E. C. Arthur, brick bungalow, 6645 South Whipple Street. Cost, $5,000.

M. Wollbach, three-story brick apartment house, 4401-03 West Adams Street. Cost, $40,000.

M. Wollbach, three-story brick apartment house, 3601-03 West Polk Street. Cost, $40,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 8, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The commercial building located on the southwest corner of Halsted and 79th Streets was sold by Ida Glahe and others to C. Rathje for $133,750.

The three-story commercial building located on the southwest corner of Twelfth Street and Turner Avenue, and mortgaged for $40,000, was sold by Charles Lipsitz and Albert Gordon to Adolph Breyer, a hat manufacturer, for $87,000.

The apartment building located on the northeast corner of Belle Plaine and Ridgeway Avenue was sold by J. E. Hendricks to George Rosen for $29,000.

The apartment building located on the west side of East End Avenue, 58 feet north of 69th Street, and mortgaged for $16,000, was sold by J. Lantz to James Walsh for $31,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 3, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

John Klein is building a one-story brick factory at 3200-06 Belmont Avenue for $30,000.

J. M. Neustedt is building a one-story brick garage at 4111-13 West Lake Street for $18,000.

C. B. Jacob is building a one-story brick building at 1448 Clifton Park Avenue for $12,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
III C

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 25, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

William H. Hese is building a three-story brick flat building at 7720-30 North Marshfield Avenue for $100,000.

The Evangelical Salem Congregation is building a three-story brick school at 6813-22 Emerald Avenue for $21,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, June 25, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Rudolph W. Herring sold the lot on the south side of Galt Avenue, 50 feet east of Hazel, to Randolph P. Matteson for $21,000. The buyer intends to erect a thirty-apartment building on the site at a cost of $150,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 24, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

William Wolpert sold the one-story commercial building on the southeast corner of West Twelfth Street and Independence Boulevard to Charles Lipsietz and Albert Gordon for $48,750.

Mary O'Gara sold the lot on the northwest corner of West 12th Street and Independence Boulevard to Hyman L. Siegel for $40,000.

Sam Handler sold the residential and commercial building on the southeast corner of Avers Avenue and 15th Street to Jacob Harris for $39,500. The buyer deeded to the vendor the property at 1510 West 13th Street, valued at $14,000, as part payment.

Adolph Ketzler sold the two-story building at 1613-15 West North Avenue to the Olds Products Company, manufacturers of mustard preparations, for $27,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2 (Jewish)
II A 2
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 20, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

D. Goldberg and A. Anwaerter are building a six-story brick apartment building at 6200-20 Kenmore Avenue for $575,000.

A. A. Wieboldt is building a three-story store and flat building at 1269-73 Milwaukee Avenue for $30,000.

George J. Haber is building a two-story residence at 1539 North Linder Avenue for $5,000.

M. Leserman is building a two-story storage building at 619-23 West Randolph Street for $10,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 19, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

R. Lippert is building a brick addition to the factory at 1030 West Huron Street for $20,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 19, 1919.

REALTY

The Gulbransen-Dickenson Company bought all the property located on the north side of West Chicago Avenue, between Kedzie and Sawyer Avenues, from Charles H. Wacker and Acheli and Anthony Roucoli for $41,750. A piano factory will be erected on the site.

Frederick A. W. Winkelmann sold all his property located on Armitage Avenue, between Kimball and Spaulding Avenues, to Burt D. Rosenheim for $35,000.

The apartment building located on the northeast corner of Minerva Avenue and 67th Street, and mortgaged for $25,000, was sold by E. H. Sheppley to Irwin J. Simeon for $38,000.

The apartment building located on the east side of Ingleside Avenue, 250 feet south of 54th Street, and mortgaged for $13,000, was sold by E. S. Plau to Robert H. Fulton, for $25,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II D 5

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 17, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

B. C. Eger is building a three-story brick store and flat building at 1645-47 Jonquil Terrace for $100,000.

The Altenheim (German Old People's Home) is building a two-story brick building at 11410 South Irving Avenue for $30,000.

WPA (ILL.) PR

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 12, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

C. Meyer is building a three-story brick store and flat building at 1120 North Ashland Avenue for $26,000.

J. D. Salem is building a two-story brick store and flat building at 2535 West 59th Street at $8,500.

Carl C. Backe is building a three-story brick apartment building at 1242-44 Albion Avenue for $25,000.

Edward Hagden is building a three-story brick apartment building at 5019-23 North Robey Street for $65,000.

Doctor R. F. Weisbrenner is building a two-story brick residence at 4024 North Harding Avenue for $15,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

II F
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 11, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Clara Baker sold the vacant property on Marshfield Avenue north of Howard Avenue, Rogers Park, east front, 132 by 125 feet, to William H. Hess for $125 per front foot.

Mrs. Phoebe Greenberg sold the commercial building at 615 West Madison Street to M. L. Stern, of Joliet, Illinois, for $25,000.

William Rockham sold the residence on Melrose Street, 440 feet west of Sheridan Road, south front, for $27,000.

II F
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 11, 1919.

BUILDING PERMITS

S. H. Rosenthal is building a brick factory at 2917-23 South Wabash Avenue for $30,000.

Frank Feeberg is building a one-story brick bungalow at 5434 South Hermitage Avenue for $5,000.

A. J. Heck is building a two-story brick residence at 1733 West 102nd Street for $7,500.

WPA (ILL.) PR

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 10, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

The two-story commercial building on the southwest corner of 63rd Street and Ashland Avenue was sold by Robert Vihlein to Henry Baerenz for a reported $125,000. The latter intends to remodel the structure.

Charles Bastian bought the vacant property at the northeast corner of Pine Grove Avenue and Brompton Place, and the adjoining 140 feet on Brompton Place, from the Chicago Title and Trust Company, trustees, for $59,000.

WPA (Ill.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 5, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Albert W. Keller sold the commercial building on West Twelfth Street, 141 feet west of Kedzie Avenue, and mortgaged for $4,500, to Benjamin Albin and Alexander Eisenstein for $36,000.

Adam C. Oldenberg sold the twenty-four-apartment building at 1136 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park, and mortgaged for $49,000, to Alexander Flower for $95,000. The latter deeded to the vendor the property on the northwest corner of 35th Street and Forest Avenue, mortgaged for $15,000 and valued at $30,500, as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 4, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Oscar C. Hagan sold the twenty-four-apartment building located at 808-818 Montrose Boulevard, and mortgaged for $65,000, to Edgar D. Wood for $95,000. Purchaser deeded to vendor a six-apartment building on 65th street as part payment.

Howard S. Evans sold the fifteen-apartment building, located on the south-east corner of Greenview and Cornelia Avenues, and mortgaged for $23,000, to Katherina M. Ziegler for $45,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

II F
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 27, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Cohn Meyer is building a three-story factory on the southwest corner of Ashland and Haddon Avenues and has leased it for several years to Arthur McDonald, owner of the Armac Cloak and Suit Company, for $36,000. Two hundred people will be employed in the factory.

The three-story factory located at 1733-35 Milwaukee Avenue has been leased to the tailoring firm, Fuchs, Rothschild, and Sitron, for several years at an annual rental of $16,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 15, 1919.

REALTY

Edward Berthe bought a lot, 125 by 175 feet, located on Cottage Grove Avenue between 63rd and 64th Streets, from Thomas Gaynor and Frank Nacher for $87,500. The buyer intends to erect a building for theatrical and business purposes.

The six-flat building located on the north side of Columbia Avenue, 541 feet east of Sheridan Road, Rogers Park, and mortgaged for $15,000, was sold by William Turnan to Arnold Bonnett for $33,000.

The six-flat building located on the west side of Wayne Avenue, 141 feet north of Bryn Mawr Avenue, and mortgaged for $16,200, was sold by E. Halkens to Mathilde Weichbrodt for $29,200.

M. T. Betz bought the house located on the northwest corner of Kenilworth and Greenwood Avenues, Rogers Park, from Kate Herbert, for $29,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 14, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The building located at 1118 Lake Street, containing four apartments and six stores, and mortgaged for $17,000, was traded by Hermann Schmidt to Margaret Evans for the two-story frame building located at 1837 Fremont Street.

The twenty-four-apartment building located at 806-16 Montrose Boulevard, and mortgaged for $40,000, was bought by Oscar C. Hagen from Caroline D. Ordway for $95,000.

The six-apartment building located at 6133 Woodlawn Avenue, and mortgaged for $12,000, was sold by Edward M. Bertha to Linus C. Roder for $20,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 12, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The commercial building located on the southeast corner of 63rd Street and Harper Avenue was sold by Isaac L. Grossman to Clare J. Ackley for $36,000. The buyer intends to wreck it and erect a three-story residence and business structure.

The Schiffmann Motor Car Company bought the one-story building located on Milwaukee Avenue 300 feet north of Robey Street, and mortgaged for $12,000, from the Noel State Bank for $30,000.

Lucius Teter, former president of the Association of Commerce, purchased two twelve-flat buildings, one on the northeast corner of 72nd Street and Euclid Avenue, and the other on the northeast corner of 72nd Street and Bennett Avenue, from A. Lange for $83,500. The buildings are mortgaged for $27,500 and $26,000 respectively.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 12, 1919.

The twelve-apartment building located on the northeast corner of Dante Avenue and 69th Street, and mortgaged for $35,000, was sold by Levi Nelson to Gustav Buettner for $38,500.

The six-apartment building located at 4013-17 Grand Boulevard and mortgaged for $17,000, was sold by H. W. Dietrich to Laura Simons for $37,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 9, 1919.

REALTY

Mardie R. Plotke has begun construction of a $250,000 sixty-apartment building on the north side of Barry Avenue, 200 feet west of Broadway. In order to have sufficient space for the building, he purchased a plot, 89 by 253, from the heirs of C. J. Lehmann for $20,000; an adjoining lot, 50 by 253, from Percy C. Tonk for $10,000; and a lot located in the rear of the house at 628 Barry Avenue from Frank A. Williams for $4,500.

The apartment building located on the northwest corner of 46th Street and Vincennes Avenue was sold by Mrs. Florence Halberg to Albert F. Marthe for $43,000.

The fifteen-apartment building located on the northeast corner of Beacon Street and Magnolia Avenue, and mortgaged for $30,000, was sold by Max Witkower to George R. Langtree for $57,000.

MICROFILMED PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 9, 1919.

The business building located on the southeast corner of West Twelfth Street and Avers Avenue, and mortgaged for $33,000, was sold by D. Kaplan to Peter Leader for $53,000.

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

C. S. Friselhorn sold the large apartment building located at 901-909 Cornelia Avenue and mortgaged for $74,000 to Carrie Nelson for $89,000.

Charles D. Off sold the large apartment building located on the southwest corner of Greenview and Cornelia Avenues and mortaged for $44,500 to Charles T. Knoff for $69,500.

Mrs. Ella M. Titus sold the twenty-four-apartment building located on the northwest corner of Broadway and Edgecomb Place to Berta Eifert for $75,000. The building was mortgaged for $47,500. The seller accepted the fourteen-apartment building at 1617 North Wells Street, mortgaged for $13,000 and valued at $24,000, as part payment.

The three-flat building at 4731 Michigan Boulevard, mortgaged for $13,500, was sold by Abe Cohn to James C. Campbell for $25,000. The seller accepted

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, May 1, 1919.

the three-flat building at 5319 Indiana Avenue, valued at $10,500, in part payment.

Lord Thomas sold his residence, located on the northeast corner of 49th Street and Greenwood Avenue, to Louis Vierling, steel magnate, for $50,000. The seller accepted the residence at 4949 Kenwood Avenue, valued at $30,000, in part payment.

WPA (ILL.) Fed. Project

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

....Charles Deuchler bought the residence located on the east side of Glenwood Avenue, 59 feet north of Albion Street, from Howard Murphy for $19,500....

....Rebecca and Eva Wolfsson bought the office building located on the southeast corner of Ogden and Spaulding Avenues, and mortgaged for $35,000, from Joseph P. Urban, for $45,000.

Harry Levi and Company purchased the two-story factory at 842 West Lake Street from Oscar Johnson, for $16,500.

Michael Olitz sold the office building located on the southeast corner of North Avenue and Wood Street, and mortgaged for $20,000, to A. L. Redlich, for $40,000.

. . . . . .

II F
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 23, 1919.

REALTY

The two-story commercial and residence building located at 3312 West Twelfth Street was sold by Samuel Maureme to Bessie Greenberg for $15,000.

The property located on the north side of Twelfth Street, 307 feet east of Spaulding Avenue, and mortgaged for $7,500, was sold by Samuel I. Greenspan to Jakob Shapiro for $23,500.

The residence at 5330 Dorchester Avenue was sold by Burt O. Baker to William F. Krahl for $10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 19, 1919.

REALTY

Louis L. Mueller sold the property located on the southeast corner of North Avenue and Sedgwick Street, and mortgaged for $30,000, to Emanuel Herzog for $60,000.

J. Kunz sold the apartment building located on the east side of Drexel Boulevard, 240 feet north of 56th Street, and mortgaged for $12,000, to Dirado B. Dale for $24,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1919.

REALTY

Mrs. Lauretta Stresenreuter has purchased the residence located on the west side of Astor Street, 80 feet south of Goethe Street, mortgaged for $7,000, from Mrs. Lillian Haines for $20,000.

M. L. Rau and Leon V. Recher have sold the residence located on the northeast corner of Elm and Walnut Streets to Louis H. Hoymann, vice-president of Morris & Company, for $13,000.

Charles C. Schick bought the apartment building located on the northeast corner of Wilson and Monticello Avenues, and mortgaged for $20,000, from Richard F. Ott for $34,000.

Meta Drewes purchased the apartment building located on the north side of Wrightwood Avenue, 250 feet east of Orchard Street, and mortgaged for $13,000, to Ferdinand A. Bischoff for $30,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 17, 1919.

REALTY

George F. Becker sold the apartment building located at 1624 Chase Avenue, and mortgaged for $23,000, to Hazel K. Herzog for $38,500.

The three-story store and residence building located on the southwest corner of Halsted and 79th Streets, and mortgaged for $79,750, was sold by Ernst L. Liebke to Fred Jacobson for $4,850.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

REALTY

Samuel Martin sold the business building located on the southeast corner of State and 71st Streets, to Nathan Zimmermann for $25,000.

Regina Marco sold the building located on the east side of Ashland Avenue, 217 feet north of Gross Avenue, to Maurice Kahn for $14,500.

The fifteen-apartment building located on the northeast corner of Cornelia Avenue and Lincoln Street, and mortgaged $27,500, was sold by H. R. Beak to Hyman Berkson for $45,000. The buyer deeded to the vendor a three-flat building, a building containing one business unit and two residence units, and a lot in part payment.

The six-apartment building located on the north side of Winona Avenue, 316 feet east of Sheridan Road, and mortgaged for $15,000, was sold by Emil Tyden to Philipp Blum for $22,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Mar. 12, 1919.

Kate Schulze sold the residence located on the east side of Forestville Avenue, 319 feet north of 52nd Street, and mortgaged for $10,000, to Lizzie Hershinson for $16,500.

Doctor W. F. Jacob has leased the three buildings located on the northwest corner of North and Western Avenues for thirteen years to George Georgulis and John Vasilopulous for about $50,000.

Mrs. Fred Ullmann sold her residence located at 1031 East 48th Street to Doctor H. M. Richter for $15,000.

WPA ILL. PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2
IV

GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 6, 1919.

REALTY

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt bought the eighteen-room house located at 1547 Dearborn Parkway from Mrs. William C. Seipp for $60,000.

Sidney F. Cohn, a furniture dealer, bought the one-story business building, located at 3540-42 West Twelfth Street, from Balaban & Katz for $32,500, and will erect two stories upon the structure.

The fifteen-apartment building located on the northwest corner of 72nd Street and Coles Avenue, and mortgaged for $42,000, was sold by Anderson & Nelson for $80,000 to Christian P. Zacher, who deeded to the vendor thirty-two building lots, located in the Jeffery Highland Subdivision, and valued at $30,000, as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GRAIN

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1919.

REALTY

The Lake View State Bank bought the property located on the southeast corner of Clark Street and Belmont Avenue (92 by 156 feet), where a branch of the post office once was, from Mathias Weiss, for $80,000. The Bank intends to wreck the old buildings and to erect a new three-story bank and office structure which is to be completed by May 1 of next year. The Bank's business has increased to such an extent that more room is necessary.

John Kranz deeded to his daughter, Florence L. Kranz, the five-story commercial building, 17 to 21 West Washington Street, (40 by 180 feet) and the four-story business building, 456 South State Street (24.7 by 100 feet). The value of the former property is put at $304,000, and that of the latter at $112,800.

Murray Wolbach sold to Simon MacDonald the six-apartment building located on Clyde Avenue, 203 feet south of 67th Street and mortgaged for $16,000, for $32,500.

WPA (Ill.) Project

Abendpost, Mar. 4, 1919.

Mrs. Auguste Knab sold the six-apartment building located at 5413-15 Cornell Avenue (50 by 150 feet), to James Sheafer.

Moses Greenebaum sold to Edward Dietrich the property located on the north side of Argyle Street, 239 feet east of North Clark Street (100 by 145 feet), and mortgaged for $53,500, for $75,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30277

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1919.

REALTY

The fifty-one-unit, three-story building located on the northwest corner of Michigan Boulevard and 36th Place was sold for $150,000 by Aaron E. Nussbaum, of New York, to James A. Gidermann.

The twenty-four-apartment building, located at 1458-64 Argyle Street, mortgaged for $55,000, was sold for $80,000, by Moses E. Greenbaum to Albert W. Swayne of Mountain, Wisconsin.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1919.

REALTY

Oskar F. Kosche sold his home located on the west side of Sheridan Road, 322 feet north of Buena Avenue, and mortgaged for $10,000, to Henry J. Schlacks, an architect, for $25,000. Mr. Schlacks will wreck the present building in order to make room for an addition to the apartment building called "Buena Terrace".

The apartment building located on the north side of Aldine Avenue, 550 feet west of Sheridan Road, and mortgaged for $18,000, was sold to Richard A. Griefen by A. Hinterleitner for $33,000.

The twelve-unit apartment building located on the southeast corner of Sheridan Road and Keeney (sic) Avenue, and mortgaged for $51,500, was sold for $70,000 by George S. Kingley to Isidore Obstfeld, who gave the three-story commercial and residential building located at 1456 Milwaukee Avenue, mortgaged for $16,500 and valued at $26,000, as part payment.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 11, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Attorney Isaac H. Mayer bought the lot, 50 by 152 feet, located on the east side of Dearborn Parkway, 170 feet south of North Avenue, from the University of Chicago for $4.50 per front foot. He intends to erect a fine apartment building on the site at an estimated cost of $100,000.

Niels Buck, contractor, purchased the lot, 152 by 192 feet, located on the southeast corner of Robey Street and Sunnyside Avenue from Charlotte Merkel for $25,500. He contemplates the erection of an eighty-apartment building.....

Charles W. Silberger acquired the fifteen-unit apartment building located on the southeast corner of Winthrop and Thorndale Avenues, mortgaged for $35,000 and valued at $65,000, from A. H. Battenburg in a trade for the commercial and residential building located on the southwest corner of Lawrence and Spaulding Avenues, and valued at $30,000.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 10, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Charles Heck sold the lot on the northwest corner of Diversey Parkway and Crawford Avenue, 1146 by 290 feet, to the Ilg Ventilating Company for $100,000. He also sold the lot on the southwest corner of Crawford Avenue and George Street, 325 by 1333 feet, to the Seng Furniture and Hardware Company for $80,000. Both firms intend to erect large buildings on the sites.

William Pickel sold the apartment building located on the south side of Buena Avenue, 125 feet west of Clarendon Avenue, and mortgaged for $28,000, to Bruno Eger...../Translator's note: Subsequent paragraph is irrelevant./

PROJECT 30016 W.P.A.

GERMAN

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1919.

REALTY

Blanche Bunker and Alice Romans sold the eighteen-apartment building located on the northwest corner of 50th Street and St. Lawrence Avenue, and mortgaged for $27,500, to Charles B. Klafter for $56,000.

Joseph Weidenhoff sold the twenty-four-apartment building located on the west side of Bernard Avenue, 178 feet north of Leland Avenue, and mortgaged for $37,500, to Ida Benson for $51,500. She deeded the six-apartment building located at 5674-5676 Ridge Avenue, mortgaged for $12,000 and valued at $26,000, and lots on Rockwell Street and Ainslie Avenue to Mr. Weidenhoff as part payment.

Max Grossmann purchased the six-apartment building located on the west side of Grand Boulevard, 300 feet north of 50th Street, and mortgaged for $16,500, from Louis Bomash for $26,000.

Peter C. Burns, president of the American Electric Company, sold to the American Electric Company, the Hygienic Ice Company, and William Krug, ten and one-half acres of land located on the south of the intersection of State Street and the right of

Abendpost, Feb. 7, 1919.

way of the Rock Island Railroad; the price was $300,000 .....

/Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs are irrelevant./

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 5, 1919.

REALTY

The building located on the southeast corner of West North and Karlov Avenues and containing three stores and three residence units was sold by Lizzie P. Cohen to Joseph T. Meilinger for $29,000.

Joseph C. Hermann, of Noblesville, Indiana, bought the six-family dwelling unit located at 1910-12 Sunnyside Avenue from August T. Studt for $25,000.

[Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs of this article are irrelevant.]

PROJECT WPA 54003

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1919.

REALTY

The building located on the northeast corner of Roosevelt Road and Independence Boulevard, consisting of seven stores and twenty-one residence units, and mortgaged for $52,000, was sold by Joseph D. Schmidt and Hyman Kerr to Harry W. Silver, a clothing merchant for $136,500.

The building located at 836-842 North Crawford Avenue, consisting of four stores and four residence units, mortgaged for $11,500, and valued at $32,000, was traded by Emil Durchslag to John A. Sizer for the two family residence, located at 4251 North Kimball Avenue and two other income-producing properties.

The Krasberg Manufacturing Company has purchased the site 100 by 200 feet, located on the south side of Ohio Street, 158 feet west of Lake Shore Drive, from

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1919.

the Primley Estate, and will erect a seven-story building similar to the near-by "Lake Shore and Ohio". The estimated cost is $300,000.

Edward Birk, secretary and treasurer of Birk Brothers Brewing Company, purchased the fashionable six-unit residence located at 4110-12 North Ashland Avenue, and mortgaged for $8,000, from Christian Soest, for $35,000. In part payment Mr. Birk deeded the three-story building located on the northwest corner of May and Fry Streets, valued at $10,000. Charles A. Rauscher represented the parties.....

Harry C. Cottrell has sold the apartment building located on the northeast corner of Racine and Barry Avenues, mortgaged for $27,000, to Joseph Stern for $45,000.

R. C. Humphrey sold the twenty-four-unit residence located on the southeast corner of Indiana Avenue and 44th Street, and mortgaged for $45,000, to Oscar F. Hagen for $60,000.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1919.

Attorney Henry Stern bought the residence located on the northwest corner of Greenwood Avenue and 50th Street, from Henry W. Kennedy for $40,000.....

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 3, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Hanan and Son, shoe merchants, have leased the first and second stories of the building located on the southeast corner of State and Washington Streets from Julius Rosenwald for ten years and two months, at an annual rental of $60,000.

Mary McArthur has leased a number of one-story business buildings, located on the northwest corner of Roosevelt Road and Kedzie Avenue and the lot, 165 by 118 feet, on which the buildings stand, to Jakob Handelsmann and L. A. Dozois for ninety-nine years. The annual rental, pending the erection of a new building, will be $10,200 for the first 9 years, $12,000 for the next 20 years, $13,200 for the next 20, $14,000 for the next 20, and $15,000 for the last 20.

The Electric Washer Company has borrowed $135,000 from William Heinemann for six years at six per cent. The money will be used to erect a building on 52nd Avenue near 19th Street. The loan is secured by a mortgage on the unimproved property.

PROJECT 30049 WPA

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 31, 1919.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

Mrs. Emma Theurer, mother of Peter Theurer, bought the four-story building located at 1519-21 South Wabash Avenue, and the lot, 50 by 170 feet, from Charles H. Kessler for $50,000.

Frank L. Lewin brought the lot, 66 by 170 feet, located on the east side of Chicago Avenue, north of Davis Street, next to the New Shore Hotel, from Ernst W. Lyons for $22,000.

The Cotton Specialty Company has leased from Henry R. Hoffman the two-story factory located on the northeast corner of West Superior and North Green Streets, and the lot, 120 by 100 feet, adjacent thereto, for twenty years, at an annual rental of $2,400, and holds an option to buy the property within two years for $46,500.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 30, 1919.

REALTY

The Adolph Gohl Pickle Company has purchased the new three-story commercial building, located on the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and Herndon Street, mortgaged for $22,500, from Frank W. Sheppard for $62,500. The building lot is 58 by 125 feet.

John A. Lundstrom, a contractor, purchased the 100 by 125 foot lot, located on the south side of Balmoral Avenue, 335 feet east of North Clark Street, for $85.00 per front foot from J. Krohn.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)

Abendpost, Jan. 26, 1919.

REALTY

The Griess-Pfleger Tanning Company has purchased the property of the North Branch Extract Company, located at the southwest corner of North Branch and Halsted Streets, with 335 feet of frontage, extending to the river, for $475,000.

The twenty-one-apartment building located on the northeast corner of 62nd Street and South Park Avenue, mortgaged for $7,000, was sold by Hans A. Leafgreen to Reuben Berman for $70,000.

The North Shore Baptist Church has purchased the 124 by 123 foot lot located on the southwest corner of Lakewood and Berwyn Streets from A. B. Relich for $13,000, and intends to erect a $50,000 church building on the site.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1919.

REALTY /TRANSFERS/

The improved property at 5221 Michigan Boulevard, mortgaged for $10,200, was traded by Samuel Waldman to John Wetzel for three parcels of vacant land: 70 feet on Rogers Avenue, immediately east of Ridge Boulevard; 75 feet on the northwest corner of Wenonah Avenue and Congress Street /Oak Park/; and 75 feet on Green Street, between 84th and 85th Streets.

The three-story building, containing stores and residences, at 5253-55 Ogden Avenue, mortgaged for $10,000, was bought for $16,000 by George Svejda from Lurla R. Krause. A vacant lot on 40th Place near Kedzie Avenue was transferred as part payment..../Translator's note: Subsequent paragraphs of the article are irrelevant./

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 23, 1919.

REALTY

Amelia Lazarus traded the one-story building located on the southeast corner of Broadway and Crescent Place, and mortgaged for $32,000, to Rudolph Hering for the twelve-apartment building located on the southeast corner of Hazel Street and Galt Avenue, and mortgaged for $20,000.

The building located at 6437-39 Cottage Grove Avenue was sold by Minnie B. Shannon to Jakob Loewenstein, of Valparaiso, Indiana, for $21,000.....

PROJECT W.P.A. 30049

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 20, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

The National Lead Company, of New Jersey has purchased the factory of the Hirst & Begley Linseed Company, located on the northeast corner of Mendell and Canal Streets, for $106,576. The corporation has also acquired the Edward Kitzinger Company properties, located on the east side of Sangamon Street, one hundred feet north of Washington Boulevard, for $203,000, from Max Wundlich, Leo Littmann, and Edward Kitzinger.

Alex Gammel has bought the property occupied by the Sanitary Laundry Company, located on the west side of Dorchester Avenue, 236 feet south of 60th Street, and the property occupied by the Jackson Park Machine Company, located on Stony Island Avenue, one hundred feet south of 64th Street, from the owner, C. R. Jurnberg.

PROJECT 30049 W.P.A.

II F GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1919.

REAL ESTATE

From Horace Kent and Anna Tenney, Karl Buschel purchased a house and eighty-eight acres of land at North Avenue and the Belt Railroad, west of Melrose Park, for $21,500.

II F GERMAN

Abendpost, July 3, 1918.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTION

Morris J. Goldstein sold his 40 by 124 foot property at the Northwest corner of Central Park Avenue and 15th Street and the building upon the same to Louis Glastenberg for the alleged price of $26,000. However, the property is encumbered by a mortgage of $21,500.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, May 15, 1915.

REALTY

The commercial building located on the northeast corner of West Twelfth Street and Central Park Avenue was sold by Frank Schubert to Louis Weinstein for $41,000.

Herman Hettler bought the lot next to his home on Hawthorne Place from Mrs. Alice D. Barrett for $13,750.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 14, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

. . . . . .

Jacob J. Eisenstein bought the six-flat apartment building at 1430-32 East 67th Street from Dika Weinschenker for $20,000. The mortgage is $12,000.

. . . . . .

Charlotte Stephenson bought a lot on Aldine Avenue, 250 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 166 feet, from Rose Reichl..../Price not stated./

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

. . . . . .

Michael Figel leased the property located on the northeast corner of Commercial Avenue and 88th Street, 50 by 140 feet, to Frank J. Chamski for a period of fifty years. The terms were $1,400 annually for the first five years and $1,800 annually thereafter.

. . . . . .

Charles Bleier purchased the apartment building on Division Street, 178 feet west of Rockwell Street, south front, 50 by 122 feet, from Leo Marion for $13,000. The property is mortgaged.

John H. Hertz, sold the property on Claremont Avenue, adjacent to the Metropolitan Elevated, northwest front, 40 by 124 feet, to Frank Miknicki for $13,600. The property is mortgaged for $5,000.

WPA (Ill.) Proj. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1914.

Martin Gass sold the property located at 3855-57 North Western Avenue, 59 by 124 feet, to Robert Schoenrock for $12,500. The property is mortgaged for $9,000.

. . . . . .

Louis Heinemann purchased the apartment building located at the northeast corner of Sheridan Road and Rokeby Street, 39 by 122½ feet, for an unknown price. The property is mortgaged for $14,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

II F
II A 2
II F (Jewish)
II A 2 (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The Link Belt Company has purchased from the heirs of Jacob and Henrietta Rosenfeld for the sum of $95,000 the plot of ground with 550 feet frontage on the north side of 39th Street, 550 feet frontage on the south side of 38th Street, 598 feet frontage on the west side of Princeton Avenue, and 598 feet frontage along the east side of the Pennsylvania Railroad Dam. Purchaser operates a large factory at 39th Street and Stewart Avenue. The plot was acquired by Joseph Rosenberg and Levi Rosenfeld in 1856 for $620; their descendants have kept it until now. One of them, Maurice Rosenfeld, gave his notarized consent to the sale from Carlsbad, Bohemia; this document has just arrived in the mail.

The twelve-apartment building located on the southwest corner of Winnemac and Southport Avenues, and mortgaged for $27,000, was sold by Sandfried Harnstrom to Mrs. Henriette Bindemann for an undisclosed amount. Buyer deeded to vendor as part payment the apartment building located on the west side of Hamlin Avenue,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 6, 1914.

50 feet north of Gladys Avenue, mortgaged for $8,500 and valued at $25,000.

Harry L. Woolf sold the six-apartment building located on the west side of Grand Boulevard, 100 feet north of 41st Street, and morgaged for $17,000, to John L. Hered for $33,250.

Oscar Laberee sold the six-family apartment at 5447-49 Cornell Avenue, mortgaged for $18,000, to Joseph Gross for about $35,000.

Grace B. Winchell sold the property at 4215-17 South State Street to Gertrude Scholl for an undisclosed amount.

II F
II A 2
II A 2 (Jewish)
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

BUILDING PERMITS

Julius Kellner, one-story frame residence, 4118 South Troy Street. Cost, $1,600.

R. Rapp, two-story commercial and residential building, 2320 South Kedzie Avenue. Cost, $6,000.

H. Herrenhof, three-story brick flat building, 842 North Campbell Avenue. Cost, $13,000.

Harry Marshawsky, three-story commercial and residential building, 2850 West Roosevelt Road. Cost, $12,000.

Mrs. Julia Brand, two-story brick flat building, 3156 Pine Grove Avenue. Cost, $7,500.

A. E. Gneist, one-story frame residence, 5619 Slocum Street. Cost, $3,000.

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Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

F. J. Batt, two-story brick flat building, 3147 South Racine Avenue. Cost, $2,200.

W. Klemann, two-story brick flat building, 1105 North Springfield Avenue. Cost, $4,000.

Ida Goldenberg, brick barn, 2345 North California Avenue. Cost, $2,000.

M. Bimma, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 1241 North Ashland Avenue. Cost, $2,500.

C. J. Schneider, two-story brick flat building, 6106 South Maplewood Avenue. Cost, $5,000.

M. Kalendar, three-story brick flat building, 3645-47 Douglas Boulevard. Cost, $35,000.

A. G. Freorke, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 4157-59

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30277

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

North Damen Avenue. Cost, $10,000.

J. Harenberg, two-story frame commercial and residential building, 1301 West 72nd Place. Cost, $6,000.

C. J. Zander, two-story frame flat building, 6200 South Wood Street. Cost, $3,200.

Bergen Brothers, five two-story brick flat buildings, 3233-35, 39 - 41 West Division Street. Cost, $10,000.

Charles Sparr, two-story brick apartment building, 6214 Champlain Avenue. Cost, $5,000.

V. E. Eispeller, one-story frame residence, 2055 North Lawler Avenue. Cost, $2,000.

J. H. Goldblatt, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 901 - 03

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Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

North Western Avenue. Cost, $10,000.

Frank B. Weber, one-story frame commercial building, 5543 South Ashland Avenue. Cost, $2,000.

Cora Stumpf, one-story frame residence, 7817 - 19 Chappel Avenue. Cost, $3,000.

Matt Fallenbach, two-story brick flat building, 3436 North Keating Avenue. Cost, $8,000.

W. F. Stubinger, one-story frame residence, 4742 North Knox Avenue. Cost, $3,600.

Berghoff Company, two-story brick commercial building, 15 - 23 West Adams Street. Cost, $15,000.

Louis Minky, three-story brick commercial and residential building, 1350 - 52

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Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

North Lincoln Street. Cost, $12,000.

A. Gaerditz, two-story brick flat building, 5051 Bernice Avenue. Cost, $4,200.

Mrs. Arf, two-story brick flat building, 6912 South Green Street. Cost, $10,000.

Mary F. Habers, two-story frame flat building, 5035 Gunnison Street. Cost, $3,000.

Bruno Pinkert, five two-story brick flat buildings, 5915 - 19 - 25 - 27 - 31 South Maplewood Avenue. Cost, $17,000.

Hermann Stoike, two-story brick flat building, 3428 North Damen Avenue. Cost, $4,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Mrs. Auguste Lehmann increased her State Street holdings by purchasing the five-story building at 118 South State Street from Benjamin Rosenthal for an undisclosed amount. The building is valued at $17,650, and the plot at $336,430.

Dr. Herman A. White sold the three-story apartment building located on the southwest corner of Sheridan Road and Winona Street to H.C. Dovenmuehle for an undisclosed amount. The property is mortgaged for $63,000, and the selling price is said to be above $150,000. As part payment, the buyer deeded to the seller the two apartment buildings located at 610-616 Arlington Place and valued at $25,000.

Jakob Loewenstein sold the three-story apartment building and the one-story

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

commercial building located at 39th Street and Indiana Avenue to Hyman J. Hoodwin of the City Engineering Company for an undisclosed amount. As part payment, the buyer deeded to the seller the ten two-story flats located at 4819-4839 Drake Avenue.

Barney Gershon sold the brick building located on the south side of Taylor Street, 150 feet west of Leavitt Street, and mortgaged for $13,200, to Jakob Kurkandsky for an undisclosed sum.....

Peter Jochem sold the commercial and residential building located at the northwest corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Marquette Road, and mortgaged for $25,000, to Patrick W. Ryan for a reported $60,000. The ground plot measures 97 by 125 feet.

Florence Johnson sold the apartment building located on the north side of

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Winona Avenue, 159 feet east of Sheridan Road, and mortgaged for $20,000, to Hugo Beck for an unnamed sum. The mortgage was not liquidated. The ground plot is 55 by 140 feet.

II F
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The following real-estate transactions, involving property valued at $1,000 or more, were officially recorded in Chicago:

Josef Kammel to George Ortmeyer: Elston Avenue, Southwest corner of North Sacramento Boulevard, 30 by 88 3/4 by 43¼ by 117 7/10 feet. Price, $3,000.

. . . . . .

William T. Luley to Anton and Elizabeth Fikowski: North Hamlin Avenue, 114 feet north of North Lawndale Avenue, west front, 25 feet to Lawndale Avenue. Price, $4,200.

Hermann H. Koch to Wilhelm T. Schmidt: Bryant Avenue, 97 feet east of Rhodes Avenue, north front, 25 by 155 feet. Price, $4,900.

Richard W. Stoelke to Frank Christiano et.al.: Fifth Avenue, 131 feet south

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30 9/23/36

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

of 26th Street, west front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $1,800.

Anna Linder to William Hoerger: 34th Place, 385 feet west of Morgan Street, north front, 25 by 129 feet. Price, $1,600.

August Falk to Frank Galinskis: 36th Street, 218 feet east of Morgan Street, 25 by 147 feet. Price, $2,850.

Friedrich Topp to Conrad Cudzilo. Wall Street, 96 feet south of 31st Street, east front, 24 by 124 feet. Price, $5,150.

Mary O. Englemann to Morgan O'Brien: Bishop Street, 266 feet north of 69th Street, west front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $3,300.

William Thorne to Fred Korthauer: South Halsted Street, 146 feet south of 57th Street, west front, 24 by 122 feet. Price, $2,200.

Frank Mayer to Henry Bolter: Laflin Street, 300 feet south of 53rd Street,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

west front, 24 by 122 feet. Price, $3,700.

Grace J. Herschberger to Arthur Darwent: West 69th Place, 177 feet west of Lawndale Avenue, south front, 50 by 124 feet. Price, $3,650.

Sophie M. Framheim to Walter P. Condit: 66th Place, 245 feet east of Normal Avenue, north front, 33 1/3 by 139 feet. Price, $3,500.

Oscar E. Carlberg to Arthur Schwab: 104th Place, 484 feet east of Wentworth Avenue, north front, 32½ by 139 feet. Price, $2,400.

Anna M. Hecht to William F. Meyer: Cortland Street, 88 feet west of Rockwell Street, north front, 31½ by 124 feet. Price, $6,300.

Marie Eberhardt to George Hendrix: Fillmore Street, 188 feet west of Western Avenue, north front, 25 by 124 3/4 feet. Price, $1,400.

Joseph S. Black to Abraham Golden: Grand Avenue, 240 feet west of Oakley

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Boulevard, north front, 47 by 105 feet. /Price not given./

John Kurzel to Stanley Podkond: Hartland Court, 185 feet south of Ohio Street, east front, 23 by 73 feet. Price, $3,000.

John Kurzel to Stanley Podkond: Hartland Court, 162 feet south of Ohio Street, east front, 23 by 73 feet. Price, $6,000.

Otto Becker to Abe Kaplan: Rockwell Street, 175 feet south of Le Moyne Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $6,200.

August Borkenhagen to John Lipowski: Thomas Street, 141 feet east of California Avenue, north front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $2,700.

Heirs of Kirk Hawes to Richard Schrick: Trumbull Avenue, 100 feet south of Chicago Avenue, west front, 222 by 121 feet. Price, $4,940.

Albert Ellis to William R. Schaffer: Van Buren Street, 24 feet east of St. Louis

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30 2-12

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Avenue, south front, 23 by 120 feet. Price, $5,200.

Gustave Halverson to Frieda Katz: Avers Avenue, 103 feet north of 14th Street, west front, 35 by 88 feet. Price, $6,400.

Jennie B. Hardin to Philip Reetz: Polk Street, 280 feet south [sic] of Pulaski Road, north front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $6,500.

Rosa Gannon to Samuel and Ruben Rudikoff: 1513 South Trumbull Avenue, west front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $6,000.

Samuel Littmann to Bessie Littmann: Turner Avenue, 225 feet north of West 13th Street, west front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $1,000.

Solk Graff to George Rosen: West Roosevelt Road, 47 feet east of St. Louis Avenue, south front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $18,500.

Henry Eckebrecht to S. Marcotte: Lakewood Avenue, 269 feet south of Arthur

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Avenue, west front, 30 by 124 feet. Price, $2,100.

Heirs of Edward Kirchberg, to Edward Kirchberg: Sherdian Road, northeast corner of Howard Street, west front, 50 by 150 feet. Price, $7,000.

Anna Meyer to Carl M. Peterson: Foster Avenue, 126 feet east of Winchester Avenue, south front, 50 by 125 feet. Price, $1,750.

George Kudsk to Otto Heuer: Waveland Avenue, 30 feet east of Hoyne Avenue, north front, 30 by 125 feet. Price, $4,100.

Maria Ortmann to Josef Strzalka: Carmen Avenue, 417 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, north front, 25 by 153 feet. Price, $6,400.

Albert Hintze to James Austin: Harding Avenue, 79 feet south of Avondale Avenue, east front, 50 by 136 feet. Price, $5,220.

William Karlsberg to Tillie Sliplin: Indiana Avenue, 109 feet south of 51st

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Street, west front, 49 by 156 feet. Price, $19,000.

Kate Schroeder to Arthur W. Dahlberg: Ingleside Avenue, 386 feet south of 71st Street, east front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $1,800.

Louise Mueller to David Doubt: South Chicago Avenue, 631 feet northwest of 71st Street, northeast front, 24 by 125 feet. Price, $10,000.

Louise Mueller to David Doubt: South Chicago Avenue, 656 feet northwest of 71st Street, northeast front, 43 by 125 feet. Price, $18,000.

Lillie A. Schmidt to Martin Wilborn: Wallace Street, 272 feet south of 119th Street, east front, 50 by 123 feet. Price, $3,000.

Harris Lipstein to John Rosinski: Winchester Avenue, 169 feet north of Thomas Street, west front, 24 by 125 feet. Price, $7,300.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Jacob Levy to Louis Feldman: California Avenue, 125 feet south of Augusta Boulevard, east front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $12,000.

Albert Haentze to James Austin: Harding Avenue, 79 feet south of Avondale Road, east front, 50 by 136 feet. Price, $5,220.

David Walch to Charles Loucks: Lawrence Avenue, 879 feet north of Western Avenue, south front, 25 by 155 feet. Price, $2,600.

Peter Hansen to John Fluth: Aberdeen Street, 171 feet north of 81st Street, east front, 64 by 124 feet. Price, $1,400.

Henry Wendelberg to Ignacy Uzarowski: Maplewood Avenue, 49 feet north of 42nd Street, west front, 24 by 123 feet. Price, $1,775.

Gertrude Maier to John Mutert: 7250-52 Wentworth Avenue, east front, 50 by 122 feet. Price, $10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Samuel L. Stringer to Milton Plotke: North La Salle Street, 107 feet north of Division Street, west front, 93 by 83 feet. Price, $35,000.

Bernard Jung to John Stuth: Mohawk Street, 248 feet north of Wisconsin Street, west front, 49 by 128 feet. Price, $8,700.

Fred Feltmann to Anton Foyd: North 70th Court, southwest corner of West Byron Street, east front. Price, $1,300.

Thora Rockstadt to Aniela Marski: Warner Avenue, 98 feet east of Milwaukee Avenue, south front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $4,100.

Jacob Sold to Matthias Dannecker: Teil Court, 60 feet west of North Park Avenue, south front, 90 by 78 feet. Price, $6,800.

William Oldenburger to Wilhelm Brokop: Superior Avenue, 130 feet north of 90th Street, west front, 25 by 140 feet. Price, $3,550.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Rosa McInnis to Moses Abraham: Vincennes Avenue, 76 feet north of 72nd Street, east front, 25 by 123 feet. Price, $5,500.

O. C. Schmidt to the City of Chicago: Yates Avenue, southwest corner of East 70th Street, east front, 100 by 189½ feet. Price, $2,500.

Jennie Smith to Benjamin Horwitz: Fifth Avenue, 116 feet south of 47th Street, west front, 23 by 124½ feet. Price, $4,500.

John Heinrich to Miholy Csernak: Justine Street, 285 feet south of 51st Street, west front, 24 by 124 feet. Price, $3,400.

George Kempf to Joseph Brychta: Grenshaw Street, 140 feet west of Keeler Avenue, north front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $1,500.

William Sonntag to Gregora Yenzejeski: 1639 Keenon Street, north front, 24 by 100 feet. Price, $3,150.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 5, 1914.

Samuel Grossmann to Jakob Seibenberg: West 14th Street, 192 feet east of Wood Street, north front, 24 by 124 feet. Price, $3,200.

Emma Grube to Patrick Cohesey: Harrison Street, 165 feet east of Springfield Avenue, north front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $2,250.

Isaac Myer to Bertha Scharf: Polk Street, 294 feet east of Campbell Avenue, south front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $1,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30411

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The twelve apartment building located at 1211-17 North La Salle Street, and mortgaged for $15,000, was sold by Samuel Stringer to Milton S. Plotke for $35,000.

Simon Straus sold the apartment building located on 71st Street, 100 feet east of Wentworth Avenue, which he recently acquired for $30,000, to Charles L. Darr for $31,000.

Louise Mueller sold two lots, one 24 by 125 feet, and the other 48 by 125 feet, both located on the south side of Chicago Avenue, 631 feet north of 71st Street, and mortgaged for $8,000, to David Doubt for $28,000.

The apartment building located on the east side of Euclid Avenue, 250 feet

Abendpost, Aug. 4, 1914.

north of 71st Street, and mortgaged for $6,000, was sold by George C. Lincoln to F. L. Kraft for $20,000.

The apartment building located on the east side of Indiana Avenue, 109 feet south of 51st Street, and mortgaged for $9,000, was sold by William Karlsberg to Tillie Shifkin for $19,000.

(ILL.) R01 20275

II F
II F (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The following real-estate transfers, amounting to $1,000 or more, have been officially recorded:

Mary Garrity to Carl Steinbach: Addison Street, southwest corner of Lincoln Street, north front, 48½ by 124 feet. Price, $3,200.

T. C. Schaffner to Peter J. Claussen: Alta Vista Terrace, 26 feet north of Grace Street, 24 by 140 feet. Price, $2,600.

James Waters et. al. to Charles O. Lippert: North Ashland Avenue, 150 feet north of Waveland Avenue, east front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $1,100.

Lizette Mueller to Ludwig D. Janz: Bradley Place, 92 feet west of Lincoln Street, north front, 30 by 124 feet. Price, $6,700.

Julia Kopf to Jakob G. Kiesgen: North Hermitage Avenue, southeast corner of

WWI (I) PROJ 30475

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

Grace Street, west front, 49 by 108 feet. Price, $3,500.

Agatha Liebig to Elizabeth Hodes: Paulina Street, 141 feet south of Addison Street, west front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $5,900.

L. N. Daleiden to August H. Ludwig: Racine Avenue, 120 feet south of Barry Avenue, east front, 24 by 125 feet. Price, $3,900.

Sophie Gehrs. to Sophie L. Gehrs: Wellington Avenue, 50 feet east of Herndon Street, south front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $3,200.

Charles Stogren to Henry Marmann: West Cuyler Avenue, 272 feet east of North 53rd [Avenue], north front, 30 by 125 feet. Price, $4,200.

William Hellmuth to Felix Kuberski: Quinn Street, 500 feet south of West 29th Street, east front, 25 by 115 feet. Price, $2,300.

Francis C. Daily et. al. to Charles Sorge: Wentworth Avenue, 100 feet south of

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

31st Street, west front, 25 by 120 feet. Price, $5,740.

Arthur Melker to Jozef Bodizniak: Coles Avenue, 223 feet north of 82nd Street, north front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $1,625.

Charles M. Bruff to Rudolph Kaufmann: Coles Avenue, 387 feet north of Cheltenham Place, west front, 75 by 190 feet. Price, $3,000.

Mary W. A. Lesch to Luther G. Bass: Jefferson Avenue, 50 feet south of 52nd Street, west front, 25 by 120 feet. Price, $3,700.

Richard B. Messner to Maria Hammel: Prairie Avenue, 198 feet north of 73rd Street, east front, 66 2/3 by 159 feet. Price, $1,300.

David Smith to Adolf R. Soderbeck: Saginaw Avenue, 97 feet south of 78th Street, west front, 33 1/3 by 159 feet. Price, $1,200.

Georg Rosen to Solomon S. Graff: Ashland Avenue, 147 feet north of 66th Street,

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east front, 156 by 123 feet, and other property. Price, $7,500.

Peter Donahue to John Teschler: West 66th Place, 136 feet east of South 40th Avenue, north front, 116 by 124 feet. Price, $1,850.

John H. Bach to Frank Kossowski: Julian Street, 269 feet west of Ashland Avenue, south front, 24 by 100 feet. Price, $2,875.

John Rossbach to Lafayette Hopkins: State Street, 105 feet north of Attrill Street, southwest front, 44 by 200 feet. Price, $1,500.

Pauline Wagner to Walentu Gusek: West 19th Street, 150 feet west of Oakley Avenue, south front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $2,000.

Louis Bucholtz to Hyman Brown: Hastings Street, southeast corner of Laflin Street, north front, 46 by 124 feet. Price, $9,000.

Louise D. Kulb to Louis Herring: West 21st Street, 312 feet west of Hoyne

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

Avenue, north front, 24 by 125 feet. Price, $3,000.

Maurice Flynn to Nathan Alters: Spaulding Avenue, 225 feet south of 15th Street, west front, 25 by 125 feet. Price, $8,150.

Max E. Weinstock to Ida Privulsky: Douglas Boulevard, 106 feet west of Lawndale Avenue, south front, 25 by 150 feet. Price, $10,000.

Ernst Adler to Michael Jochimiec: 15th Street, 168 feet east of Wood Street, south front, 24 by 124 feet. Price, $3,000.

Anton Heil to Stanislaus Preisler: West 20th Place, 75 feet east of Fisk Street, south front, 25 by 100 feet. Price, $3,175.

Harris Wolf to Isador Feierstein: Washburn Avenue, 240 feet east of Paulina Street, north front, 24 by 125 feet. Price, $4,600.

John Boland to Joseph Cali: Townsend Street, 156 feet north of Hobbie Street,

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

east front, 52 by 100 feet. Price, $11,000.

Joseph T. Tenesse to Matthew Neumayer: Cornelia Avenue, 225 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, south front, 18 by 124 feet. Price, $3,050.

Thomas Town to Magdaline Niehaus: Edgewater Avenue, 400 feet west of Southport Avenue, south front, 50 by 114 feet. Price, $9,100.

Charles Wehrheim to Charles Hallmann: Gordon Avenue, 204 feet west of Southport Avenue, south front, 50 by 125 feet. Price, $2,400.

Joseph S. Durand to Robert Hankel: Paulina Street, 266 feet south of Addison Street, west front, 30 by 125 feet. Price, $3,400.

Charles Lenz to Georg Lipper: Eastwood Avenue, 239 feet west of Campbell Avenue, north front, 30 by 120 feet. Price, $4,900.

August H. Spiering to Max Moeckel: 45th Court, 50 feet north of Cornelia Avenue,

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

west front, 37½ by 126 feet. Price, $2,600.

Georg J. Handtmann to Jan Vittel: West 13th Place, 225 feet west of Union Street, south front, 241 by 10 feet [sic]. Price, $4,375.

August Koenig to Marie Morarer: Ruble Street, 152 feet north of 18th Street, south front, 25 by 100 feet. Price, $2,600.

Ernst Quastenberg to Walenty Gruszcynsky: West 22nd Place, 381 feet east of Marshall Boulevard, south front, 24 by 124 feet. Price, $3,050.

Katherina Tauber to Herman Loges: Leamington Avenue, 92 feet south of Ohio Street, east front, 27 by 125 feet. Price, $3,500.

Frank B. Reed to Henry Drossel: Huron Street, 151 feet east of Lavergne Avenue, north front, 31 by 120 feet. Price, $5,700.

Henry W. Austin to George Siegmund: Lexington Street, 169 feet east of Central Avenue, north front, 54 by 124 feet. Price, $1,000.

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

John P. Boesen to Edward Wareham: West 21st Place, 165 feet east of Lockwood Avenue, south front, 25 by 124 feet. Price, $2,600.

Bernhardt Wilhelm to Catherine Loughey: West Eastwood Avenue, 269 feet east of Albany Avenue, south front, 30 by 136 feet, Price, $5,700.

Charles Pearson to Samuel Ahrens: Montrose Avenue, southwest corner of North 49th Avenue, north front, 50 by 129 feet. Price, $3,000.

Oscar Heinemann to Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company: Armitage Avenue, southwest corner of Fairfield Avenue, north front, 99 by 119 feet. Price, $70,000.

Adolf Christensen to Otto Christensen: Humboldt Boulevard, 90 feet south of Cortland Street, west front, 30 by 152 feet. Price, $5,200.

Hermann Brand to Crillie Steppner: LeMoyne Street, northwest corner of Spaulding Avenue, south front, 50 by 124 feet. Price, $22,000.

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Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Church to the West Side Hungarian Reformed Church: Carroll Avenue, 341 feet east of 44th Avenue, 50 feet to the alley. Price, $2,400.

Charles Moriarity to Frank Liess: 61st Street, southeast corner of Laflin Street, north front, 95 by 125 feet. Price, $4,500.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

BUILDING PERMITS

Herman Hundy, one-story brick residence, 6427 South Troy Street. Cost, $3,800.

W. Schrank, two-story brick residence, 4931 Patterson Avenue. Cost, $4,500.

E. A. Buzweil, one-story frame residence, 1029 West 124th Place. Cost, $1,000.

E. A. Buzweil, one-story frame residence, 1046 West 124th Place. Cost, $1,000.

M. Pinkin, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 1347 North Western Avenue. Cost, $10,000.

Aaron Miller, two-story brick flat building, 2906 North Richmond Street. Cost, $5,000.

G. Hallberg, two-story lodge hall, 3201-03 North Clark Street. Cost, $3,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30876

Abendpost, Aug. 3, 1914.

William Hanke, three-story brick apartment building, 4835 West End Avenue. Cost, $10,000.

F. D. Pirchel, one-story stucco residence, 5208 Dakin Street. Cost, $2,000.

A. Manke, two-story flat building, 3541 South Lincoln Street. Cost, $5,000.

A. Brisch, two-story brick flat building, 4624 West Monroe Street. Cost, $5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

/BUILDING PERMITS/

Tobias Rehling, two-story brick flat building, 5331 Justine Street. Cost, $4,000.

Mr. Froppe, two-story brick flat building, 608-10 Wells Street. Cost, $2,500.

S. Samuel, two-story commercial and residential building, 249 East 115th Street. Cost, $9,000.

W. Fenner, three-story brick flat building, 6330 Lakewood Avenue. Cost, $12,000.

C. E. Schorer, two-story commercial and residential building, 4731 West Chicago Avenue. Cost, $5,000.

German Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, two-story residence, 5451 South

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

Morgan Street. Cost, $25,000.

Oscar Hedemark, basement for commercial purposes, 2200-02 North Karlov Avenue. Cost, $11,500.

Claud Brehl, one-story frame residence, 1421 West 22nd Place. Cost, $2,200.

H. H. Wessel, two-story commercial and residential building, 5118 Archer Avenue.

L. V. Logemann, two-story brick flat, 4329 North Lincoln Street. Cost, $5,000.

Charles Berger, three-story brick flat, 2555 Cortez Street. Cost, $14,000.

C. Stoltenburg, two-story brick flat building, 4538 North Whipple Street. Cost, $5,500.

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

H. Wolpert, one-story brick store, 3729-35 West Twelfth Street. Cost, $20,000.

J. Rehrief, one-story brick flat building, 4959 Rice Street. Cost, $8,000.

Joseph Lotke, two-story frame residence, 4437 South California Avenue. Cost, $2,400.

S. Schoenfeldt, two-story brick flat building, 3846 West Polk Street. Cost, $4,500.

F. Sorgenfrei, one-story brick residence, 7411 Kimbark Avenue. Cost, $3,900.

J. Utech, one-story frame residence, 6346 South Troy Street. Cost, $1,500.

B. Schaefer, three-story commercial and residential building, 3517 West North Avenue. Cost, $10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Aug. 2, 1914.

H. A. Kuett, four-story brick flat building, 600-606 West Lake Street. Cost, $30,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.
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II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, July 31, 1914.

/BUILDING PERMITS/

C. Meller, two-story brick flat building, 4448 North Sacramento Avenue. Cost, $5,500.

F. C. Noack, three-story commercial and residential building, 2815 West 22nd Street. Cost, $12,000.

A. W. Goetz, two-story brick flat building, 1823-25 Sherwin Avenue. Cost, $13,000.

A. F. Kiessling, two-story brick commercial and residential building, 2854 Diversey Avenue. Cost, $5,000.

P. Frisch, one-story frame residence, 645 Montana Avenue. Cost, $2,400.

Oscar Hebel, three-story brick apartment building, 1338-42 North Dearborn Street. Cost, $30,000.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 1, 1911.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION

A permit was issued to Jacob Kesner, to add a super-structure of four stories to the City Court Building, located at Michigan Avenue near Adams Street. The cost of the erection will amount to about $100,000. Mr. Kesner has also become the rightful owner of the ground adjoining Gunther's Candy Store, on State Street, measuring a frontage of 82½ feet on State Street, and 144½ feet on Quincy Street. He contemplates erecting a large building there.

Abendpost, Aug. 9, 1911.

A BUSINESS TRANSACTION

Nathan Glicksman, an attorney and theatrical producer of Milwaukee, purchased the 118 by 90 foot property situated at the Northwest corner of Sheridan Road and Byron Street from Julius Teich, the owner for an undisclosed price. The building consists of six stores and thirteen offices. The buyer assumed a $20,000 mortgage.

Herbert N. Rose purchased the 122 by 40 foot building lot, situated at the Southwest corner of Stone and Scott Streets, from August Kirchoff, at the price of $20,500.

OCT 1941 WPA

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

W. H. Terwilliger sold the property on Ashland Avenue, 200 feet north of Lawrence Avenue, west front, 50 by 100 feet, to Abraham Liebman for $5,000.

. . . . . .

The Estate of M. J. Kretzmann sold the property on Irving Park Boulevard, 49 feet east of Robey Street /Damen Avenue/, south front, 50 by 118 feet, to Samintha J. Ford for $9,000.

Albert Bernhardt Edelblut sold the property on Leavitt Street, 40 feet south of School Street, east front, 24 by 124½ feet, to Henry W. Frische for $4,000.

. . . . . .

F. M. Bymer sold the property on Ellis Avenue, 57 feet north of 59th Street, west front, 38 by 96½ feet, to Wilhelm Wollenberg and wife for $8,000.

Herman Hafer and others sold the property on 24th Street, 50 feet west of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

Stewart Avenue, north front, 50 by 125 feet, to the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company for $7,500.

Alvis Meyer and others sold the property on 31st Place, 140 feet east of Benson Court, south front, 25 by 124 feet, to John F. Hejer and wife for $4,175.

Lambert E. Heiland sold the property on 47th Street, 100 feet east of Greenwood Avenue, south front, 100 by 187 feet, to C. Pinkard for $25,000.

H. A. Stowell sold the property on Langley Avenue, 264 feet south of 65th Street, west front, 24 by 121 feet, to S. Edelstein for $4,900.

Albert L. Long sold the property on Vernon Avenue, 49 feet north of 72nd Street, west front, 25 by 123 feet, to Levi Isaac Rosenthal for $4,600.

. . . . . .

Robert P. Holbert sold the property on Marshfield Avenue, southeast corner of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

44th Street, west front, 198.2 by 123.45 feet, to Sarah Neumann for $3,250.
. . . . . .

James D. Hamilton sold the property on Evergreen Place, 150 feet east of Oakley Boulevard, north front, 25 by 93 feet, to Ella May Buehler for $8,500.
. . . . . .

Henry Rammel and others sold the property on Spaulding Avenue, 325 feet south of 16th Street, west front, 25 by 124 feet, to Louis J. and Elsie Eggert for $6,000.
. . . . . .

A. Faehtke sold the property on Twelfth Street [Roosevelt Road], northeast corner of South 41st Avenue [Karlov Avenue], south front, 49.8 by 125.6 feet, to Frank J. Petrie for $5,700.
. . . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

Lambert Tree sold the property on Wilcox Street, 191 feet west of Hamlin Avenue, north front, 50 by 121 feet, to Charles J. Lorenzen and Charles Schwerin for $3,250.

. . . . . .

B. Baver sold the property on Park /Parkside/ Avenue, northwest corner of 42nd Street, south front, 50 by 145 feet, to John Murtaugh for $3,000.

. . . . . .

L. M. Hyland sold the property on Prairie /Menard/ Avenue, 316 feet north of Washington Boulevard, east front, 50 by 225 feet, to Henry A. Weihmann for $8,037.

. . . . . .

Mrs. Barbara Sears sold the property on 16th Street, 35 feet west of Seward Avenue /sic/, north front, 25 by 125 feet, to Peter Schoenhofen for $5,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

Samuel Olson sold the property on Spaulding Avenue, 250 feet north of 19th Street, west front, 25 by 125 feet, to Anna M. Hoffmann and husband Albert for $7,000.

John T. Berg sold the property on Twelfth Place, 168 feet east of Wood Street, south front, 24 by 83 feet, to Mendel Isenstein for $3,100.

. . . . . .

T. Kerndt and others sold the property on Washington Boulevard, 151 feet east of North 43rd /Kildare/ Avenue, north front, 25 by 175 feet, to Evelyn M. Randall for $1,500.

John C. Schuetz sold the property on Washtenaw Avenue, 24 feet north of Bloomingdale Road, west front, 24 by 125 feet, to Alfonse Baczynski for $3,000.

Gerhardt H. Gruessing sold the property in Grant Locomotive Works Addition, lot 29 and south five feet of lot 30, block 32, to C. T. William Hacke for $2,500.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

Friedrich Martin Hornbostel sold the property in Grant Locomotive Works Addition, lot 22, block 35, to Josef Golas for $2,700.

. . . . . .

Albert Louis Elser and others sold the property on the southwest corner of 89th and Butler Streets, east front, 50 by 125 feet, to Henry Koehler and wife for $1,200.

. . . . . .

Karl Roemer sold the property on Dickens Street, 54 feet west of Humboldt Boulevard, north front, 25 by 150 feet, to Simon M. Solkowski and wife Katherine for $2,800.

H. Schulz sold the property on Fairfield Avenue, 191 feet south of Augusta Boulevard, west front, 25 by 125 feet, to Carl Doll for $3,250.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company sold the property on South 40th Avenue

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

/Pulaski Road/, 100 feet south of 21st Place, 25 by 125 feet, to Isaac Hachtman for $5,770.

. . . . . .

Rosa Eitel sold the property on Hirsch Street, 250 feet west of Homan Avenue, north front, 25 by 122 feet, to Leopold Fuchs for $2,300.

. . . . . .

Henry A. Rollberg sold the property on Hoyne Avenue, 25 feet north of 14th Street, east front, 20 by 75 feet, to F. Textor for $1,400.

Mary Wallace sold the property on Jackson Street /Boulevard/, 175 feet east of South 44th /Kostner/ Avenue, south front, 25 by 121 feet, to Wilhelmina S. Hoffmann for $3,500.

. . . . . .

John Rudolph Lyman sold the property on Madison Street, 83 feet west of Clark

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Aug. 21, 1906.

Avenue [sic], south front, 25 by 125 feet, to Charles H. Geckler for $2,650.

J. Lehmann sold the property on Maxwell Street, 212 feet west of Waller Avenue, north front, 24 by 100 feet, to Mathias Lehmann for $8,000.

T. Evan Davies sold the property on Polk Street, 51 feet west of Francisco Avenue, north front, 25 by 124 feet, to Catherine Hofkampf, for $2,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 25, 1901.

NEW BRANCH BREWERY

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Company leased a plot of ground 60 feet wide and 319 /feet/ long on Union Street, near Caroll Avenue to the Pabst Brewing Company for a term of twenty-five years at an annual rental of $5. The papers were drawn up yesterday. The Brewing Company agrees to build a branch there, and a siding will be constructed by the Railroad Company. If the buildings should be destroyed by fire, then they must be rebuilt within four months. Should the Railroad Company revoke the contract before November 1, 1925, then it must pay for the buildings.

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 15, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS

The Master in Chancery sold the five-acre tract of land on Ashland Avenue, northeast corner on 18th Street extending to the southwest corner of 16th Street, east front, 145 by 125 feet, to Elis Kaufman for $23,200.

The Master in Chancery sold the property on Ashland Avenue, northeast corner of Madison Street, west front, 133 by 117 feet, to Elis Kaufman for $23,200.

Sarah Turner sold the property on West Madison Street, northwest corner of Ann Street, south front, 24 3/4 by 100 feet, to Dennis McCarthy for $8,550.

Wilhelmina Hegerhorst sold the property on West Twelfth Street, southeast corner of Loomis Street, north front, 26 2/10 by 124 feet, to Frank E. Schubert for $10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
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II A 2

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1888.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

(Advertisement)

Own your own home!

Excellent lots from $150.00 to $250.00 in Austin. Situated in high and dry land; trees planted - Streets 70 feet wide. Cheapest lots in Illinois. Conditions: $10.00 down - $5.00 per month.

Near German church, school, and railroad station. Come any day except Sunday and receive free tickets.

Dickey & Baker
80 La Salle St.
Room 5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 2, 1880.

BUILDING PERMITS

A. Ruckenbeisser, two-story dwelling at 649 Franklin Street. Estimated cost, $2,600.

Jacob Steiner, two-story dwelling and store, corner Clayton and Morgan Streets. Estimated cost, $5,000.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1879.

REAL ESTATE

Building site on 58th Street, southeast corner of Steward Avenue; dated Dec. 22, 1879. Sold by Ferdinand C. Hotz to Jane F. Taylor, for $5,000.

Building site on Champlain Avenue, southwest corner of 58th Street; 5 acres, dated Dec. 22, 1879. Sold by Elias Greenebaum to Marshal Field, for $15,000.

The lots, No. 179 /plural tense is used/ West Madison Street; dated Dec. 20. Sold by John Cochrane to George Reichhold for $10,000.

Building lot on Dearborn Avenue, 118 ft. north of Indiana Street; western frontage, 20 by 76 feet, dated Nov. 26. Sold by S.S. and G.W. Bittinger to Peter E. Bostler for $9,500.

Building site on Schiller Street, 94 feet east of North Clark Street; northern front, 18½ by 80 feet, dated Dec. 24. Sold by G.H. Casler to Maria M. Gross,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1879.

for $6,000.

Building site on Canal Street, southwest corner of Monroe Street; eastern front, 80 by 70½ feet, and other property [no details]; dated Oct. 15. Sold by David G. Swartz to Israel H. Johns for $8,000.

Building site on Archer Avenue, 125 feet west of Haynes Court; northern front, 85 3/4 by 100 feet; also a parcel 375 feet by 100 feet in the same block; dated Dec. 22. Sold by Matthew Haynes to John Heise for $6,600.

Building lot on Wabash Avenue, 100 feet north of 39th Street; western front, 22½ by 174 feet; dated Dec. 22. Sold by S. M. and A. Morse to Julius Rosenthal for $11,000.

Building lot on 18th Street, 132 feet east of Indiana Avenue; northern front, 22 by 75 feet (and other property) [no details]; dated Dec. 20. Sold by Julius Rosenthal to Sarah M. Morse for $9,000.

Fifteen building lots in Mason and McKichan's [Subdivision] West ½ of Northwest

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 24, 1879.

¼, section 14, 38, 14; dated Dec. 22. Sold by Moses H. Naber to Loeb and Marniheimer for $6,000.

Building site on Lincoln Street, eastern front, 122 by 115 feet and contiguous property, joining the site in the rear, 167 by 110 feet; dated Dec. 22. Sold by Sarah A. Steinagel to George B. Swift for $5,000.

II F
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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The building site on Lake Street, 80 feet east of La Salle Street, north front, 40 by 180 feet, sold by the trustees of the Shaw Institute to Fredolin Madlener for $28,000.

The building site on Spruce Street, 120 feet west of Loomis Street, south front, 48 by 111 feet, and other property, was sold by Charlotte Ketz, to Joseph T. Quinn for $8,000.

The property on North Halsted Street, near Marine Hospital, east front, 1½ acres with building, was sold by A. Gottig and C. H. Gottig to Thomas L. Darlow for $10,000.

The building site on Sherman Street, 175 feet north of Harrison Street, east front, 75 by 94 feet was sold by Sidney Meyers and others to George A. Seaverns for $7,800.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 8, 1879.

The property on Schiller Street, between Clark and La Salle Streets, south front, 96 by 66 feet, was sold by Bernhard Heing to H. J. Kemper and W. Kemper for $7,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 24, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

The building site on West Adams Street, 177 by 250 feet, was sold by the Master in Chancery to Ellis Kaufmann for $12,000.

The building site on Cass Street, near Indiana Street, 20 by 75 feet, was sold by Jacob Lauer to Daniel Weaver for $5,500.

WPA (ILL.) 3/7/39

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 17, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFER

S. McKenney sold the property on West Adams Street, near Oakland Avenue, 40 by 70 feet, to John Sigwalt for $10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F
II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Jacob Beidler bought a three-story building on Madison Street, near Laflin Street, for $25,000.

Edward S. Dreyer sold the property on the northeast corner of Oak and Bremer Streets, 168½ by 100 feet, to the City of Chicago for $11,500.

Mr. Mueller sold the property on the southeast corner of Adams Street and Ogden Avenue, 94 by 132½ feet, to Mr. Liebenstein for $5,150.

Emma J. Vesburg bought the property on Butterfield Street, north of 29th Street, 44½ by 100 feet, for $10,000.

M. Hammel and E. Hammel sold the property on Cass Street, north of Pearson

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 8578

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 6, 1879.

Street, 25 by 111 feet, to Fred Wacker for $4,300.

A number of factories and warehouses are nearing completion, among them:

A brewery which Schmidt and Glade are building on Grant Place at an estimated cost of $60,000;

A furniture factory which Conrad Seipp (the brewer) is building at Van Buren and Franklin Streets at an estimated cost of $40,000;

A foundry which the firm of Fuerst and Bradley are building at Jefferson and Fulton Streets at an estimated cost of $25,000.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1879.

REAL ESTATE

Dreyer and Company has bought thirty-seven acres at the corner of Ashland Avenue and 47th Street. The company has built sidewalks (along the streets which traverse the property) on Paulina, Laflin, Loomis, 48th and 49th Streets, and on two additional streets which the company constructed: Justino and Dryer Streets; also, water mains have been installed.

The company's progressiveness has produced results; thirty-five houses have been built in their subdivision--twenty within the last three months--all of them owned and occupied by stock yards workers. Another five homes will be built soon, and eleven other houses will be moved unto their subdivision. As the subdivision is not within the fire limits, wooden buildings are permitted. The majority of the homes erected cost less than $500 each.

Lots on Ashland Avenue and 47th Street cost $200 to $300, others are offered for $150 to $175.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1879.

If the buyers pay spot cash, then the company gladly provides a substantial advance to help defray building costs, but so far only three people have availed themselves of the opportunity; most of them use their own money.

This new subdivision--barely a year old--has good transportation facilities by horsecar to the city, and yet is sufficiently removed from the stock yards to avoid smoke from the many factories in the vicinity.

It won't take long for every available lot to be sold.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

REAL ESTATE
Sale of Property Belonging to the
German National Bank

A public auction was held yesterday at 11 A. M. in front of the Republic Life Insurance Company's [office], and the real-estate holdings of the defunct German National Bank were sold to the highest bidders. Flower and Mason were the auctioneers. We append a list of the sales.

Lots 9, 10, and 11, block 2, in Race and Pearson's subdivision, a part of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 23, T. 39, R. 13 E., corner Ogden Avenue and Central Park Avenue, Lawndale, 75 feet on Central Park Avenue and 147.6 feet on Ogden Avenue, together with a large three-story brick building, barn, etc., with all the latest improvements; mortgage on these properties $7,000; Van H. Higgins obtained them for $250.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

Lot 23, 12 feet east of lot 22 in block 5, Vernon Park addition to Chicago, three marble-front buildings, numbers 37, 39, and 41 Macalister Place, facing Vernon Park, Chicago; John Coughlan obtained 37 Macalister Place for $2,237; numbers 39 and 41 were bought by Simeon Strauss for $2,300 and $2,375 respectively.

Lots 4, 5, and 6, block 2, in D. S. Lee's addition to Chicago, section G. T. 39, R. 14 E., three vacant lots on Hoyne Street between North Avenue and Ewing Place, east front, City of Chicago; lot 4 brought $500, paid by Simeon Strauss; the other two were bid in by Phillip Rosenberg for $525 and $475.

Lots 33, 34, 35, 37, and 38, block 1, in D. S. Lee's addition to Chicago, section 6, T. 39, R. 13 E., five vacant lots on Hoyne Street and North Avenue, west front, City of Chicago; the three first lots were obtained by Simeon Strauss at $400 each; the remainder were brought by Charles Bodock for $1275.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

Lots 13, 14, and 15, block 13, in Hansbrough and Hess' subdivision in the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 36, T. 40, R. 13 E., three lots, corner North Avenue and Boulevard, facing Humboldt Park on the south, 184 feet on North Avenue by 175 feet on Boulevard, City of Chicago; Charles R. Steele bought lots 13 and 14 for $1,480; E. Baggott obtained lot 15 for $1,650.

Lot 12, block 12, in Hansbrough and Hess' subdivision of the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of section 36, T. 40, R. 13 E., fronting on Boulevard between Wabansia and Bloomington Streets, Town of Jefferson; sold to Charles R. Steele for $380.

The northern 40 feet of lot 17 and all lots 18 and 19 in Elisha Bailey's subdivision of the north 20 acres of the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 10, T. 38, R. 14 E., facing South Park on South Park Avenue, near the corner of 21st Street, 200 feet on South Park Avenue, 400 feet deep.....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

Lots 25 and 26 in Fleshman's division....and several others....were withdrawn from the sale because a fair price could not be obtained.

Lot 5 in Tracy M. Oviatt's subdivision of the N. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 3, T. 38, R. 14 E., on 41st Street, third lot east of Champlain Avenue; bought by M. Felsenthal for $370.

Lot 5 in R. O. Sprogle's subdivision and lots 24, 25, and 26 in Campbell's subdivision of block 4, in Morris et al., and their subdivision of the N. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 3, T. 38, R. 14 E., with a two-story-and-basement brick house, 964 West Polk Street; sold to H. L. Barney for $1,540.

Lots 1 to 28 inclusive in Isaac Greenebaum's subdivision of the north 4 acres

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

of the E. 10 65/100 acres of the W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ (north of road) of section 11, T. 39, R. 13 E.; one half (14) the above lots face Central Park, and the other half (14) face Davlin Avenue, between Fulton Street and the Chicago and North Western Railway; M. Felsenthal obtained this property for $3,770.

Lots 17 to 26, inclusive, in block 3, Humboldt Park Residence Association's subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 6, T. 29, R. 13 E., facing Humboldt Park, between Moltke and Bismarck Streets; bought by Henry Leopold for $1,750.

The east 18 feet of lot 18 and all lots 19 and 20 in block 13, Union Park, second addition to Chicago, Carroll Avenue, south front, between St. John's Place and Union Park Place; bought by Reiley for $1,530.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 19, 1879.

The north half of the entire piece, with the exception of the east 165 feet, of the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of section 3, T. 38 N., R. 14E., starting from the northwest corner of South Park Boulevard and 44th Street, then north 147 feet along the west line of the aforesaid Boulevard, then parallel on the west with the north line of 44th Street to the west line of the aforesaid land, then south on the west line of the aforesaid land to the north line of 44th Street, then east along the north line of 44th Street to the starting point; this was bought for $3,825 by C. R. Steele.

Lot 28 and 10 feet of lot 29 in block 35 of the Canal Trustees' subdivision of section 7, T. 39 N., R. 14 E., fronting on Carroll Avenue, Chicago, 60 feet wide, 123 4/10 feet long, with three two-story wooden buildings; John D. Humann bought this for $3,425.

The sale brought in a total of $39,645. [Translator's note: Checking the figures reveals that the sale produced $39,657.]

II F

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTION

K. and R. N. Isham sold twenty acres on Diversey Avenue, northeast of the Chicago River, to J. Wickler for $11,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 3, 1879.

REAL ESTATE

During the past week the Singer Building was sold to Field, Leiter and Company for $750,000--the outstanding real-estate transaction thus far recorded in the history of Chicago. Through this sale State Street is destined to be the center of the dry goods stores district for many years to come....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II F

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1879.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTION

Charlotte Ketz sold some property on Sedgwick Street north of Wisconsin Street to Johanna E. Mueller for $20,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

REAL ESTATE

Uhlich Estate on the Market

It will be of great interest to the public that the Uhlich tract, consisting of sixty acres, is to be sold. This valuable property is bounded by State Street, Wentworth Avenue, 22nd Street, and 27th Street. It belonged to Carl Gottlieb Uhlich, who died in the year 1867.

The fact that the heirs were engaged in litigation probably explains why the land was never subdivided, although the city long ago spread to the south, east and west of that location. This also accounts for the fact that little building activity was apparent and all structures there were so greatly neglected. The ground was always a welcome place for circuses, menageries, and baseball players.

Now that litigation has come to an end, all streets which cross the property, 23rd, 24th, Dearborn, and Arnold Streets, will be opened. The old wooden

PROJECT 049 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1875.

hovels, and probably also the dilapidated hotel on 22nd and State Streets, will be replaced by new structures and 22nd Street west of State Street is to be widened to conform to the measures of the east section of the street.

The land was bought for a few thousand dollars in 1845 and is now valued at millions of dollars.

The principal owners of the property are John Muehlke and Ernst Uhlich, who are also the administrators of the estate of C. G. Uhlich, deceased.

Now that the litigation about the estate has been settled, the Uhlich Block on North Clark Street will be rebuilt.

PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

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II A 2

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1863.

REALTY NEWS

A large crew of laborers is at present engaged in tearing down a number of old buildings on the west side of North Clark Street, between Kinzie and North Water Streets, to make room for a large brick building, which will be erected by Mr. Charles Ulich, and which will extend from North Water Street to Kinzie Street. The first story will contain a number of stores, which have already been rented at a very high rental. The second story will be arranged for offices, and the third story, which will measure 25 feet in height, will be divided into two spacious halls. The larger one will be used as a dance hall, and the smaller will serve as a meeting place for the Masonic Order. The cost of the structure is estimated at $100,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. ASSIMILATION

A. Segregation

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GERMAN

Interview of December 10th, 1936.

Dr. Hugo Ferdinand Simon, former German Consul General,
443 Barry Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Simon commented upon the rapid conversion recently of many Chicago Germans to supporters of the Hitler Government. This he attributed to the natural desire of the German to retain his ties with the homeland and his realization that the Nazi Government, whatever its limitations in some respects, has brought about long-needed reforms. The Jewish question he regarded as a purely German one and not subject to the interference of outside groups. Localism, the bane of Germans at home and abroad, has been wiped out by one drastic stroke. As yet, Germans in Chicago continue to isolate themselves in a community with relatively few ties connecting them with similar communities in Milwaukee and elsewhere despite geographic proximity.(The influence of the new orientation towards the Hitler Government upon provincialism among German foreign groups in Chicago and elsewhere remains to be seen, and very shortly:--comment by interviewer, Dr. Harvey Wish, Asst. Supervisor, Foreign Language Group Survey.) Heretofore, according to Dr. Simon, the process of assimilation among Germans had been exceptionally rapid due to the cessation of immigration on any appreciable scale.

III A
III G

GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

WHY BE OVERZEALOUS?

(Editorial)

It is desirable to a certain extent that all who migrate to the United States should become citizens and take an active part in the affairs of their chosen country.

No one should condemn the efforts of civic organizations to Americanize immigrants and to establish schools in which our people can learn the language of our country, and many other useful things.

Again, there can hardly be any serious objection to giving citizens preference when people are hired to work during these hard times, or to taking strict measures against persons who gained entrance into this country illegally or who advocate adoption of a form of government that is different from the one which has been established and is cherished by the citizens of this country.

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

However, it not only creates dissatisfaction, but is also very dangerous to make continued attempts to make life miserable for noncitizens, to resort to chicanery.

Apparently people have forgotten what happened here during the prosperous years that followed the war, and above all, during the good years that preceded the war. People were very, very liberal minded. That was the time to tighten the reins, but they were left loose. People had plenty of everything and had no objections if other participated in the good things. This laxity of yesteryears is now avenging itself, and the people who came here in good faith in the principles advocated by this country, to establish homes, must suffer for it.

Anybody who said to a real-estate broker in 1926: "Friend, I am a foreigner and cannot hold property for more than six years unless I become a citizen before that period of time has elapsed," would have been laughed at. And it

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

is remarkable that foreigners were better informed about this law than citizens were. It would be interesting to hear what real-estate men of that time would have to say on the subject.

It has been established by the Government and by other qualified authorities that it is quite difficult to become a citizen, and that many difficulties must be overcome. All this, however, seems to make no impression upon those people who think it is their duty to convert all men to their faith, and who are not very particular in the choice of the means which they use to attain their end.

And now they have an old law that is little known among the masses, and they demand that the state's attorney tell them what he intends to do to enforce this law. If the states attorney takes no action, any citizen can go to court and demand that the property of any foreigner, who has held this property for more than six years, be sold. Thus, talebearing is encouraged, and disturbances and ill will toward our country are caused.

Abendpost, Aug. 31, 1935.

And yet, the matter has a comical side also. The lawyers are just the ones who know that there are many laws that have been forgotten and about which not even lawyers are concerned today, as for instance, the law providing for redistricting the state for election purposes. Suddenly there is a demand that these laws be enforced. It is impossible to find a suitable, printable expression for this attitude.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1934.

HOLD FAST TO THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

(Editorial)

It is, we regret to say, an all too obvious fact that in foreign countries many Germans, as well as their offspring, disdainfully throw off the most valuable heritage of their ancestors, their beautiful mother tongue, or soon learn to deprecate it. After a relatively short time they speak a gibberish which is neither German nor anything else. This is done in spite of all admonitions and warnings that, by seeking to disavow their own origin they are forfeiting the possibility of commanding the admiration of any foreigner. This is all the more true, since they rarely learn to use the new language well, and, from their first few utterances, the country of their origin can be recognized.

On meeting a German, here or elsewhere, who still speaks German although his family has been settled on foreign soil for two or three generations and still

NARA FBI/DOJ PROJ. 302

Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1934.

retains the right appreciation of the German tongue, this praiseworthy exception deserves to be set apart as an example worthy of emulation.

These remarks are prompted by an appeal directed to his German countrymen in a paper that appears in Porto Alegro, Brazil, by a young German-Brazilian who is a cadet in the military academy of the country of his birth in Rio de Janeiro.

The author, representing the third generation of his family, writes in the article:

"Why do so many Germans want to deny their mother tongue? Many are ashamed to speak German. Why so? Is it perhaps a crime or a stigma to be a child of German parents and to call the great land of the Germans one's mother-land? No man who is a real man is ashamed of his paternal origin, and especially we Germans have no reason to disown our descent. On the con-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1934.

trary! The German name still sounds well, here in the Brazil which we love. Why, then, forget, or even deny, the people from whom we are descended? The signs of German labor and of German industry won for themselves a good reputation in all parts of our great homeland. Only narrow-minded people fail to remember the fountain their blood came from and the beauties of their mother tongue. We are Brazilians, good citizens of our country, and faithful patriots. To be sure! For this reason, Brazil does not deny us the right to cultivate the German language and German culture. Freedom is given us as a matter of course to do that. Therefore, those who deny their mother tongue and their descent are sorry figures, indeed. Why do you want to lie about or deny your German descent, though your speech instantly betrays you? You are only making yourself ridiculous; all you are is half of a man who has sacrificed the best that is in him. Sure enough, we are Brazilians, born and raised here. But this does not imply--not by a long shot--that we should throw overboard our dear and wonderful mother tongue. Shame upon the one who peels off his mother tongue as an outworn garment. He is no

WAR DEPT. 3027

Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1934.

man of honor."

This courageous declaration speaks for itself distinctly so as to need no further comment. Only one thing remains to be desired, namely, that it find a worthy appreciation, and before all the attention it deserves on the part of all to whom this message comes, especially here in these United States.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 27, 1934.

MEETING HELD TO INCREASE INTEREST IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

In the large hall of the International House of the University of Chicago there was a meeting, Saturday evening, of a number of men and women who are interested in the preservation of the German language in the United States. The invitations were sent out by Professor Martin Schuetze, who has been a member of the German Department of the University for many years, and has inspired thousands of students with a love for the German language and culture.

In a rather long address, Professor Schuetze explained that the German language is losing ground here, that it will be a dead language in America if something decisive is not done to preserve and revive it. This movement has to start among young people--and young people born in this country--because the old people are dying out and a new influx from Germany can scarcely be expected.



Abendpost, Aug. 27, 1934.

Professor Schuetze correctly remarked that a language is a living organism, and that it can only remain one if the youth are given the opportunity to express their thoughts and feelings in the language. For this purpose, the professor wishes to found a sort of German-American literary journal to serve as a central organ for the literary activity of Americans in German. The first number of this periodical will appear this month. The audience listened very attentively to the serious discourse of the professor, and rewarded him with hearty applause.

At the close of the speech entertainment was provided. The program opened with the singing of a few songs by Annemarie Gerts. Helen Luening also sang several songs in German, for which special music was written by Mr. Johann Mauff.....

[Translator's note: The article ends with the information that a short play, written by Dorothea Schultz, a German-American girl, was performed. The name of the play was "Der Indianerueberfall auf New Ulm" (The Indian Attack on New Elm).]

PROJECT 3049 W.P.A.

III A
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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 1, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 502/3

PEOPLE OF GERMAN EXTRACTION IN CHICAGO ARE ESTIMATED AT ADOUT 350,000.

Heavy Increases Can Be Seen Also In All Other National Groups, Poles Are Leading

The results of the investigation of the origin of the population of Chicago, on the basis of the last census, has not been decided. After the publication of the census, interesting conclusions can be drawn. The population of German descent which was estimated at 112,228 in 1920, has increased to 350,000. The first figures refer only to those people of German descent, who were born in Germany or in German speaking countries, but the latter figures refer to all those who are of German descent, regardless of where they were born.

Increase Of Other Groups

The greatest increase, however, can be noticed by the Poles. The census taken in 1920 showed 137,611 people of Polish descent, this number has increased this year to 400,000. The arrival at these figures was reached on the same basis as with the people of German descent. The Negro population has almost doubled since 1920. According to estimates, Chicago has at the present time 200,000 Negroes. In the other groups there are approximately estimated 175,000

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Irish, 75,000 Swedes; 30,000 Danes; 150,000 Italians; 150,000 Czecho-Slovaks; 60,000 Greeks; 2500 Chinese and 300 Japanese.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1925.

TO THE GERMAN DAY

(Editorial)

Chicago celebrates its German day tomorrow. Originally these celebrations were given in memory of the arrival of the Krefeld Memiomites in America under the leadership of Franz Daniel Pastorius. In the course of years they have developed in many cities into big mutual festivals, celebrated by Americans of German descent, the same as in Chicago.

The object and purpose of these celebrations consist in giving men and women of German descent an opportunity, at least once a year, to acknowledge publicly, and cheerfully that they are members of this race. Although they come from different ports of the big German Fatherland and although their opinions are divided, in regard to religion and politics, yet they are all children of Mother Germania. They all descend from one race, who can look back upon an honorable and glorious history; and on the German day celebration they remember and honor the great National Union of their ancestors. With

speeches and songs they proclaim loudly and proudly, their everlasting gratitude for their descent from their German ancestors. At the same time they do not forget their love for the land of adoption in which they have found their new home. They are fully aware of their duties to the new Fatherland, and renew their oaths of faith to the country of their choice, during the German day celebration. This faith does not consist in the surrender of all moral and spiritual gifts and possessions, which were bestowed upon them by Mother Germania, but in the cultivation of these endowments and talents, and their transmission to their fellow citizens, to the honor of the German name, to the enrichment and cultivation of our national life. In this sense the German day is celebrated, therefore these festivals have always taken a brilliant course.

It is the duty of all fellow-citizens of German descent to participate willingly and cheerfully at these festivals.

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Abendpost, Nov. 10, 1919.

"AMERICANIZATION"

(Editorial)

One of the main features, perhaps the main feature of the present-day social program is called "Americanization". Americanization is undoubtedly beneficial and desirable, but it must not be limited to certain parts of the population; it must embrace all. It must not exclude the English, Canadian, or other English-speaking elements. Just to speak English does not make one an American by a longshot! There are many people who have not mastered the English language, yet are good Americans--much better Americans in fact than certain of the people who speak only English ever have been or ever will be. We refer particularly to Americans of German birth--they certainly have demonstrated their hundred-per-cent Americanism--but there are other non-Anglo-Americans who also make good citizens.

It is a gross fallacy to make the mastery of the English language the

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prerequisite of Americanism and to make its study the first step toward it. It is equally fallacious to consider the exclusive use of English as proof of hundred-per-cent Americanism. One can worship American "idols" in other languages just as well as in English, and the principle of the American republic and its great problems can be interpreted just as easily in a "foreign" language. But this error is widespread; it is constantly nourished and disseminated, partly by systematic British propaganda which uses "Americanization" as a means of educating us to be British-minded, of making us suspicious and intolerant toward all other languages, and of convincing us that the ability to speak English is a prerequisite of good Americans.

One of these apostles is undoubtedly that Chicago judge who, in his zeal for Americanization, grossly overstepped his bounds last Saturday by making a lot of stupid remarks which might have sounded highly patriotic but which were actually asinine and in the poorest taste.

A damage suit dating from 1916 was on the court calendar. As the jury was

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being selected, the attorney for the plaintiff (a Lithuanian who had immigrated to this country in 1911) requested the appointment of an interpreter for his client. Here the judge saw his chance.

"This man," he said, "does not need an interpreter. What he wants is a teacher, and I will give him a chance to get in touch with one. This case is continued to July in order that the plaintiff may learn English. If he has made good progress by that time his case will be tried, if not, it will be continued again and again until the plaintiff is capable of speaking English. This man has taken out his first papers, but has never managed to get his final citizenship papers. He wants to enjoy all the rights and privileges of a citizen, but he makes no effort to learn the [English] language, nor to understand or appreciate this country and its institutions. He has sent his money to his wife and child who are still in Lithuania. I have no patience with a fellow of this sort."

It is hard to have "patience" with judges of this sort. They not only make

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themselves ridiculous, but the rest of us as well. By their arbitrary rulings and superficiality they discredit American jurisprudence and court procedure and excite the greatest danger the country could possibly face: the scornful and hostile attitude of a great majority of people toward our law-enforcing agencies. That judge (and there are many like him, doing exactly the same thing), by "sentencing" that Lithuanian to learn the English language and continuing the case until he has mastered it, has set himself above law and justice by arbitrarily placing the English language above these principles, and thus has perverted both. His extremely flimsy argument showed that he was intolerant, malicious, and petty, and therefore incapable and not fit to hold the office of judge, or else that he willfully misused his exalted position for cheap patriotic advertising, which would be just as bad.

"Americanization" is fine, but it must be understood and worked out properly. Attempts at Americanization such as the one described above can never produce good Americans, but will only inspire hatred toward America.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1919.

DIED--OF RIDICULE!

(Editorial)

"Give him enough rope and he will hang himself" is an old American proverb. The American Legion and other superpatriotic organizations, especially in New York and the East, have had as much rope as they wanted--to use the same metaphor again--and their kind of superpatriotism has really succeeded, now, in hanging itself on the tree of ridicule. May it rest in peace!

Judging by the headlines of this morning's newspapers, we must admit that the superpatriotism which would like to exterminate anything that is of German origin or, shall we say rather the anti-German sentiment, implanted and nourished by envy and weakness, and parading under the cloak of patriotism to conceal a stupid and petty selfishness, is not dead yet, but on the contrary very much alive and virulent. But the percentage of Americans who can only think in headlines has become smaller and smaller as the years go by, and only few people believe indiscriminately what the headlines proclaim. If the headline is

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interesting enough they will also read the articles printed underneath. And if we do that with an open mind in regard to the report telling of a protest of soldiers in New York against the presentation of a German opera in German, we must admit that anti-German sentiment is completely dead. And it could only be revived by the mistakes and lack of tact of German-Americans who are guided by their emotions and not by their common sense.

The American Legion declared war on the German opera, sung in German, quite a while ago and never missed an opportunity to make it clear to six or seven million New Yorkers that it was their duty to suppress anything that made a German sound, including the German opera, at least until the peace treaty was signed. The Legion had lodged a protest with the Mayor of New York against a first-night performance scheduled for yesterday. They had sounded a general alarm to have their troops on the scene of battle in case an attempt should be made, with or without the sanction of the authorities, to let the opera performance take place. The result: "about two hundred sailors, soldiers, and marines, some of them wounded, reinforced by a group of civilians"--the total number of demonstrators was estimated at about one thousand. One thousand

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rioters or so was all the Legion could turn out against the German opera and the German language in a city of millions of people, where a five-legged calf or a brindle-colored jackass on a busy thoroughfare would suffice to make tens of thousands gather and crane their necks--in the New York of today where, thanks to prohibition and the elimination of the "Club of the Little Man," hundreds of thousands do not know how to spend their leisure time and crave any sort of excitement....

And how about the "riot"? You know the story about Jack and Jill (sic) and the dramatic description, "We walked right in and turned around and walked right out again". This description fits the latest New York riot against the German opera. Hiding behind an American flag, the mob stormed down Lexington Avenue against a thin police cordon which blocked the entrance to the opera building. Only the holders of admission tickets were allowed to pass. The shrill of a whistle, the police cordon opens, and through the gap twenty-five mounted police charge through the mob until it disperses and disappears. "While breaking up this apparently determined attack," says a special dispatch of the Chicago Tribune, "not a single policeman had to use his night stick, not one nag

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stepped on anybody's corns and nobody got hurt."

A wonderful testimony for the New York police force, which proved equal to the task, and for its members who exercised such perfect self-control, not to forget the considerate police nags. Let us also praise the two hundred or so marines, soldiers, and sailors, and that mob of civilians. They discharged their assignment for which they were hired by gallantly forging ahead after the command, "Let's go!" was issued. But they did even more by courageously and tactfully retreating before the police. They proved that the odious name "mob" was a misnomer in their case. A real "mob" is only guided by blind passion and incapable of acting prudently and carefully. A really vicious mob of a thousand people could never have been broken up by twenty-five mounties, without the use of night sticks, and without corns and big toes being stepped on by horses' hooves. The conduct of this so-called "mob" proves that their members just did what they were engaged to do (for money apparently) but that otherwise they were peaceful, average citizens who do not know what passionate hatred means.

The only ones who have made themselves ridiculous are the instigators of the

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"riot". And the same thing will happen to all those who try in the future to campaign against German music and the German language.

Ridicule is deadly. A cause that has been made ridiculous is doomed to failure, providing it is not dead already.

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GEORGE CREEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

(Editorial)

Shortly after the outbreak of the War George Creel was appointed Chairman of the Bureau of Publicity. Although he was severely attacked several times during his tenure of office and his dismissal was demanded in Congress, he succeeded in keeping his position and even escorted President Wilson on the latter's first trip to Europe. Having returned from abroad, Creel announced his intention to retire to private life. At the same time he stated to New York reporters that there was not an iota of truth in the rumors that he was leaving office because he did not agree with the President on certain matters. On the contrary, he declared that he considered himself very fortunate inasmuch as he, during his entire term of office, was in full accord with the President's political views and had only the greatest admiration for the policies of the Chief Executive.

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In view of his emphatic assertion that he was in perfect agreement with the political opinions of the President, an article which Creel wrote for publication in Everybody's Magazine is very significant. In this article Creel criticizes the unjust treatment of the foreign-born during the War. We offer a resume of the article printed in the Milwaukee Herold:

Creel berates the zealots who forced their way to public attention at the beginning of hostilities by establishing a detestable espionage system and hounding the foreign-born citizens of our country in order to Americanize them. He cites an example of the brutal impertinence which often characterized the activity of these officious people. One day some Chicago "Americanizers" went to the modest home of a family which had emigrated from Bohemia. "We have come to Americanize you," said the speaker to the lady who opened the door for the "gentlemen".

"You will have to come back next week."

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"What," yelled the Americanizers in chorus. "You have no time to listen to us? You refuse to live as Americans do?"

Scared to death, the woman assured the gentlemen, whose manner was sterner than that of the sternest police, that she and her loved ones were very willing to be Americanized immediately, if necessary, but that she was at home alone; that her sons had voluntarily enlisted for service in the army; that her husband was at work in a munitions factory; that her other children had gone out to sell Liberty bonds; and that she did not want to provoke the "gentlemen" to anger, but must really ask them to return next week.

"This story," writes Creel, "is as true as the Gospel, and characterizes the behavior of our immigrant citizens and their American-born children better than it could have been done by writing volumes of books."

Creel bitterly reproaches those overzealous persons who insisted that exclusive

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use of the English language be considered a characteristic of true patriotism, and cast suspicion upon and brutally persecuted everybody who would not act in accordance with their presumption. And the author strongly commends the foreign-born whom neither ill will, nor persecution, nor prejudice could deter from doing their duty during the War. The foreign-born thus aided in impressing the world with the fact that our country was united.

"The ideal conduct of the Americans of foreign birth during the War," writes Mr. Creel, "has put to shame the evil predictions which were made before the War. The idle talk of mass demonstrations of disloyalty, of impending revolutions in Milwaukee, Saint Louis, and Cincinnati, of imminent revolts here and there, of rebellions by hostile foreigners, of mass incendiarism, mass murders, riots, labor disturbances, etc., proved to be nothing but foolish talk.

"According to the results of registration, there were about five hundred thousand

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German enemy aliens in our country, and between three and four million who had emigrated from Austria-Hungary. Besides, there were millions of people who hailed from other countries, and who, with their children, became American citizens. Only six thousand of these millions were arrested in accordance with the Espionage Act, sixty-five of them for uttering threats against the President. Nine hundred of those arrested were prosecuted, including members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Some of the nine hundred were released, and many cases have not yet been decided. That is all that happened despite all the noise, and despite the infamous accusations which were voiced against the innocent people who were the objects of mean persecution--just another proof of the old adage, 'The greatest crimes are committed in the name of patriotism.'

"Nothing is truer than that 'man lives not by bread alone'. The great majority of people live by slogans. For years the people of the United States have fulfilled their responsibilities toward the immigrants by merely talking about

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the melting pot, but the pot usually was not in operation. Thousands, who came to the land of promise in high hopes, have been treated with cold indifference and came into contact with American life only by chance. Cheated by employers, lawyers, usurers, and employment agents; excluded from America's social and religious life, they were only 'wops,' 'dagos,' and 'hunkies'. Penned up together in ghettos and in those parts of the city reserved for foreigners--that is the way the millions here lived. And when war came we were surprised that the millions were not yet Americanized, and we made much noise about foreign languages, foreign newspapers, religious services in foreign languages, declaring that these were manifestations of disloyalty."

The author recalls the proclamation of the Governor of Iowa prohibiting all conversation in a foreign language, and mentions other foolish laws. Then he praises the foreigners, who not only remained loyal, but also increased in loyalty, and who acquitted themselves most honorably, despite all persecution under the guise of patriotism. And Creel makes no exception. He writes that

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all "foreign" groups performed their duties nobly and gladly, and made whatever sacrifices the war demanded.

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AMERICANIZATION OF RACE GROUPS

(Editorial)

Doctor P. P. Claxton, Federal Commissioner of Education, who may be remembered by our readers because he advocated instruction in the German language during the War, recently published a noteworthy article entitled "Americanization of Race Groups," which deals with educating our foreign-born inhabitants.

Among other things, he says: "Let no one overlook the fact that the Government of the United States and the spirit of American democracy recognize no groups. People representing various races, languages, confessions, occupations, and stations of life live in the United States. Yet our inhabitants do not consist of groups of Englishmen, Scots, Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Frenchmen, Portuguese, Italians, Bohemians, Poles, Greeks, etc., but of one hundred million or more individuals, a number of whom once were members of these or other races or nationalities. Our population does not

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consist of groups of Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, Catholics and Protestants, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Christian Scientists, and Mormons, but of one hundred million or more individuals, a number of whom belong, or do not belong to one of the church bodies mentioned, or to some other sect.

"The population of the United States is not made up of groups of farmers, textile workers, blacksmiths, and merchants, but of one hundred million or more individuals who follow one of the aforenamed or some other occupation. It does not consist of groups of poor and rich, employers and employees, landowners and renters, producers and consumers, tax collectors and taxpayers, but of one hundred million or more individuals of every financial standing, from the poorest to the multimillionaire, who continually climb up and down the ladder to success.

"As a result all immigrants soon develop into Americans, though some individuals of all races may cherish the customs and memories by which they are

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linked to the land of their fathers and to relatives who still live there.

"There is no restriction of, no constitutional or legal prohibition against the use of any language. However, it is advisable that all inhabitants of America, even old people, earnestly study the English language because it is the language of the land, it is universally used, especially in commerce, and, in fact, is the language of universal literature.

"All creeds are equally protected by the law and their adherents may live according to their rituals and dogmas, as long as these do not endanger public peace. However, in the sphere of American liberty, all strive for the religion of humanitarianism, for a ritual of acts of mercy, benevolence and patience--the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. The population of the United States consists not of groups, but of free men, women, and children. Sincere efforts to Americanize are permeated with the spirit of liberty and the knowledge that the dignity of man is much more important than the dignity of all groups."

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Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1919.

THE PRIMARY AND THE BEST PART OF IT

(Editorial)

Only 384,478 persons--247,933 men and 136,745 women--of the 678,009 whose names are entered on the City's polling lists participated in yesterday's primary election; fifty-six per cent of the men who had registered and fifty-eight per cent of the elegible women cast their ballots.

The result of the Republican primary election is called a landslide for Mayor Thompson, because he received 325,791 votes, while his two opponents, Judge Olson and "Captain" Merriam, received only 101,015. So Thompson won by a majority of 221,761 (sic) votes.

Robert Schweitzer was the victor in the Democratic primaries. His majority--60,983 (sic)--was much larger than that of Thompson, but is not spoken of

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as a landslide; indeed very little is said of it, for Bob Schweitzer's victory was a foregone conclusion; it was generally considered to be certain and self-evident.

Thus it is easily understood why Democratic Chicago cast so small a Democratic vote. There was no reason for an especially strong participation in this year's primaries by the Democrats, since the two Democratic organizations fought for a supremacy four years ago, and Schweitzer had to be looked upon as the candidate of the united Democratic organizations. However, the Republican vote was unusually heavy, when compared with the Democratic vote, because the other Republican leaders had united against Thompson and conspired to overthrow him and to demolish the machine which he had built. The roles were changed. While the Democrats fought their battle four years ago, the Republicans had to fight theirs this year. As the Republican vote in the primary of 1915 was very light, because the result appeared to be a foregone conclusion and the Republicans enjoyed themselves watching the fight of the

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Democratic organizations, so the Democrats could calmly look forward to the result of their primary this year, and take comfort in the fight of the Republican factions.

The history of the 1915 mayoral election has repeated itself, except that the roles have been changed--until now. But the landslide for Schweitzer in the primaries was followed by Thompson's overwhelming victory in the regular election....How will matters turn out this year? Will history again repeat itself--with the roles changed?

Thompson's victory appears to be noteworthy when one considers that the city's large newspapers, which say they are Republican or independent, recommended his principal opponent, Olson, and were very friendly toward Herman, who, through his title "Captain," tried to obtain the votes of the "war" and "military" patriots; but for Thompson the newspapers had only pitch and sulphur.

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It is refreshing to recall that an attempt was made to wave the "bloody shirt" of race hatred in order to induce all who are of a different opinion to come out and vote against Thompson, because, it was said, the unloyal element, the citizens of German descent, were backing him.

This infamous attempt to win the nomination by rekindling and stirring up the fire of race hatred--and certain Democratic elements, too, followed this shameful procedure against Schweitzer--was a total failure. The public did not permit itself to be incited; much less was it won by the waving of the modern "bloody shirt".

Since the attempt was made, the results of the primaries warrant the inference that the public at large will have nothing to do with, but rather abhors, this propaganda of hatred; and that, apparently, is the best part of the whole matter.

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PROJECT 30046 W.P.A.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1918.

Editorial. THE AMERICAN GERMANS.

The German Lutherans of this country protest against the accusation of disloyalty and, especially, against the insinuation of being in any way connected with the German Empire or German Imperial house. In American circles the opinion prevails, that the Germansin America are inseparably connected with the German Empire. This statement is as untrue as can be. The German Americans leveled their own way, without the slightest help from the other side of the ocean. Until 1870 the Germans of this country stood in a hostile attitude towards Germany. The prevailing European narrow mindedness brought hundreds of thousands of Germans over here. Later, the immigration was fostered by economic conditions. An inclination towards the German government was not noticeable in this country even after 1870. Militarism never inspired the Germans in America. The lieutenant of the guard and the court martial were considered as the principal types of the military spirt, and therefore highly unsympathetic. Prussian feudalism was a thorn in thier flesh. The German churches, which were founded in this country, prove in their organization a sharp contrast to those of Germany. Here they are democratic, and over there monarchistic. This contrast is also noticeable in the

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religious perception. The German church in America is tolerant of independent sentiment, in contrast to the faith of letters in Germany, which is dictated to the church from the superior officials. The Germans in America always have considered religion as a private affair, and not, as in Europe, a compulsary affair of the state, which lowers the church to its purpose.

Rightfully the Lutherans, as well as the other German church synods on state, that no spiritual or even political connection exists between them and Germany.

Their language is German, but their sentiment is absolutely American.

Also the German schools, especially the public schools in which German is taught, have not the slightest connection with Germany. Agitators, who, according to their character, are not inclined towards truth have insinuated that the instruction in the German language is only serving the purpose of Germany's ruling classes. This of course, is in direct contradiction, because German schools were organized 100 years ago, when Germany was nothing more than a geographical concept. Their aim is purely educational, to teach, next to the

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native language, another language, and the knowledge of foreign languages has been until today an evidence of education.

In the last three centuries school societies were organized in Germany for the purpose of promoting the knowledge of the German language in foreign countries, but they never contributed one cent for the support of German schools in this country. Apart from the money not being needed it never would have been accepted because the instruction in the German language was always for the benefit of American institutions and not for those in Germany. Political Germany never found any consideration, only the cultural Germany formed subjects for instructions.

In all high schools, at least three foreign languages are taught and only a completely ignorant person can assert, that with each language learned, a submission to the foreign nation unalterably ensues. But a sensibly educated person should not accept the judgment of persons, who are not culturally inclined and, therefore, do not comprehend its meaning.

In consideration of this, the German newspapers shall not be ignored. In this

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case the demonstration is very easy, because the loyalty of the German newspapers is generally acknowledged.

This loyal sentiment exists in all churches, in all lodges, and in all Germans, for the same reasons; that the development of American Germanism was accomplished in conformity with the views of this country. The agitation against the German language is beyond all understanding and the instigators commit themselves against truth.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1918.

GERMAN CURRENTS IN THE UNITED STATES EDITORIAL.

It is quite impossible for the average American to dismiss from his mind the belief that a German cannot be whole-heartedly an American. As much as the German tries, so they say, to do his duty as an American citizen, in his heart he will always keep his deep affection for his old home land, therefore creating a complex of his feelings.

This perception is due to a radical mistake by all those who judge but superficially and are unable to understand the philosophical discipline of differentials. Historical research, and a probing of facts regarding the composition of German spiritual life in America would immediately correct this attitude.

A test of historical facts leads to proof as to why the Germans have preferred the United States as their second father land. The prevailing conception of the Americans, that only material reasons had been the

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deciding factor is untrue. The compulsion to earn daily bread is unquestionably very strong, but it was not sufficient, in most cases, to break the ties which chained one to his father land. To do this much stronger motives were required than that, and these the old Europe offered them in large measure. First, there was the pressure of faith. The principles of the state demanded, thatthe minority of the people had to accept the faith of the majority of the people, therefore, leaving the alternative, either to accept or to change their native home. History has bestowed upon mankind testimonials of honor, that for faith, which is the evidence of freedom of thought, everything has been sacrificed. And only America could be the new homeland, because of its immense area, in which a state religion, which existed in several colonies of this country, could not exercise compulsion on conscience. Therefore, America proved to be a strong magnet to the German immigrant.

It is needless to say, that because these people were compelled by force to secure a new homeland, on account of their faith - they had to break

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with their old country. Compelled by force, they value America higher because of the freedom in their conviction, which they can exercise here, and which Germany denied them. This was the first step to Americanism.

The second break occurred through feudalism, which proved not less oppressive than the tyranny they had had to endure through their faith.

The feudal lords considered the peasants as beasts of burden. And when these German farmers learned of a country, which had abundantly fertile soil, and which could be maintained independently, where he could be his own master, free from oppression and tyranny, they naturally hurried there. In this case it was also a matter of course, that America was preferred to feudalistic Europe.

The immigration of later years has been an escape from absolutism. The citizens of Germany rose against the tyrannically policed state, and caused the exceptionally large immigration in 1848. The men of those times took a hostile attitude

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against political Germany, They had suffered much in the old fatherland, but here they found their ideal of political and economic freedom completely realized, therefore it was a matter of course that they became entirely saturated with the spirit of Americanism.

These influences and conceptions proved prominent until the latter part of the last century. The cultural struggle brought hundreds of thousands of Roman Catholics to this country. The Socialist persecution in Germany also brought hundreds of thousands here, who perceived their salvation in the economic doctrine of America. In connection with this, other important American influences made themselves felt.

The German immigrant did not come over as a traveling worker, but with the firm purpose of acclimatizing himself, and, as time passed on, he grew with this country. The children, who were educated here and some of them born here, strengthened this affection for the adopted country, so that thoughts of

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political alliance with Germany here completely vanished.

Now this indisputable progressive course in Americanism is criticized by the opposition. It claims that the Germans in America did not renounce their language, and they believe, therefore, that the Germans are still strangers to American institutions. This also is but superficial judgment, which overlooks the development of the German people.

The first settlers were practically forced to associate exclusively among themselves on account of their ignorance of the English language. Their customs, which are very dominating in social connections, were also clannish in effect. With Puritanism, which is still a dominating factor in this country, the Germans could not become friendly. Enthusiastically they joined other citizens and participated in everything which served the common welfare. For it, they worked in the fields, in the offices, and the factories; they took part in all general and useful undertakings, but as soon as their work was done, and they were by themselves, among their own people,

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they lived according to their own individual taste. That probably is peculiar, but it does not indicate hostility.

The different nationalities of this country, with all their different views, can be compared to a large garden, in which all trees are not of the same kind, but nevertheless are rooted in the same soil. One tree is as useful to its owner as the other, and he values each one, according to its way of producing.

In such a manner Germans have to be comprehended, so they can be understood and fully valued.

Each nationality of this country offers different talents, but in each lives the spirit of Americanism.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 22, 1915.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF LANGUAGES OF CHICAGO.

The problem of the society is to preserve the German language as the familiar language of the Germans in the United States. To strengthen the consciousness of the German people, to strive for the perception of purity, clearness and beauty of the German language and especially for the abolition of foreign words in same.